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Topographical hist.
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY.

IRISH PRINT WORK

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The Gentleman's Magazine Library

Topographical History

OF

Worcestershire and Yorkshire

A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731-1868

Edited by

George Laurence Gomme

TRANSFERRED TO
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LEWISHAM

London
Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row
1902

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PREFACE.

With the two counties of Worcestershire and Yorkshire in this volume the county collections proper from the Gentleman's Magazine are finished, there remaining only the London items to complete the entire series.

Yorkshire is so interesting a county that it is not surprising this volume should be particularly valuable. Its wealth of notes in matters of church history, of family history, heraldry and genealogy; its details of local scenery; its contemporary record of facts connected with places visited or residential, and of discoveries in the fields, such, for instance, as those at Towton (p. 342), where the great battle was fought, gives a place to this collection not easily over-valued. Of course, there are errors, wrong deductions, fanciful ascription of old buildings to the "Saxon" period or the Roman period, allusions to the Druids, who are held to be responsible for a ring discovered, and so on. But these are due to the times when the notes were written, and will be readily recognised and accounted for by all students using these volumes. No attempt has been made to alter the original, except by omitting altogether some fanciful writing when its place in the text did not disturb the sense. References to plates are preserved because of the use these may be to students who wish to refer to the original. Altogether, the object of these collections has been strictly kept in mind—namely, to get together all the important contributions for the use of the student, and leave them to tell their own tale.

Of the destruction of monuments of historical value there is, alas! the usual number of examples. That at Bromsgrove, the tomb of Sir John Talbot, defaced for purposes of the Shrewsbury peerage case, is, of course, wanton destruction (p. 33). The warning note as to the ivy and trees which were undermining Hadsor Church in 1833 (p. 63) is not without use at the present moment. No one has done more for the cause of preserving our buildings by urging the destruction of useless ivy than Mr. St. John Hope, and he will

rejoice at the wise words which were uttered by his precursor, an architectural antiquary. The wilful destruction during repairs of the Cooksey tomb, at Kidderminster, in 1790 (p. 66), and the sale in 1854 of Baxter's old pulpit as old and useless church furniture (p. 67) are too pitiful for comment. The Unitarians preserved what the Church rejected, for Baxter's pulpit was taken to their church. The destruction of the remains of Ellerton Priory, in 1828, was particularly scandalous (p. 219), everything being left to ignorant workmen to procure stones for building an additional room to the adjoining farm house.

Of village and church crosses there are many examples mentioned, and destruction is generally the keynote. The contemporary account of the destruction of the cross of Sedbergh is a distinct gain (p. 312) to these melancholy records of the lost history of the nation.

Of domestic architecture there are several examples. Wollas Hall, on Bredon Hill, Worcestershire (p. 77), is well described, as also the remarkable scenery which it commands. The house in which Charles II. resided in Worcester was standing in 1791, and was then the largest in the town (p. 81). There was some discussion as to this in 1862, with some interesting notes (pp. 95-97). This house and the house in Palace Row, formerly the residence of the Warmstrys family (p. 83) are excellent examples of the former domestic magnificence of Worcester. The Guesten Hall of Worcester was a relic worth fighting for. Ackworth Park Hall, in Yorkshire (p. 156), is described. Bolton Hall is said to have been the resting-place of Henry VI. after the Battle of Hexham, and to have retained a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon belonging to the King as mementoes of the event. The hall is fully described (pp. 179-185). The ancient house of "stud and mud" at Doncaster, destroyed in 1839, must have been of exceptional interest, representing, doubtless, an ancient burghal house when Doncaster was practically an agricultural community, though a Municipal Corporation. St. Bernard's Hospital, at Tickhill, was evidently a good example of town architecture, though badly used in 1844 (p. 341).

The discovery of the chimney-piece at Heath House, near Wakefield (p. 344), in 1866, leads to an interesting description of this feature, and directs attention to the house.

The description of armour on an effigy of a knight in the church of Pershore leads to a further interesting note on the tenure by cornage or horngeld (pp. 74-75). Another description of armour from a brass in Aldborough, Yorkshire, by Mr. C. Boutell, supplies some curious and interesting details.

The Beverley charter, so called, was noted in 1819 as follows:

> "Als free makes the
> As hert may thynke
> Or egh may see."

The rhyming formula indicates an ancient origin, but the grant of freedom to a town is not so old as this indication. Saxon kings, except perhaps during the eleventh century, when Norman and Continental influences were at work, did not make such grants. The custom of Sheffield (p. 315) is very interesting in more ways than one, not only for the late mention of such a payment as two white hares (temp. Edward III.), but for the castle tenure.

In custom and folklore there are several useful notes. The fairy rings at Blockley are fortunately pictured, and dating from 1792, this record is especially interesting (p. 29). The custom of nailing human skins to church doors is illustrated by remains still extant in 1788 on the doors of Worcester Cathedral (p. 81). The burying in the walls of the church, recorded of Worcester Cathedral (p. 90), is a significant relic of ancient belief. Mr. Oliver's description of the curious carving on the movable seats in the choir at Beverley leads to an interesting question as to whether it represents the customs of the people recorded in this quaint fashion in the church —a question which certainly needs careful inquiry; and I do not know that Miss Phipson in her beautiful book on "Misereres" has touched upon it. The tomb of Hengist is said to have been at Conisborough (p. 200), though there is nothing to test the credibility of this tradition. The credibility of tradition is, however, testified by two examples of some interest. At Dewsbury, a tradition recorded by Leland is confirmed by an extract from the register of York (p. 214); and the tradition of a giant burial at Hatfield was confirmed by excavations (p. 240). Fact is sometimes more curious than tradition if the story of the wedding-ring at Northallerton (p. 285) is to be believed. As to whether the story of the naming of Osmotherley (p. 287) contains any germ of an ancient tradition, or whether it is one of the many creations of fancy by people anxious to discover the origin of the names of places by means other than philological, it is difficult to say. But the story in either case will be useful to the student of these things. The May games at Richmond (pp. 289-294), said to have been instituted to celebrate the restoration of Charles II., contain other elements besides those of the Stuart period, and it would be interesting if we could ascertain by careful analysis how much of ancient custom was utilized in establishing a new festival.

An interesting ecclesiological item is conveyed by an entry in the churchwardens' book of Hales Owen (p. 65). It was the custom for every house in the parish to provide in turn "the holy loaf" for the Sacrament, and the good man or woman who provided it was specially remembered in the church's prayers that day.

Let us note with all honour the action of the Rev. Thomas Hall at King's Norton, who "prevailed with his parish to build a public library, and gave his own study to it in his lifetime." He was

ejected for Nonconformity in 1665, and in 1819 the library was dusty and neglected. The cathedral library of Worcester was offered to Charles II. for £120, but his Majesty would not give so much (p. 87). Considering the value of the Worcester MSS., it is pitiable to read the chances of a wholesale destruction such as was threatened at this period.

The printing of the manuscript account of the building of Catterick Bridge, temp. Henry V., affords valuable details of the industrial condition of the times.

Assuredly these papers afford material interesting to most readers, valuable to many. They reflect the very highest credit upon the literary leaders of the eighteenth century. Their ideal of magazine literature led them to work which was not the negation of all literature, with which the current periodicals of to-day threaten the modern reader. They had not learnt to study historical sources as we of this age know how they should be studied, but within their limits they did a great service. There is something wonderfully enticing about an old number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. It appeals to the book-lover with great force, and English literature would be poor without this type of the periodical side of it. The traveller Kohl notices a singular instance of the influence formerly exerted by the *Gentleman's Magazine*. On one of the tombs at York of a certain Countess he noticed the following: "For her character and other particulars, see the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1812, from which the following is an extract: 'A firm desire to act rightly, and hereditary personal graces both of form and face completed her picture,'" etc. And he very pertinently remarks: "I believe that in no country less rich in periodical literature would it have suggested itself to anyone to quote a magazine on a tombstone" (Kohl, "Travels in England," p. 94). We may well let this foreign traveller's tribute to the old magazine remind us that we once possessed a genuine periodical literature.

LAURENCE GOMME.

24, Dorset Square,
September, 1902.

CONTENTS.

WORCESTERSHIRE:

	PAGE
General	3-16
Worcestershire MSS. at Hagley	16-24
Worcestershire Notes	24-26
Belbroughton	26-28
Bewdley	28-29
Blockley	29-31
Bockleton	31-32
Bromsgrove	32-33
Broome	34
Cow Honeybourne	34
Cropthorn	34-35
Droitwich	35
Dudley	35
Evesham	35-43
Fladbury	43
Frankley	43-45
Great Malvern	45-59
Hadsor	60-64
Hagley	64
Hanley	65
Himbleton	65-66
Kidderminster	66-68
King's Norton	68-70
Malvern Link	70
Malvern Wells	70
Northwick	70

WORCESTERSHIRE *continued*— PAGE

Ombersley - - - - - - 70-72
Pedmore - - - - - - 72
Pershore - - - - - - 72-75
Shipston-upon-Stour - - - - - 75
Stanford - - - - - - 76
Stone - - - - - - 76
Tenbury - - - - - - 76-77
Wollas Hall - - - - - - 77-79
Worcester - - - - - - 79-97

YORKSHIRE :

General - - - - - - 101-146
Tour in Yorkshire - - - - - 146-148
Yorkshire Notes - - - - - 148-149
Yorkshire Monumental Inscriptions - - - - 149-151
The Seat of the Slingsbys - - - - - 151-156
Ackworth - - - - - - 156
Acomb - - - - - - 156
Adlingfleet - - - - - - 156-160
Aldborough - - - - - - 160-161
Aughton - - - - - - 161
Aysgarth - - - - - - 162
Barnsley - - - - - - 162-163
Beverley - - - - - - 163-176
Bilton - - - - - - 176-177
Birstall - - - - - - 177
Bishopthorpe - - - - - - 177
Bolton - - - - - - 177-185
Bradford - - - - - - 186
Braithwell - - - - - - 186-187
Byland - - - - - - 187-194
Catterick - - - - - - 194-199
Conisborough - - - - - - 199-204
Constable Burton and Burton Constable - - - 204-205
Copgrove - - - - - - 205
Cottingham - - - - - - 205-211
Cowthorp - - - - - - 211
Danby - - - - - - 211-212
Dewsbury - - - - - - 213-216
Doncaster - - - - - - 216-217

YORKSHIRE *continued*—

PAGE

Drox Abbey - - - - - - 217-218
Eastby - - - - - - 218
East Witton - - - - - - 218
Ellerton - - - - - - 219-221
Ferryfryston - - - - - - 221
Filey - - - - - - - 221-222
Flamborough - - - - - - 222-223
Forcet - - - - - - 223
Fountains Abbey - - - - - 223-225
Giggleswick - - - - - - 225-226
Graysbrooke - - - - - - 227-230
Great Driffield - - - - - - 230-231
Grinton - - - - - - 231-232
Guiseley - - - - - - 232
Hackness - - - - - - 232-233
Halifax - - - - - - 233-239
Hambledon - - - - - - 239-240
Harrogate - - - - - - 240
Hatfield - - - - - - 240-244
Helmsley - - - - - - 244
Hemingburgh - - - - - - 244-245
Heslington - - - - - - 245-246
Horsforth - - - - - - 246
Howden - - - - - - 247-253
Ingleborough - - - - - - 253-255
Jervaux Abbey - - - - - - 256-257
Keighley - - - - - - 258-260
Kellington - - - - - - 260-263
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - - 263-264
Kirkby Misperton - - - - - 265
Kirkham Abbey, Castle Howard, and Crambe - - 265-267
Kirkstall - - - - - - 267-269
Knaresborough - - - - - - 270-276
Layerthorpe - - - - - - 276
Leeds - - - - - - 276-277
Lower Haugh - - - - - - 277
Lowthorpe - - - - - - 277-278
Malton - - - - - - 278
Market Weighton - - - - - 278-279
Marton - - - - - - 279-280

YORKSHIRE *continued*— PAGE

Middleham - - - - - - 280-281
Middlesborough - - - - - - 282-285
Northallerton - - - - - - 285-287
Osmotherley - - - - - - 287-288
Pontefract - - - - - - 288-289
Ravenfield - - - - - - 289-290
Ravensworth and Mountgrace - - - - 290-292
Richmond - - - - - - 292-309
Rievaulx and Kirkstall - - - - - 310-316
Ripley - - - - - - 316-317
Ripon - - - - - - - 317-318
Rosedale - - - - - - - 318-319
Rotherham - - - - - - 319
Sawley - - - - - - 319-320
Scarborough - - - - - - 320-321
Sedbergh - - - - - - 321-322
Selby - - - - - - - 322-325
Sheffield - - - - - - 325-333
Sherburn-in-Elmet - - - - - 333-339
Skipton - - - - - - 339
Stokesley - - - - - - 340
Thornhill - - - - - - 340
Thorp Arch - - - - - - 341
Tickhill - - - - - - 341-342
Towton - - - - - - 342-343
Wakefield - - - - - - 343-346
Wensley - - - - - - 346-347
Wentbridge - - - - - - 348
Wharncliffe - - - - - - 348-349
Whitby - - - - - - 349-353
Whitkirk - - - - - - 353-356
Wistow - - - - - - 356-357
Withernsey and Owthorne - - - - 358
Wressle - - - - - - 358
Wycliffe - - - - - - 358-363
York - - - - - - - 363-377
INDEX OF NAMES - - - - - - 383-408
INDEX OF SUBJECTS - - - - - 409-418

Worcestershire.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 415, 416.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Cornavii or Dobuni.

Saxon Octarchy.—Mercia.

Antiquities.—British Encampments of Clent Hill, and near Four Shirestone. Roman Encampments of Bredon; Kemsey (of considerable strength); Malvern Hills; Witchbury Hill, and Woodbury Hill (either Roman or Saxon). Danish Encampments of Conderton Hill, in Overbury; Iccomb. Abbeys of Bordesley (founded by Empress Maud in 1138); Evesham (founded by Egwin, Bishop of Wiccia, in 709); Pershore (founded by Egelward, Duke of Dorset, about 604); Worcester, St. Mary's (founded *ante* 743). Priories of Astley (founded by Ralph de Todeni in 1160); Blockley (founded *ante* 855); Bredon (founded by Eanwolfus, King of Mercia); Dodford (founded temp. John); Kemsey (founded *ante* 799); Little Malvern (founded by Jocelin and Edred, brethren and Dominicans, in 1171); Great Malvern (founded by Aldewine in 1083); Wicton (founded by Peter de Corbizon, alias Studley, temp. Henry I., or Stephen); and Westwood (founded temp. Richard II.). Nunneries of Claines called Whitstane (founded by Walter de Cantelupe, Bishop of Worcester); Cokehill (founded in 1260, by Isabella, Countess of Warwick).* Churches of Alvechurch; Astley; Bredon; Chaddesley Corbet; Church Lench (all Saxon remains); Droitwich; Eastham (Saxon remains); Evesham, All Saints (erected thirteenth century; Great Malvern (Saxon nave); Holt (the most complete specimen of Norman architecture in this county); Kidderminster; Leigh; Naunton Beauchamp (built by Urso d'Abitot the Norman);

* A charter, however, exists as early as 1198.

Northfield; Pedmore (curious sculpture over Saxon door); Ribbesford; Rock (Saxon); Stockton (Norman remains); Stoke Prior; Worcester, St. Alban (originally erected by the Saxons); St. Andrew (erected eleventh century); St. Clement (Saxon edifice). Chapels of Bordesley (belonged to the Abbey, and still entire); Bredon (in ruins); another dedicated to St. Katharine of the Rock (founded by Richard de Michgros, temp. Henry III.); Cokehill (belonged to the Nunnery); Droitwich-on-the-Bridge; Hallowe; Frankley; Kidderminster (now changed to a Free School); King's Norton; Knighton (part Saxon); Linch; Newland (framed with timber like many ancient buildings); Trimpley (no remains); Wittenton (very ancient); Wollashul (totally destroyed). Stone pulpit at Worcester Cathedral (of very beautiful workmanship). Fonts of Chaddesley Corbet; Eastham. Castles of Bengeworth (belonged to the Beauchamps, no remains); Castle Morton; Elmley (the earliest settlement of the family of Beauchamp); Hagley (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401); Hanley (the residence of the Nevills, Dukes of Warwick); Hartlebury (begun by Bishop Cantelupe and embattled by Bishop Gifford, temp. Henry III.); Holt (built by Urso d'Abitot, temp. William I.); Kidderminster, called Caldwell (probably erected by Henry IV. in 1401); Weoly; Worcester (built by Urso d'Abitot, about 1088). Caves of Malvern; Upton (discovered in 1787).

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Avon, Arrow, Ledden, Rhea, Salwarp, Severn, Stour, Teme.

Inland Navigation.—Droitwich Canal (planned by the self-taught Brinley); Dudley Extension Canal, joining the Dudley Canal near Netherton; Leominster Canal; Staffordshire Canal; Stourport Canal; and Worcester and Birmingham Canal.

Eminences and Views.—Abberley Hills, seen from every part of the county; Areley Church, as fine a prospect as any in the county; Aylesborough, pleasing though confined views; Blackstone Rocks; Broadway Hills; Bredon Hill, 900 feet high, fine view of Evesham Vale; Cleeve Prior, extremely picturesque scenery; Clent Hills, affording some pleasing prospects; Clifton-upon-Teme, decked with all the beauties of the most picturesque woods and hills, for which the course of that rapid river is remarkable; Croome Court; Cropthorne; Farnham Abbey; Hampton; Kyre Park; Malvern Hills, 1,313 feet above the Severn, "beyond the power of an Antiquary to describe the beautiful prospects," etc.; Madresfield; Spring Grove; Stagbury Hill, fine bird's-eye view of the river, forming a picturesque range of scenery; Stanford Court, extensive and delightful views; Winterdyne, a charming view of the Severn and its romantic scenery;

Witchbury Hills rising in three beautiful swells; Woodbury Hill; Worcester Bridge, a beautiful view of the Malvern Hills.

Natural Curiosities.—Abberton, wells, little, if at all, inferior to Epsom; Bredon, chalybeate spring; Bromsgrove, chalybeate spring, and petrifying well; Churchill, mineral water; Droitwich, salt springs; Hallow Park, chalybeate spring; Kidderminster, dropping well and two mineral springs; Malvern, St. Anne and Holy wells; Upper Areley, sulphuric spring discovered in 1795 by Dr. Johnstone of Worcester; Worcester, chalybeate spring discovered in 1816.

Public Edifices.—Bellbroughton School. Bengeworth Free School, founded by John Deacle, Esq., in 1709. Bewdley Bridge; Free Grammar School, founded by James I.; Town Hall; Bromsgrove Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Dudley Free Grammar School, founded in 1562 by Thomas Wattewood and Mark Bysmor of London. Evesham Bridge, over the Avon, part erected as early as 1374; Free Grammar School, founded by Abbot Litchfield in 1546, re-founded by Henry VIII.; Town Hall. Feckenham Free School, founded in 1611 by James I.; school founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., founder of Worcester College, Oxford. Hartlebury Free Grammar School, foundation not known, but *ante* 1400, re-founded by Elizabeth. Kidderminster Free Grammar School, founded by Charles I. in 1637; Town Hall, containing the prison underground, market on ground-floor, and council-room principal story. King's Norton Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Martley Free Grammar School, founded *ante* 1579. Pedmore Free School, founded about 1699, by Thomas Foley, Esq.; Rock Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. Stourbridge Free Grammar School, founded by Edward VI., 1553. Stourport Bridges, one built in 1775, and one of iron. Swinford Hospital or School, founded by Thomas Foley, Esq., ob. 1677. Tenbury Bridge, over the Teme, of six arches. Wolverley Free Grammar School, founded by William Seabright, by will, dated 1620. Worcester, Berkeley's Hospital, endowed temp. William III., by Judge Berkeley; Bridge opened 1781; Charity Schools, founded by Bishop Lloyd in 1713; City Gaol, formerly House of Grey Friars; College or King's School, founded in 1541-42 by Henry VIII.; County Prison, erected 1809; Free Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth in 1561; Guildhall, a handsome edifice built in 1721-23; House of Industry, delightfully situated, built 1794; Infirmary, established 1745, built 1767; Market-house opened 1804; Moore's Hospital, founded by Anne, sister of Judge Berkeley; St. Oswald's Hospital of very ancient foundation, built and endowed by Thomas Haynes, 1682; Subscription Free School, erected 1810; Theatre; Trinity Hospital endowed by Queen Elizabeth. S. T.

[1825, *Part II., pp.* 506-510.]

Seats.—Croome Park, Earl of Coventry, Lord-Lieutenant; Aldenham House, Sir Richard Edward Acton, Bart.; Apley Park, Thomas Whitmore, Esq.; Badger Hall, Mrs. Hawkins Browne; Barbourne House, John Wheeley, Esq.; Belmont Lodge, Sir R. Wigram, Bart.; Bell Hall, Mrs. Noel; Belswardine, Mrs. Harnage; Beoly Hall, Thomas Holme Hunter, Esq.; Berrington, Hon. and Rev. R. Hill; Betton, R. Scott, Esq.; Blackmore Park, Thomas Hornyhold, Esq.; Blakebrook House, John Jefferies, Esq.; Brockhampton House, J. Barneby, Esq.; Broseley, John Onions, Esq.; Broseley, John Pritchard, Esq.; Buildwas Abbey, — Wilkinson, Esq.; Caughley Place, — Brown, Esq.; Clent Hall, J. Amphlett, Esq.; Colebrook Dale, Francis Darby, Esq.; Colebrook Dale, B. Dickinson, Esq.; Colebrook Dale, W. Tothill, Esq.; Conderton Lodge, William Walter, Esq.; Cotheridge, Rev. Dr. Berkeley; Cotton Hall, Rev. J. H. Petit; Cound, J. Cresset Pelham, Esq.; Drake's Place, near Hanley, John Allen, Esq.; Drayton House, T. S. Vernon, Esq.; Dupshill, William Chambers, Esq.; Eardiston, Sir William Smith, Bart.; Eaton, Rev. E. Williams; Eaton Court, William Hull, Esq.; Edgbaston Hall, Dr. Edward Johnston; Enville Hall, Earl of Stamford and Warrington; Evesham Abbey, E. Rudge, Esq.; Ewdness, John Barnfield, Esq.; Eyton, Christopher Scott, Esq.; Farnham Abbey, Colonel Cotterell; Gaines, J. Freeman, Esq.; Glasshampton, Rev. Denham Cooke; Grafton Hall, R Lucas, Esq.; Hagley Park, Lord Lyttleton; Ham Court, Rev. Joseph Martin; Hartlebury Castle, Bishop of Worcester; Hawford Lodge, J. Blackburn, Esq.; Henley Court, Sir John Knight; Henner House, Thomas Benbow, Esq.; Hewell Grange, Earl of Plymouth; High Park, P. Greesly, Esq.; Himley Hall, Viscount Dudley and Ward; Hobon Hall, — Hanson, Esq.; Holt Castle, Henry Chillingworth, Esq.; Hopton Court, J. Botfield, Esq.; Lea Castle, John Knight, Esq.; Leigh Court, B. Gardiner, Esq.; Leikey Hall, Thomas Moore, Esq.; Lodge, Ludlow, Arthur Salway, Esq.; Madeley Wood, W. Anstice, Esq.; Madresfield, Earl Beauchamp; Manley Hall, Sir Edward Blount, Bart.; Middlehill, Sir T. Phillipps, Bart.; Morvil Hall, Henry Acton, Esq.; Moseley Hall, Mrs. Taylor; Nevers, near Worcester, Viscount Eastnor; Northwick Park, Lord Northwick; Norton Lodge, W. Watkins, Esq.; Ombersley Court, Marchioness of Downshire; Overbury House, J. Martin, Esq,; Park Hall, Kidderminster, Abraham Turner, Esq.; Pedmore Hall, — Freeman, Esq.; Perdiswell House, H. Wakeman, Esq.; Pigeon House, Northfield, S. Ryeland, Esq.; Quarry, Pedmore, J. Owen, Esq.; Rhydd, Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart.; Rose Place, Worcester, E. Sanderson, Esq.; Rouse Linch, Sir W. E. R. Boughton, Bart.; Severn End, Mrs. Lakin; Sion Hill, Wolverley, John Smith, Esq.; Spetchley,

R. Berkeley, Esq.; Spring Grove, Bewdley, John Taylor, Esq.; Spring Hill, Hon. John Coventry; Stanford Park, Sir Thomas Edward Winnington, Bart.; Stanley, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.; Stone, W. Pratt, Esq.; Temple Lawn, Worcester, R. H. Harrison, Esq.; Thorngrove, Richard Griffiths, Esq.; Tickenhill House, Mrs. Onslow; Waysley House, Mrs. Orange; Westwood House, Sir John Packington, Bart.; West Coppice, Miss Smitheman; Whitbourne Court, William Smith, Esq.; Whiteford Lodge, Mrs. Lawrence; White Ladies, Mrs. Ingram; Whitley Court, Lord Foley; Wick House, Pershore, John Sayer, Esq.; Willey Park, Lord Forester; Winterdyne House, W. M. Moseley, Esq.; Witley Court, Lord Foley; Woodfield House, Mrs. Cooper; Worcester Palace, Bishop of Worcester; Worcester Palace, Lady Gresley.

Produce.—Corn, pulse, hops, cherries, pears, and other fruit in abundance. Wool, alabaster, calcareous flag-stone, salt, quartz, coal, free-stone, lime-stone, gravel, brick-clay, hornblende, mica.

Manufactures.—Glass, porcelain, pottery, iron, carpets, gloves, hosiery, stuffs, lace, needles, leather, Dutch and sailors' caps, horn, flannels, oil-mills.

History.

A.D. 418, the Romans left this island, carrying with them all their treasures. Mr. Milner thinks they constructed the brick-kiln found at Soddington in 1807, and which they were obliged to leave.*

A.D. 628, Worcester taken by Penda, King of Mercia.

A.D. 1016, Canute defeated with great slaughter by Edmund Ironside near Blockley.

A.D. 1041, a tumult happened at Worcester in collecting the danegelt tribute. The King, incensed at the riot, completely plundered the city, and burnt it to the ground. The inhabitants, having retired for security to Bevere, an island in the Severn two miles distant, were there attacked by the vindictive monarch, but so warm was the reception that the besieged honourably capitulated.

A.D. 1074, the conspiracy against William I. frustrated through the activity of the King's friends in Worcestershire. The Abbot of Evesham, Bishop Wulstan, and Urso, guarding the passes of the Severn, stopped the Earl of Hereford, and thus obtained the day.

A.D. 1088, Worcester attacked by Roger de Lacy, etc., and the King's enemies. Bishop Wulstan, animating the citizens on the part of the King, took or killed 500 men, and freed the city from blockade.

A.D. 1113, June 19, Worcester consumed by fire, caused, as suspected, by the Welsh.

A.D. 1129, Henry I. kept his Christmas at Worcester.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807, part ii., p. 1009. Romano-British Remains, part ii., pp. 356, 357.

A.D. 1139, Stephen, on his march to the siege of Ludlow Castle visited Worcester, and offered at the high altar his ring as a votive present. November 7, the forces of the Empress Maud, under Milo Earl of Hereford, attacked the city of Worcester, and plundered and set it on fire.

A.D. 1149, King Stephen burnt Worcester, but could not take the castle. The castle was afterwards attacked by Eustace, but saved by Count de Meulant, who repulsed him.

A.D. 1151, Stephen made another assault on Worcester Castle, but without success, being obliged to raise the siege. The King "built castles" before the castle, and filled them with garrisons, but they were overthrown by Robert, Earl of Leicester.

A.D. 1156, the Abbot of Evesham heroically attacked Bengworth Castle, and razed it to the foundation.

A.D. 1157, Worcester fortified by Hugh Mortimer against Henry II., but submitted on the King's approach.

A.D. 1159, Henry II. and his Queen offered their crowns at Worcester, and a Parliament held there.

A.D. 1207, John visited Worcester, and performed his devotions at Wulstan's tomb.

A.D. 1214, John kept his Christmas at Worcester.

A.D. 1216, Worcester declared for Lewis the Dauphin, but was taken by Ranulph, Earl of Chester.

A.D. 1218, Worcester Cathedral consecrated in the presence of Henry III. and a great assembly of nobility, etc.

A.D. 1225, a great tournament at Worcester, the actors in which were all excommunicated by Bishop Blois.

A.D. 1232, Henry III. kept his Christmas at Worcester.

A.D. 1234, Henry III. kept Whitsuntide at Worcester.

A.D. 1263, the Barons laid siege to Worcester, which they took February 28.

A.D. 1264, Henry III., after the Battle of Lewes, conducted prisoner to Worcester.

A.D. 1265, Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) taken at the Battle of Lewes, and carried prisoner to Hereford, escaped to Worcester, where he assembled an army. Prince Edward, having defeated young De Montfort at Kenilworth, retired to his head-quarters at Worcester, where, hearing the Earl of Leicester had crossed the Severn to Evesham with the design of joining his son, he once more departed from Worcester on August 3, and reached the heights about that town on the 4th; displaying the standards he had taken at Kenilworth, he completely deceived the Earl who was dreaming of nothing but his son's approach. The Earl, being soon undeceived, they came to an engagement, in which after three hours' fighting Edward gained a decisive victory, Simon de Montfort and his son Henry being both killed, and his army entirely routed. Henry

went to Worcester and revoked all grants he was compelled to sign by Leicester.

A.D. 1276, Edward I. visited Worcester.

A.D. 1278, Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, met Edward I. at Worcester, where he married a daughter of Simon de Montfort.

A.D. 1281, Edward I. kept his Christmas at Worcester, and the following year held a Parliament there. He also visited Worcester in 1283, 1289, 1291, 1294, 1295, and April, 1301, with his Queen.

A.D. 1401, Worcester burnt and plundered by Owen Glendower's troop, but were driven back by Henry IV.

A.D. 1407, Henry IV. visited Worcester twice.

A.D. 1459, Henry VI. went to Worcester* after the Battle of Blore Heath, and from hence sent out his offers of pardon.

A.D. 1471, after the Battle of Tewkesbury, Queen Margaret was taken prisoner, and presented to Edward IV. at Worcester.

A.D. 1484, the extraordinary rise of the Severn seated Richard III. on his throne, by preventing the passage of the Duke of Buckingham, who was preparing to dislodge him.

A.D. 1575, Queen Elizabeth visited Worcester.

A.D. 1585, Queen Elizabeth visited the White Ladies at Worcester.

A.D. 1642, in September Sir John Biron fortified Worcester against the Parliament. He was attacked by Colonel Fynes on the part of the Parliamentarians, who, having been denied entrance, besieged the town. On the 23rd, the two armies engaged at Pitchcroft, in which Prince Maurice was dangerously wounded. On the following day the Earl of Essex took possession of Worcester for the Parliament.

A.D. 1643, a party of Parliamentarians plundered the house of Mr. Bartlett at Castle Morton, while his devoted neighbours were absent at Sedbury Fair.

A.D. 1645, Hawksley House garrisoned by the rebels, but being besieged by the King in person, they did not attempt to defend it. Charles had his headquarters at Droitwich. August 31, Charles went from Shipston-upon-Stour with his army to Worcester, whence on September 3 they removed to Bromwich.

A.D. 1646, Ham Castle totally destroyed by the Parliament army. Madresfield taken from the Parliamentarians by the King. Hartlebury Castle taken by Colonel Morgan, and sold for little more than £3,000. March 26, Sir William Brereton summoned Worcester to surrender to the Parliament, but at night drew off to Droitwich. For several months the town was again besieged, till provisions and ammunition becoming scarce, articles of capitulation were signed July 19; on the 23rd, the city taken possession of for the Parliament.

* Stow says Gloucester; followed by Rapin.

A.D. 1651, August 22, Charles II. possessed himself of Worcester, where he was first proclaimed King. On the 26th he assembled his friends at Pitchcroft, and on the 28th Cromwell with an army of 17,000 men appeared on Red Hill, where, being met by other forces to the amount of 30,000, hostilities were commenced. After various skirmishes and engagements the fatal 3rd of September arrived, on which day Cromwell, after an obstinate engagement, completely defeated the Royalists. The King, having escaped the dangers of the field, was conducted to Boscobel, and soon after escaped to France.

A.D. 1687, James II. visited Worcester. Upon this occasion, Thomas Shewring, as Mayor, attended the King to a Catholic Chapel. On his Majesty asking the Corporation if they would not enter with him, Shewring nobly replied: "I fear, Your Majesty, we have gone too far already!"

A.D. 1788, George III. and family honoured Worcester with their presence for several days, and were honourably entertained by Bishop Hurd, etc.

A.D. 1807, the Prince Regent visited Worcester.

Eminent Natives.

Baskerville, John, celebrated printer at Birmingham, Wolverley, 1706.

Beauchamp, Richard, Earl of Warwick, in whom the twelve labours of Hercules found a performer, Salwarp, 1381.

Berkeley, Sir Robert, Justice of the King's Bench, Spetchley, 1584.

Bernardi, Major John, brave and active adventurer, but great sufferer, Evesham, 1657.

Blount, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, Bardsley, 1618.

Bonner, Edmund, Bishop of London, Hanley (ob. 1569).

Bray, Sir Reginald, patriot and architect, Great Malvern, flourished temp. Henry VII.

Bowles, William, divine and poet, Hagley (ob. 1705).

Bristow, Richard, eminent divine and writer, Worcester, 1538.

Burford, St. Richard de, Bishop of Chichester, Droitwich (ob. 1253).

Butler, Samuel, author of the inimitable "Hudibras," Strensham, 1612.

Coventry, Thomas, first Earl, Lord Keeper, Croome d'Abitot, 1578.

Dee, John, mathematician, astrologer and alchemist, Upton (ob. 1608).

Derham, William, philosopher and divine, Stoughton (ob. 1735).

Evesham, Cardinal Hugh de, the Phœnix of the age, Evesham (flourished thirteenth century).

Evesham, Richard de, Abbot of Vale Royal, Cheshire (ob. fourteenth century).

Feckenham, John de, learned and good Abbot of Westminster (ob. 1585).

Habingdon, William, historian and poet, 1605.

Hall, John, Bishop of Bristol, Bromsgrove (ob. 1710).

Hardwicke, Margaret, amiable Countess of Worcester (ob. 1761).

Hastings, Warren, Governor of India, Dailsford.

Hooper, Dr. George, eminent divine, Grimley, 1640.

Hopkins, William, learned linguist, Evesham, 1647.

Howman, *vide* Feckenham.

Kelly, Edward, the alchemist, immortalized in the "Hudibras," Worcester, 1555.

Kidderminster, Richard de, learned Romish priest (flourished sixteenth century).

Lazimon, famous old historian, Astley.

Lyttelton, Lord George, elegant historian, poet, etc., Hagley, 1709.

Pole, Reginald, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, Stoverton Castle, 1500.

Savage, Henry, divine and topographer, Eldersfield (ob. 1672).

Smith, Henry, benefactor to his native place, etc., Stoke Prior (ob. 1606).

Smith, Richard, the pillar of the Romish Church of his time, Worcester, sixteenth century.

Somers, John, Lord Chancellor, orator, incorrupt lawyer and honest statesman, Worcester, 1652 (or, according to some, 1650).

Somers, John, father of above, eminent attorney, Kidderminster (ob. 1681).

Tombes, John, excellent disputant and opponent of Baxter, Bewdley, 1612.

Wall, John, eminent and benevolent physician, Porrick, 1708.

Walsh, William, critic and poet, Abberley, 1663.

Watson, John, Bishop of Winchester, Evesham, 1540.

Weaver, Thomas, divine and wit, Worcester, seventeenth century.

White, Thomas, architect and sculptor, assistant to Wren, Worcester (ob. 1757).

Williams, Lady, amiable niece of Lord Somers, Worcester (ob. 1757).

Willis, Richard, Bishop of Winchester in 1714, Bewdley.

Worcester, William of, eminent writer, Worcester, fifteenth century.

[1825, *Part II.*, *pp.* 595-598.]

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Abberley Hill occupied by Henry IV., and Woodbury Camp occupied by Owen Glendower in the fifteenth century, after plundering Worcester. The lodge was the residence of William Walsh, "the Muse's judge and friend."

At Alvechurch the Bishops of Worcester anciently had a palace.

Of this church were rectors, Richard Moore, the Nonconformist, author of "A Pearl in an Oyster Shell," etc, and Dr. Hickes, author of the "Thesaurus."

In Areley churchyard is the curious tomb of Sir Henry Coningsby, under the shade of four elms planted on the steep brow of the hill. Here is a botanical phenomenon of a yew-tree growing in the body of an oak.

At the hermitage, Astley, were preserved in Mr. Abingdon's time the coat armour of the Beauchamps, Mortimers, and even of royalty.

At Bewdley Free Grammar School were educated Bishop Willis and John Tombes, a learned Baptist divine.

Beoly Church contains numerous and elegant monuments to the Sheldon family.

Bits Morton was long the property of the Nanfans, one of whom is said to have been instrumental in the first political rise of Wolsey.

In Bromsgrove Church are several handsome monuments of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury. Here are several very remarkable echoes.

In Claines (on Bevere Island) resided the late Dr. Nash, historian, of the county.

Clent has been noticed under "Staffordshire" (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1813, part ii., p. 218). The hills were once actually all in Worcestershire, but now in a great measure are considered to be in Staffordshire.

At Crowle, near three centuries ago, was found a stone lined with lead, containing the bones, as Dr. Thomas thought, of Sigismund the Dane.

The drawing-room of Coome Court is hung with the finest tapestry now in England, of the Gobelin manufacture.

At Dailsford resided the patriotic Warren.

Droitwich. Through the chapel on the bridge the carriage-road passed—in fact, the pulpit and reading-desk were on one side the road, while the congregation sat on the other. The salt-works are as old as the year 816. Mr. Steynor, who opposed the monopolizers of salt in the seventeenth century, being at last ruined by law-suits, was obliged (though the champion of public rights) to depend upon parochial allowance, and his daughter, in 1777, was a pauper of Claines parish.

Of Dudley Free Grammar School was Master Richard Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist.

At Evesham the learned Mrs. Elstob kept a small day-school, her weekly stipend with each scholar being at first only a groat. The tower of the Abbey is a fine specimen of florid Gothic architecture.

In Fladbury Church is a marble monument to Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Of Hagley was rector William Bowles, the poet, who died 1705.

In the church is the mausoleum of the Littletons. The park is every way beautiful, and the various temples, caves, and grots, so harmonize with the surrounding scenery, as justly claim for it the title of the "British Tempe." The ancient hall was the hiding-place of Stephen Lyttleton and Winter, two of the Gunpowder conspirators, where they were taken. In the library of the present edifice are busts of Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, and Dryden, by Scheemaker, the bequest of Pope to Lord Littleton, and a portrait of Pope with his dog Bounce. In some apartments are numerous family and other portraits, by Vandyke, Lely, etc. The portrait of Queen Henrietta Maria is exquisitely lovely. Here died, May, 1774, aged 125, Mr. John Tice, whose only friend was Lord Lyttelton.

The staircases of Hanbury Hall were painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, who has introduced Sacheverell carried away by furies. The church stands on such an eminence that it is necessary to ascend 180 steps from the parsonage house. It contains several beautiful monuments of the Vernons, on one of which is the figure of Bowater Vernon, Esq., the upper part of which is in the Roman costume, whilst the lower is in breeches and slippers!

Of Hartlebury, the palace and usual residence of the Bishops of Worcester, Richard Bentley, the well-known critic, was incumbent, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Bishop Hurd.

Hastings was allowed the full exercise of religious worship under King John, at a time when the Roman Pontiff had excommunicated all the rest of the kingdom.

Hendlip Hall. There is scarcely an apartment that has not secret ways of going in and out; some have back staircases concealed in the walls; others have places of retreat in the walls; others have places of retreat in their chimneys, and some with trap-doors. In some of these secret places (of which there were eleven) were discovered several of the Gunpowder conspirators, among whom was Garnet. Here was preserved a small enamelled casket given to Wolsey by the King of France, afterwards in possession of Anne Boleyn. It was the property of the Abingdons, of whom there are several portraits at the mansion. Of this family was Thomas Abingdon, who was concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, the first collector of antiquities for this county.

At Kemsey, Simon de Montfort and his unfortunate prisoner Henry III. slept a short time before the Battle of Evesham.

At Kidderminster resided Waller, the poet. In the church are many beautiful monuments and brasses. Of this place was vicar Richard Baxter, the polemist and theologian. In the churchyard is the mutilated monument of the learned father of the patriotic Lord Somers.

The office of parish clerk of Kings Norton was held in one family for 200 years.

The ceiling of the chancel of Leigh Church represents the firmament with the moon and stars, with the motto, "The heavens declare," etc.; but by some strange mistake, the arms of Sir Walter Devereux (who repaired the ceiling) are placed in the centre of the firmament. The church contains many curious monuments.

The winter drawing-room at Madresfield contains a profusion of rich miniatures; one of which, the size of a common miniature, contains seventy heads, all of which are portraits. In the King's room Charles II. slept the night before the Battle of Worcester. The quilt and furniture, etc., of the bed in the state bedroom were worked by Queen Anne and the Duchess of Marlborough.

Great Malvern Church re-edified by Sir Reginald Bray. Here are many ancient monuments.

At Sodington, in Mamble, was discovered, in 1807, the remains of a Roman aqueduct; and also a brick-kiln of about 10,000 bricks, the greater part well burnt. Mr. Milner's opinion thereon may be seen in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807, part ii., p. 1009.*

At Offenham resided King Offa.

At Old Swinford is interred the learned and amiable Rev. Dr. Ford.

Ombersley Court contains many original portraits of the Sandys family, etc., by the first artists. The staircase, painted by Fuller, represents the six leading Whigs of Queen Anne's reign, generally known as the "Junta." In the bedchamber a good portrait of George Sandes the poet and traveller, whose translation of the "Metamorphoses" first prompted Pope to his poetical efforts.

In Overbury Church is an elegant epitaph from the pen of the celebrated Burke, displaying the virtues of his friend William Dowdeswell, Esq.

At Rock is a species of the *sorbus*, or service, upwards of 250 years old, called by the country people "Quicken pear."

At Rushock Court was apprehended, in August, 1679, F. Johnson, alias Wall, one of the last Romish priests executed in England on account of his religion.

In Severn Stoke Church is interred the father of John Lord Somers.

Spetchley Manor House was the property of the celebrated Judges Littleton and Berkeley, the latter of whom derived it from Selden, and is buried in the church. Here resided also the celebrated Mr. Falkner, who was converted by the Jesuits at Buenos Ayres, and died in 1781. In the church is interred Judge Berkeley, and several members of his family.

In Strensham Church are many curious and ancient memorials of the Russells.

At Stoulton was buried in 1768 the Rev. Samuel Garbet, the learned antiquary and historian.

In Tardebig Church was buried the founder of Worcester College, Oxford.

* *Ante*, p. 7.

At Thorngrove resided Lucien Buonaparte.

Tickenhill is said to have been the scene of Prince Arthur's marriage festivities with Catharine of Arragon. His body was brought here on its way to Worcester.

Upton Snodsbury was the scene of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Palmer by her own son and his brother-in-law.

Westwood Park was the property of the Pakyntons; a member of which family, the good Lady Pakyngton who died in 1679, is supposed to have written the "Whole Duty of Man," in concert with Bishop Fell, who was sheltered here, together with Bishop Morley and Dr. Hammond, during the Civil Wars.

At White Lady Aston, Oliver Cromwell had headquarters the night before the Battle of Worcester.

At Worcester Free Grammar School the great Lord Somers and Samuel Butler, the author of "Hudibras," were educated. At the White Ladies were preserved the bed which Queen Elizabeth slept in, the cup she drank out of, etc., at her visit in 1585, but no longer visible. The house of Grey Friars now the city gaol. In St. Helen's Church are eight bells containing poetical inscriptions in honour of the glorious battles achieved by Queen Anne's heroes. The spire of St. Andrew's Church is very beautiful. It was erected by Mr. N. Wilkinson, a common mason. In the Cathedral were interred King John, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII.; Saints Oswald and Wulstan; Bishops Gauden (whose monument appears to countenance the suggestion of his being the author of Εἰκον Βασιλικη), Stillingfleet, Hough (with a most elegant and magnificent monument by Roubiliac); Judge Littleton; the gallant Duke of Hamilton, and James Johnstone, jun., M.D., with a classical inscription by the late Dr. Parr. Prince Arthur's chapel is an elegant and distinguished example of Pointed architecture. In the spandrils of the arches above the nave is a curious and regular arrangement of ancient grotesque sculpture. In the refectory the King's school is kept. Of Worcester were Bishops, Saints Egwin, Dunstan, Oswald, and Wulstan; Pope Clement VII.; the martyrs Latimer and Hooper, Archbishop Whitgift; Gauden, Stillingfleet, Hough (a Bishop after the primitive model), and the amiable and learned Dr. Hurd. Of Worcester were deans, the learned Dr. Wilson, Archbishop Juxon, Potter the Royalist, Hickes, whose "Thesaurus" is well known. The house at the corner of the north end of New Street on its east side, was inhabited by Charles during the Battle of Worcester, 1651. At the Guildhall are portraits of Queen Anne, Lord Keeper Coventry. In the Council Chamber a very excellent whole-length portrait of George III. Of St. Oswald's Hospital Bishop Fell was Master, as also his father, who died upon hearing of the death of Charles I. Here resided the incomparable mathematician Nicholas Facio Duillier; Dr. James Mackenzie, author of the "History of Health."

At the theatre Mrs. Siddons first displayed her abilities. At the Commandery, during the Battle of Worcester, Duke Hamilton died. On the east side of the Cathedral is the house where the patriot Lord Somers was born. S. T.

Worcestershire MSS. at Hagley.

Habington MS.

[1857, *Part I., pp.* 64-68.]

Mr. Habington, of Hindlip, was concerned in the Gunpowder-Plot, and condemned to lose his head; but having great interest at Court, his life was spared on condition that he should be confined to the area of the county of Worcester for the rest of his life. Accordingly, he spent the remainder of his days in collecting historical and antiquarian information from almost every parish of the county. His papers subsequently came into the hands of Dr. Thomas, of Worcester (ob. 1738), who made additions to them, and then into the possession of Dr. Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlisle, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, who also made additions to them from the old Chapter House Westminster, the Tower Records, and those of other public offices. He died in 1768, and left his collections to the Society of Antiquaries, where they remained till 1774, when they were entrusted to Dr. Nash, who, from these and other materials, produced his two splendid folios of "Worcestershire." I was puzzled to know therefore, how these manuscripts found their way back to Hagley library after having been presented to the Society of Antiquaries. On inquiry, however, I am informed that—

"The Habington MS., now in the possession of the Society, is a transcript made by Dr. Hopkins, Canon of Worcester (temp. Queen Anne), with additions by Dr. Thomas, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester (temp. George II.), and that it is comprised in four volumes, folio."

It would, therefore, appear that the volume at Hagley was the original rough draft, from which the Society's transcript was taken; and this appears the more probable from the fact that in the Hagley book there are scattered here and there written directions what to copy and what to omit. The distance at which the lines should be written apart is even prescribed, and the following is one of the instructions put down for the transcriber, who was apparently some young person, and perhaps a novice in the work:

"Studdy to write true English, and where you distrust leave a blank or ask master. When you begin a word write it with *v.* vowell, not with this *u.* Observe carefully the *a* and *d*, wch. is thus written, ā d, and mistake not; and if ye word cannot bee comprehended in a lyne, as *char-ters*, give it such a poynt (*hyphen*). Write but a litle in a day, and bee sure to write true and what's agreeable to sense."

There are duplicates of some of the parochial accounts, and the parishes from M to R are omitted. The book requires an index, and its pages to be numbered. I have compared its contents with Nash's "Worcestershire," and find much that is copied into that work *verbatim*, and other portions condensed or elaborated. It is therefore evident that this MS. supplied the largest portion of Nash's materials. I have made notes of those parts which were rejected by Nash, and here append a few of them, under the heads of the respective towns to which they belong:

Emlode (Evenlode).

"And heere meethinckethe I see our shyre as mounted on a Pegasus flyinge over the neyghboringe countyes and as hee lately crossed Staffordshyre, Warwickshyre, and Gloucestershyre, so nowe coastinge to the confynes of Oxfordshyre hee touchethe that memorable stone devydinge fowre countyes, wheare Edmund Ironsyde, that Englishe Hercules, overthrewe Canutus, the puissant and worthy Kinge of Denmarke; and thence he caryethe the authority of our county about and over Coteswould, neaver strykinge the earthe but wheare hee produceth a springe, wch beyond that of Helicon flowed wth abundance of charity to heavens eternity, as at Emlode, wch the Bishop of Worcester dyd before the Conquest of England bestowe on the Prior and his mounckes of Worcester, but Emlode church wanteth nobility of armes, her glory was in heaven."

Eckington.

"And heere raysed on Breedon hyll standethe Wollashull, wch attended once the Abbot of Westminster as his cheyfe lord, a place exposed to the vewe of the cou'try and for pleasure affourdinge a rare prospect, and wch not —— togeather yeeldinge wthall a profytable soyle, for the watry drylles fallinge downe from above towardes Avon make fertyle the syde of the hyll. Wolvershulla, aunciently so wrytten (weare it eyther of abondance of wolfes wch before and synce the Conquest have ravened in this iland, and I think especially heere aboutes because dyvers places trenche on the name of wolfe, or weare it for other reasons) was as far as I can yet fynd the seate fyrst of Richard Muchgros, who in the raygne of Kinge Henry the third and I gather 33 Hen. fitz Johis Reg., beinge styled de Wolvershull, was before other men of estimation a wytnes to a deede made by William de Beauchamp de Elmley to the Priory of Worcester. Muchgros, as I take itt, beeinge in Longdon eyther gave the name to the family of Muchgros, or thence receaved the same. (In a note:) Henry the first granted by his charter to Walter de Beauchamp that hee might chase wolfes in Worcestershyre. (See Rymer's 'Federa.')"

HARVINGTON.

"Vppon the deathe of that reverend, lovinge, zelous, and powerfull preacher of the wourd of God, Mr. Thomas Feryman, the ealder prebendary of the cathedrall church of Worcester and parson of this church,—

"Whose asse, whose oxe, whose state have I desyrde,
What fyne scrude up, or aught was hys requyred.
Naye, when in what did I my sealfe professe,
A not frind to the wydowe, fatherles?
'Tis true heavens s^t thy want in tears we mone,
And wish of tenne we suche might nowe fynd one;
Our tymes cut short and devydes the three-score tenne,
In one and twentie endes the lyfe of men.
Thou peacefull was, most fatherlyke and kind,
Our borders children sealfes yet beare in mynd;
Sleepe then in Christ, enioye thy goale that's won,
Weele praie the rest maie doe as thou hast don;
And learne of thee so to receave at last,
Such bliss, such glory, as in heaven thou hast."

LINDRIDGE.

"You see Lyndrige wth her ample lyberties extending to the iudgment of lyfe and deathe, and mencioninge amonge others the tryall by water and fyre, wch is to determyne by the sinckinge or swiminge of the accused, beeinge bound crosse handes to feete in the water, wheather hee weare guyltie or not, as allsoe to prove hys innocency in the cryme layde to hys charge by induringe a burninge iron for a space in hys bare palme, but thease are longe synce abolyshed by religion and reason her handmayd, lyke that decydinge of matters by combate, wch except in some very rare causes is wth a most sharpe censure excluded out of the Churche."

BEWDLEY.

"Bewdley hath a fayre brydge of stone emulating Worcester's brydge, with a gatehouse as Worcester's brydge, but thys of tymber, that towringe with stone. This brydge interleygnethe Severne fyrst into our Shyre, the beutifull ornament and prodigall benefactor of our county, who supplyethe to Bewdley with abundance of coale, the want of fewell wch it had otherwise sustayned by the utter overthrowe of a bosome frynde and nerest neyghbour, the late renowned forest of once flourishinge Wyre, for theare Bewdley bounded the northwest lymit of Worcestershyre, and now is onely leafte Tickenhill Pearcke, wch with her tall spreadinge oakes hath some resemblance of her ancient mother Wyre, inclosing that delightfull house mounted over Bewdley, wch Kinge Henry the seaventh built for his sonne, that hopefull Prynce Arthur, and nowe a mansion for his ma^ties consell of the marches of Wales, althoughe of late seeldome frequented."

Cotestown (Cutsdean).

"Worcestershire having seysed Catestown for hys owne, flyethe downe thease hylles, not touchinge the ground tyll hee comethe to Tedington, Aulston, and Washborne, whom hee imbracethe as hys chyldren; and though devyded by Gloucestershire, yet perswadeth them to paye theyre tythe to theyr own Ouerbury, and causeth Washborne to attend the court of the lord of Breedon, being bothe in Worcestershyre, and thence turninge home with thease rich augmentations hee offered at the feete of his lord and kynge the towne of Dudley, wth the mannors of Dalesford and Tidmanton, to bee healde of his ma^{tie} *in capite*. To the Bishop hys spirituall lord hee tendered the ample parishes of Tredington and Blockley. To hys consellors, the Prior and Monckes of Worcester, Shipston-uppon-Stowre, Emlode, and Icombe, with Tedington, Aulstone, and Wasborn, the dependant of Ouerbury. To the abbot of Peareshore, the mannor of Aldermaster. To the —— of Breedon, Coleston, and Washborn's Constabelwyke. And gyvinge awaie all, hee reservethe to hymsealfe the glory of all."

Tenbury.

"In the northe wall of the chancell, under an anciente arche, is a remarkable monument, raysed from the ground, whereuppon lyethe a portraiture, not exceedinge the stature of a chyld in the tender age of his springe youthe, armed all in mayle, and over that hys coate fashioned lyke one of the holy voyage, betweene hys lyttell handes lyfted upon hys breast the hert of a man above the proportion of hys body, hys legs crossed, and at hys feete a Talbot. Coniecturinge who thys should bee, I cannot but thinck hee was some noble spirite, eyther of the rase of the Lordes of thys towne, or the other worthy Peeres whose ensignes of honor are in thys churche, wch out of hys abundant devotyon to Allmighty God and hys couragious hert surmountinge his yeeres, had desygned to spend hys lyfe in fightinge against the enemyes of the Christian faythe, but prevented by deathe, lyethe here buryed; or otherwise some renowned child who dyd an acte above hys age against the infidells. For had hee byn a knyght contracted in thys module, hee shoulde have byn gyrded wth a suorde wch gyveth hym hys order."

Besford.

The hyperbolical language of epitaphs, it seems, had aroused the anger of Mr. Habington, for he says under this head:

"I wyll heer omitt the epitaphes wch some ordinary poet, more pleasinge hymsealfe then delyghtinge the reader, hath to satisfye some indulgent parents weepinge over the funeralls of theyre chyldren, sett out in so many lynes as wyll fryght the behoulder to peruse them."

The lost Parish of Nafford.

The present parish church of Birlingham was formerly only a chapel to Nafford, the site of which church is entirely unknown and lost to living memory. Tradition points out a rising ground near an extensive mill at Nafford, on which it is said the church stood, but the keenest eyes cannot discover any traces, and there is now but one house in the vicinity. Mr. Habington comments as follows :

"On the aspyring heygth of Bredon hyll stood Nafford's church, where St Katherin was in former ages honored, resemblinge the montayne Sina, wheather her body was after her martyrdoom by angells miraculously translated. But Nafford lyethe nowe interred without monument, leavinge us to hope that theyre soules who have heretofore in thys ruinated churche searved God, have followed St Katherin in the montayne of heaven."

Hanbury.

" Hambury, neere Wych, so wrytten to distinguyshe it from Hembury *in salso marisco*, com. Gloucest. wch belonginge, as thys, to the Bishop of Worcester, was, as thys, alienated from the Bishopricke. But let mee now suppose our Hambury in the purity of the originall, that I may better discover the antiquityes theareof. It is seated in the hundred of Oswaldestowe, East on Feckenham and Bradeley, West on Hadzor, Northe on Stoke Prior and Wichband, Southe on Hymbleton. And althoughe our county is graced wth so many pleasant prospectes, as scarce any shyre the lyke, in so muche as allmost eavery littell hyll largely affourdethe the same, yet aspyringe Hambury obtaygninge the principality, overlookethe them all. A stately seate meete for a kinges pallace, and had it but the comodity of our Severne myght compare with that of Wyndesore. Neyther wanted theare for recreation of our kynges a fayre parke, wch thoughe in thys paryshe, is styled Feckenham parcke, sortinge in name with the kynges vast forrest reachinge in former ages far and wyde. A large walke for savage beastes, but nowe more comodyously changed to the civill habitations of many gentellmen, the freehouldes of wealthy yeomen, and dwellinges of industryous husbandmen. *Gratus opus agricolis.* But Hambueryes churche, w^{ch}, invironed wth highe and mighty trees, is able to terrifye afar off an ignorant enimy wth a deceytfull shape of an invincible castell, maye ryghtly bee called the lanthorne of our county. The Bishop of Worcester was heere lord and patron, but had not, as far I can yet see, charter warren, because beeinge in the myddest of the kynges forrest it might have byn prejudiciall to hys game."

Droitwich.

"Wych, yf you onely consyder but the scituation theareof beeing in a lowe valley by an obscure brooke overtopped wth hylles shrowdinge itt from pleasant prospects you would instantly neglect it, but when you see heere the most excellent fountaynes of salt in thys iland, and reade that salt, sygnifyinge wysdome, was used in the oulde sacrifyces to declare that zeale of devotion ought to bee tempered wth discretion, and that our Savyour called hys disciples the salt of the earthe, because they should wth theyre preachinge so season the soules of men as they might not fall to corruption; and to leave with reverence Dyvine mysteryes, that salt is not onely so necessary for the use of men as wee cannot lyve without itt, but allso as S^t^. Gregory wrytethe, it hathe byn applyed for the cure of beastes, wee must needes have thys towne in highe estimation. Thease sprynges of salt havinge byn I think heere from the tyme of Noes flud, I am perswaded that when thys iland was fyrst inhabited wth men, they shortly after made heere a plantation; for althoughe in Cheshyre are salt wells at theyre wyches and salt is allso made of the salt water of the sea, yet ours heere is the purest and fynest salt of all, neyther doe I wonder that a brooke of freshe water rysinge above Bromsegrove and descendinge thence wth wyndinge meanders should passe so neere the skyrtes of thease salt wells without offendinge them, for they have severall springes that naturally ryse out of a hyll, but thease miracurously granted by God in an inland country far distant from the seas; and as the bathe for a medecyne to our infyrmityes, so thease for seasoninge our sustenance, ascribinge to the hand of God that the freashe water very often overflowinge the sayd pitts, nevertheles the salt water retayneth the former strength, not suffring any mixture or detriment thereby. And which is more to be observed, that wheras ther is an infinite quantity of salt water for halfe the yere drawen out of the sayd pitts, yet when ther is an intermission of taking any more water thence for the other halfe year, the brine never overfloweth the pitt, but keepes a certaine residence therin."

Mr. Habington also alludes to the many great men who had inheritance in the Droitwich salt-pits, and had their names enrolled as burgesses. He therefore excepts to Leland's description of the burgesses as poor men, and declares that "at thys instant they are of that generous disposition as thy are ryghtly called the Gentellmen of Wych."

The names of the owners of phates (vats) in Wich, 4 Edward I., collected out of a roll called "Rentate firmavioris compositionis in the tyme of Henry Rudinge and Thomas Walker, Baylifes of Wich":

"The Barons de Beauchamps then by inheritance Shyreefes of thys shyre had phates in Wich.

"John Cassy had phates.

"John Rudinge had phates of hys owne, and phates also of Elizabeth Gey and Willm. Gardyner.

"John Hethe had phates of hys owne and of John Rugge and Agnes Egge.

"John Wick.

"John Gey.

"John Wheller had of hys owne and of the Shyreefe, Richard Foliat and Edward Cressewell.

"John Cotes had of hys owne and of John Wich, John Rugge, and Richard Rudinge.

"John Turning.

"John Walker had of hys owne and Eleanor Defford, Willm. Bachetote and Willm. Persirard.

"John Braze had of hys owne, the Shyreefes, John L. Walker, John Chyld, and Wyllm. Walshe.

"John Walle had of hys owne and of Thomas Wibbe, Willm. Walker, Sen., and John Walker.

"John Leche had of hys owne and of Thomas Walker.

"Henry Rudinge had of hys owne and of the Earle of Warr, and Willm. Gardynor.

"Henry Crossewell had of hys owne and of Roger Sharpe, Richard Whyte, Wm. Banard, Alice Gay, Thomas Gay, the Shyreefe, and Matild Leuch.

"Thomas Walke had of hys owne and of the Earle of Warr, Thomas Froxmer, the heyres of Willm. Wyche, John Vnet, John Wythe, John Ragge, Vicarmone, S^{t}. Richard, Jane Oweyn, Richard Asseler, John Lech, Margaret Wykerd, Willm. Banard.

"William Walker, senior.

"Thomas Horne had of hys owne and of John Throckmorton, Willm. Banard, John Furninge.

"Thomas Edwards had of hys owne and of Roger Sharpe.

"Thomas Gay had of hys owne and of Richard Wych, senior, John Wych, Roger Sharp, John Burton, George Clynt, Margaret Marschell, Henry Crosswell.

"Richard Wych, junior, had of hys owne and of John Elmbrugge, John Wych, the Earl of Warwicke, Thomas Marshall.

"Richard Wynston had of hys owne and of Matild Leuch, Willm. Wynter, John Furninge, Willm. Botyller, and George Clynt.

"Willm. Banard had of hys owne and of the Shyreefe, Willm. Bachtote, Thomas Froxmer, Charles Nowell, Thomas Walker, Thomas Horne, Agnes Gay, Henry Crossewell.

"Willm. Walker, senior, had of hys owne and of Thomas Walker, and John Wall.

"Willm. Gardyner had of hys owne and of Thomas Froxmer, Henry Rudinge, John Rudings, Henry Couper, and Jane Norwode.

"Willm. Walshe had of hys owne and of Margaret Walsh, Willm. Gardyner, Willm. Bondokes, Henry Rudinge and John Walker.

"Willm. Gay had of hys owne and of Willm. Banard.

"Willm. Dragon had of Roger Sharp.

"Edmund Crossewell had of hys owne and of the Shyreefe, Thomas Walker, and John Willmor.

"The Priores of Westwood.

"Margery Rudinge.

"Margery Marshall had of her owne and of Richard Wyche, junior, Thomas Gay, John Gay.

"George Clynt had of hys owne and of Humfrey Stafford, the Shyreefe, Walter Scull, Willm. Jenetts, Shyld of the wyfe of Wode, of the Baylifes, and of Willm. Botyller, and Thomas Gaye.

"Margery Wyherd had of her owne and Thomas Throckmorton, of Whittenton, Roger Sharpe, and Thomas Warre.

"John Shrene."

Note (in later handwriting).

"At ye top of ye other page these names are said to be copied from a Bailiff's roll, made in ye time of Ed. I. From several of these names I am convinced ye transcribers wrote Ed. I^st^ for Ed. IVth. Many of ye persons here mentioned flourish'd at that time in this county, but few do we meet with so early as ye reign of Ed. I. Besides, at that time most men added *de* to their names, whereas here is not one with that addition; so that I cannot allow this roll to be older than Ed. III., tho' I rather believe Ed. ye 4th. —C. L."

"The contributors to the schole of Wich:

"Mr. T. Talbot gave halfe a phate.

"Mr. John Butler and Mr. Willm. Butler gave halfe a phate.

"George Bydle gave a quarter of a phate.

"Thomas Moulton, for tearme of hys lyfe, halfe a phate.

"The number of all the phates in Wich, 27 Eliz., R. Weare, 403 Ph. and a quarter.

"Ex rustate firmarioris compositionis Tempore Henrici Rudinge et Thomæ Walker, Ballio. villæ de Wich An. Regni Regis Edwardi part Conquest 7.

"Johs Cassy occupet 16 phates.

"Johs Ruding habet 10 phates.

"Johs Heth habet 18 phates.

"Johes Wych.

"Johe Gey.

"Johes Wheller, occupet 14 phates.

"Phillippus Braze.

"Johe Walle.

"Henric^s^ Rudinge.

" Henricus Crossewell.
" Thomas Froxmere.
" John Vnet.
" Richard Wynston.
" Willm. Botyller.
" Willus Walshe.
" George Clint.
" Will[s] Jennette.
" Humfrey Stafforde.
" Thomas Throckmorton."

" The rents of Wyche w[ch] I set downe for the rarity, not for the valeue. Robert Aleyn healde one messuage in the manor of Wych, by the servyse of x[d] and tenne ladelles of salt by the yeere, and to bee payde at the Nativity of our Lorde, and thease are valued at xx[d] a yeere accordinge to the comon estimation, because a ladell of salt is worthe a penny, beeinge a stryke of salt."

The ancient chapel at Droitwich, formerly standing on the bridge, with the highroad passing through it, is alluded to in the chapter on Martin Hussington thus :

" Now to looke a little backe on the Rudinges (formerly lords of the manor of Martin Hussington). This hath byn an ancient family whose armes somewhat battered appeared at Wich, in the chapell on the bridge, and have byn flourished on the coaches and monuments of honorable and riche men, who I would to God they would cast downe theyre eies on thease porre gentlemen, the Rudinges, so believe these coates of armes as they have scarce coates to clothe them."

J. Noake.

Worcestershire Notes.

[1857, *Part II.*, *pp.* 180, 181.]

Human Skin Tanned.

About thirty years ago, a man named William Waite was executed at Worcester for the murder of his wife's daughter (by a former husband), a little girl named Sarah Chance, by throwing her into an exhausted coal-pit. At this time dissection was a part of the sentence of murderers, and the entire skin of this man was preserved by Mr. Downing, then an eminent surgeon at Stourbridge. It was not tanned, but preserved by a preparation of sumach, as I believe he told me. I was one of the counsel on the trial.

F. A. Carrington.

Extent of the Ancient Diocese of Worcester.

The Diocese of Worcester, before the formation of the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol by Henry VIII., contained all Worcestershire, except sixteen parishes beyond Abberley Hills, belonging to the

diocese of Hereford; all Gloucestershire on the east side of the Severn, with the city of Bristol; and near the south half part of Warwickshire, with the town of Warwick.

The Pale.

Near to Cowley Park, on the road to Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire, there is a picturesque gabled house, bearing the date MDCXXXI. This house is called "The Pale." It was built by one who had acquired a large fortune as a baker. He was not ashamed of the trade by the profits of which he had become "a prosperous gentleman," and therefore resolved to call his residence by a name having reference to his former occupation. The "Pale" is the name given to the long wooden shovel on which the bread is placed in order to be pushed into the oven.

Sack Wine.

What was the ancient wine called sack? Has its name been changed—when, and why? Dr. Percy finds the ancient mode of spelling to be *seck*, and thence concluded that sack is a corruption of *sec*, signifying merely a dry wine. The term *sec* is still used as a substantive by the French to denote a Spanish wine.

White Livered.

"White-liver'd rascal" is a common term of reproach in this and the adjoining counties. A young woman said she had been advised not to marry a sweetheart because he had a white liver, and she would be dead within a year.

Who was Antoni Tolli?

In Worcester Cathedral is the name of a sculptor on a tomb erected to the memory of a former bishop of the diocese, who died 1591. On the end of the tomb is inscribed:

"Antoni . Tolli
Me × Fecit."

Who was this individual?

Scotch Prisoners in 1651 Sold as Slaves.

The Battle of Worcester was fought September 3, 1651. On the same day in the preceding year the Battle of Dunbar was fought, in which Cromwell slew 3,000 and took prisoners 9,000 Scots. The disposal of a part of the latter (and from which we may infer the kind of slavery to which the Worcester prisoners were afterwards subjected) is thus described in a "letter from Mr. John Cotton to Lord General Cromwell," dated "Boston, in N.E., 28 of 5th, 1651":

"The Scots, whom God delivered into your hands at Dunbarre, and whereof sundry were sent hither, we have been desirous (as we

could) to make their yoke easy. Such as were sick of the scurvy or other diseases have not wanted physick and chyrurgery. They have not been sold for slaves to perpetuall servitude, but for six, or seven, or eight years, as we do our owne; and he that bought the most of them (I heare) buildeth houses for them, for every foure a house, layeth some acres of grounde thereto, which he giveth them as their owne, requiring three dayes in the weeke to worke for him (by turnes), and four dayes for themselves, and promeseth, as soone as they can repay him the money he layed out for them, he will set them at liberty."

In Cromwell's answer to this letter, dated "Oct. 2, 1651," he thus alludes to the Battle of Worcester:

"The Lord hath marvellously appeared even against them; and now again when all the power was devolved into the Scottish kinge and the malignant partie, they invading England, the Lord has rayned upon them such snares as the enclosed will show, only the narrative is short in this, that of their whole armie, when the narrative was framed, not five of their whole armie were returned."

Both letters will be found in Governor Hutchinson's "Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of Massachusetts Bay, Boston, 1769." It is singular that Hume does not notice the sale into slavery of the prisoners taken either at Dunbar or Worcester. Southey, in his "Book of the Church," says:

"After the Battle of Worcester, many of the prisoners were actually shipt for Barbadoes, and sold there." J. NOAKE.

Belbroughton.

[1805, *Part I.*, *pp.* 505, 506.]

The following church notes, etc., from Belbroughton, co. Worcester, were taken on the spot in the summer of 1802. Having spent some of my juvenile years there, and formed a considerable acquaintance, I determined to visit it after an absence of fourteen years; but, to my great astonishment, found only three people that I knew! Such is the mutability of this uncertain state! I spent some hours at the church in transcribing monumental inscriptions and making a drawing of the venerable building (see Plate I.).

Belbroughton is a pleasant village, in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, and deanery of Kidderminster. It is a rectory, in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford. The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The arms of Erdington, Sudeley, and Corbet, on painted glass, which were in the east window, are gone.

On a plain stone against the north wall (the whole in capitals):

"Mary, wife of John Higgs, gent., departed this life April the xxiiii., 1659."

[Verses omitted.]

On plain blue stones in the chancel-floor (the first in capitals):

"Johannes Perrot, nuper de Pedmore in Com. Wigorn. arm^r obiit 8° die Martii anno Dom. 1728, Ætatis suæ 76."

"In memory of FRANCIS SEVERN, Rector of Bellbroughton, who died Jan. 19th, 1755. And of BRIDGET, his wife, who died Feb. 13th, 1770."

On a tablet against the north wall:

"Near this place lies the body of Hump^y Perrot, B.D., Vicar of Dudley, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxon, son of Thomas Perrott, esq., late of Bell-Hall. He was buried Dec. the 7th, 1746. Aged 36 years."

On a tablet against the north wall:

"Opposite this monument, in a family vault, lie the remains of JOHN PERROT, esq., of Bell-Hall. Obt. the 7th of April, 1776, aged 74.

"Also of KATHARINE, his wife. Obt. the 29th of Jan., 1793, aged 84.

"Likewise of WALTER NOEL, esq., of Hillcott, in the county of Stafford, son-in-law to the above. Obt. the 13th of August, 1794, aged 55."

On a neat monument against the east end of the chancel:

"Lector JOHANNES TRISTRAM (de Moor-Hall) Medicus, Quod morti cecedit propè hunc murum jacet. Atqui resurget; tu interim semper paratus esto, nam quâ non putas venturus horâ Dominus est.

Obijt { Anno ætat. 57. / Domini 1736.

Abij. Ex hoc momento pendet æternitas.

"LETITIA Conjux JOHANNES TRISTRAM (de Moor-Hall).

Obijt { Anno ætat. 43. / Domini 1738.

Καιρὸν γνωθι ὅξος γάρ."

On a monument against the south wall of the chancel:

"P. M. S. Near this place is deposited the body of ELIZABETH, the wife of JOHN TRISTRAM, of Moor-Hall, Gent. She was the eldest daughter of Launcelot Nicholls, of the Bow-hills, in the parish of Alveley, and county of Salop, Gent. She departed this life June 26th, 1708, and in the 48th year of her age."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

"Also, near the same place, is interred the body of JOHN TRISTRAM, of Moor-Hall, Gent. He was buried the 2nd of May, 1734, in the 77th year of his age."

On a tablet against the east wall:

"Spe certâ resurrectionis hic depositæ sunt exuviæ Richardi Tristram, qui per 51 plus minus annos ecclesiam hanc summâ cum curâ et fidelitate rexit; suffectus in locum Thomæ Tristram patris, qui circa 30 annos munus pastorale ibidem pari diligentiâ (bonis omnibus plaudentibus) executus est. Obiit die Feb. 10°.

Anno { Ætatis 78. / Dom. 1691."

On a handsome tablet against the north wall (the whole in capitals):

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Wylde, formerly of this parish, and Rector of Aldridge in Staffordshire. She married (Dec. 14th, 1777) Wm. Tenant, esq., of Little Aston-Hall, in the same county, who hath caused this tablet to be erected as a tribute of his affliction and most affectionate regard to the memory of a beloved wife. She died 8th Aug., 1798, aged 47 years."

On a neat tablet against the south wall:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. THOMAS CLARKE, D.D., rector of this parish, who died August 12th, 1798, aged 56."

[Verses omitted.]

On gravestones in the churchyard:

"In memory of RICHARD PHILLPOTS, sen., of Bell-inn, in this parish; he departed this life January the 2nd, 1766, aged 69 years."

[Verses omitted.]

"Sacred to the memory of RALPH HOOPER; he died Dec. 23rd, 1792, aged 83."

[Verses omitted.]

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM DUNN, who departed this life Feb. the 2nd, 1793, aged 57 years."

Belbroughton School represented in the annexed Plate I., has a small annual salary for the education of poor children in the parish. The late master, Mr. Dunn, established a large boarding-school for commercial learning, which he conducted with great reputation for near forty years. D. PARKES.

Bewdley.

[1794, *Part II.*, *p.* 976.]

In the midst of the forest, about three miles from Bewdley, not far from the turnpike road leading to Ludlow, grows a tree of that kind called mountain-ash, that annually bears pears. That this tree never could have been grafted is clear from the wood and leaves being the mountain-ash, and nothing of the pear but the fruit. Scions of this tree, which now is very old, have been repeatedly taken off and grafted both on pear-tree and mountain-ash stocks, but without success. If any of your botanical correspondents will inform me if such tree, as above described, ever came within their knowledge, I shall be very much obliged. B. I. B.

[1796, *Part I.*, *pp.* 283, 284.]

Some time last summer I was led by a very strong hepatic sulphurous smell, in passing a by-road, to examine a water in the corner of an adjoining field, and, finding it strongly impregnated with the sulphurous gas, I thought it deserving of farther notice.

The water issues from a field belonging to Mr. Goolden, of Bridgenorth, now occupied by his tenant, Mr. Whitehouse, and is called Sawyer's Field, near a by-road adjoining a wood, lying west of the river Severn, in a part of the parish of Upper Areley, about three miles from Bewdley.

The water in the well has a greenish-blue colour. It has a strong sulphurous taste and smell, noticed by passengers on the road, and lets fall in the channel, in which it runs off from the well, a white

soft precipitation. Coal-mines are worked at no great distance from this sulphurous well.

This water certainly deserves attention, from its perfect resemblance, in taste and sensible qualities, to Harrowgate and Moffat waters; and, not being inferior to them in strength, it may be presumed to possess the same medical virtues; and this has been confirmed by the chemical analysis and examination of some of this water, sent by Mr. Jones, surgeon, in Bewdley, to Dr. John Johnstone, physician, in Birmingham, for that purpose; from which it appears similar to that of Harrowgate; and it promises to be a commodious remedy to such at least as cannot afford the expense of a long journey, and yet stand in need of Harrowgate water. J. J.

Blockley.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 520.]

The accompanying plate contains a sketch (Fig. 3) of fairy rings in a field belonging to Mr. John Philips at Ditchford, in Blockley parish, Worcestershire.

[1793, *Part I., pp.* 297, 298.]

I send you a brief account of Blockley, to accompany the enclosed view of the church (Plate I.).

Blockley has been, for time immemorial, a manorial appendage to the bishops of Worcester, although totally insulated by parishes of the counties of Gloucester and Warwick. Blockley gives name to a rural deanery, and has been for some centuries the only place of sepulture for several adjacent villages. It is situate between Chipping Campden on the north, and Stow-on-the-Wold on the south, and is distant from Worcester twenty-six miles, and from Gloucester twenty-seven miles. The soil admits both of pasture and arable of good qualities. The river Evenlode intersects the parish, and affording copious and constant supplies of water, gave encouragement to the establishment of silk mills. Of these the first was erected by Henry Whatcott, silk throwster, in the beginning of this century.

The benefice was a rectory till appropriated in 1327 by Thomas Cobham, and endowed with the tithes of hay, wool, and lamb, by John Thoresby, Bishops of Worcester. The instrument of endowment is still subsisting in the registry of the diocese, and bears date at Bloclé, September 20, 1352. When the enclosure of the hamlets of Draycott and Paxford was completed in 1772, adequate lands were allotted to the vicarage. The peculiar is exempted from the archdeacon's visitation, and claims mortuaries from the parishes of Bourton-on-the-Hill, Morton in Marsh, and Batsford in this county, and Stretton-super-Fosse in Warwickshire. In 1440 the inhabitants of Stretton petitioned for a right of sepulture at their own

chapel, which was not granted. They pleaded the prevention of floods, and the distance from the mother church. The impropriation is held, in parcels, by lease of the Bishop of Worcester. The great tithes of Northwick and Draycott are granted to the family of Rushout, those of Paxford to Field and Fletcher, those of Aston Magna to Thomas Bund, Esq., of Worcester, and of Ditchford and Dorn to the Vicar, for twenty-one years, renewable every seven, by the permission of the Bishop.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consisting of a spacious nave and north aisle, of the architecture of the Middle Ages. The chancel, of the Saxon style, is probably the same structure that is described in Domesday Book. In 1724 the old tower was taken down, and the present was finished in 1728 by Thomas Woodward, who designed and conducted the building, which is of modern Gothic. The contribution, which was supplied solely by the parish, under the auspices of the late Sir John Rushout, Bart., amounted to £519 19s. 8½d., by which the expense was defrayed. In the chancel on large flat stones, are curious portraits in brass* of former incumbents. A chauntry, in honour of the virgin, was founded in this church by John de Blocklei, 1375.

The manor was an appendage to the See of Worcester, prior to the Conqueror's survey; it was also an episcopal residence, whence many deeds were issued, and where consecrations were performed. Walter de Cantilupo died at his palace here in 1235, and Henry Wakefield in 1595. Fairs were obtained by former bishops, and these were extended to sixteen days, in the course of the year, by Edward I., at the request of Godfrey Giffard, 1275. Two annual fairs are now held, on the Tuesday after Easter week, and on October 10. The ancient manor-house has been long deserted by the bishops, and the manor granted in lease to the family of Childe, who settled here in the year 1320, 13 Edward II., from whom it passed, by purchase, to that of Rushout (of noble extraction from the Barons de Rushault in Picardy), in the reign of Charles II.

In this parish are seven hamlets. 1. The township of Blockley, a populous village. 2. Northwick, the ancient mansion of the Childes, was new-modelled in 1730, by the late Sir John Rushout, Bart., from a design of the celebrated Earl of Burlington. From its possessor, Northwick has received such improvements in the house, pleasure-grounds and park, as to entitle it to a place amongst the best specimens of modern art and refined taste. 3. Dorn. It has been thought that a Roman station once occupied the site of this hamlet. This conjecture is confirmed by the discovery of many coins, of the debased metal of the lower empire. The Foss road leads through it. The principal proprietor of Dorn is Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq.

* Two of these are engraved, and all the epitaphs preserved, in Mr. Bigland's Collections.

4. Ditchford, the sole property of the Right Hon. Charles Henry Dillon Lee, nephew and heir of the Right Hon. George Henry Lee, the last Earl of Litchfield. 5. Paxton; 6. Aston; and 7. Draycott, where estates are held by the Earl of Gainsborough, and the family of Pott. Three chapels are said to have been founded for the service of these hamlets, no vestiges of which remain at this time.

At Northwick are several pictures equally interesting to the antiquary and connoisseur. A whole length of Edward VI. by Holbein. Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., Charles I., with Charles II. an infant, attributed to Vandyke. The Princes Maurice and Henry of Nassau. A large family-piece, by Cornelius Jansen. The dimensions are 5 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 5 inches, within the frame, consisting of the following portraits, which compose the group: 1. John Rushout, of Maylands, co. Essex, Esq. 2. His first wife, the daughter of Joas Godschall, of London, Esq. 3. One of his sons, who was killed by a fall from his horse. 4. Abigail, his eldest daughter, afterwards the wife of Sir Abraham Cullen, Bart., of Upton, co. Warwick. 5. Catharine, second daughter, first married to Sir John Maynard, Knt., of Tooting, co. Surrey, afterwards to Francis Buller, of Chillingham, co. Cornwall. 6. Anne, the wife of Sir William Adams, Bart., of Sprowston, co. Norfolk. These are all whole-lengths, and form a very highly-finished group. To these may be added the most authentic portraits, by Kneller, of Lord Lechmere, Lord Sandys, and the ingenious Mr. Addison, taken about 1716. With the latter, Sir John sat in Parliament for Malmsbury, co. Wilts. Addison was a particular friend, and passed much of his leisure at Northwick, whence many papers of his incomparable *Spectator* were directed. Sir J. Rushout had the singular fortune to be a member of the British Senate for fifty-six years without interruption, a trust which he employed to his own honour, the real interests of his country, and the peculiar advantage of his constituents. In the great hall is an original picture of King William III. presented to Sir James Rushout when ambassador to the Porte. The embellishments of the modern house are in a superior style of elegance, particularly two chimney-pieces by Van Geldar, and other equally appropriate ornaments. R. B.

Bockleton.

[1807, *Part II., p.* 1105.]

About four miles distant from Tenbury, in Worcestershire, is situate the parish church of Bockleton (see Plate II.), which is a plain building of stone consisting of one aisle irregularly pewed. On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument with the following inscription:

"M.S. Carolus Baldwyn, cancellarius Dioc. Hereford, filius et hæres Samuelis Baldwyn, equitis aurati, Regi Car. II^do^ servientis ad legem, et Eliz.

filiæ Rich. Walcot, arm^r. Uxorem duxit Eliz. filiam unicam et hæredem Nich. Acton de Bockleton, arm^r, et Mariæ sorois et cohæredis Edwini Skrymsher de Aqualat in agro Staff.; ex quâ suscepit filios quatuor: Edwynnum, Acton, Carolum, et Samuelem, et unam filiam Eliz. Obiit. iv. die Jan. MDCCVI. ætatis suæ lv."

In the old chancel there is a mouldering tomb, ornamented on the sides with several coats of arms, having also on the top a male and female effigy as large as life, the male in armour with helmet and gauntlets. The wall to which the tomb adjoins is ornamented above with five small male figures in relievo, and in the attitude of prayer, three of which are represented in armour, the other two are smaller in dimensions. Opposite to these are four female figures in the same attitude, one of which is smaller than the rest. Between these groups of figures is a plain statue, bearing the following imperfect inscription:

"Hic jacent sepulti corpora Ricardi Barnebi armigeri qui obiit die . . . an'oque Domini . . . et Maria uxor eqis, primogenita, unaque filiaru' et cohæredum Ricardi Abingtoni, armigeri, et Jocosæ uxoris ejus, filiæ et hæredis Edmundi . . . urleii, armigeri; quæ Maria obiit 9 die Julii, anno Domini 1574."

[See Nash i., 117.] J. L. S.

Bromsgrove.

[1803, *Part I., p.* 220.]

Figs. 8 and 9 in the accompanying plates are ancient spurs found at Bromsgrove.

[1816, *Part II., p.* 605.]

Bromsgrove Church is large and magnificent. There is a square tower at the west end of the edifice, containing triformed niches and statutes on each of the four sides. The tracery in the windows is excellent and well preserved.

[1826, *Part I., p.* 497.]

Figs. 4 and 5 (see the accompanying plate), are representations of the impressions of a stone, communicated by the Rev. John Topham, of Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire. The explanation of its design and of the inscriptions are left to the ingenuity of our correspondents. It came from Paris.

[1858, *Part II., pp.* 62, 63.]

A very remarkable instance of intentional defacement of a monumental inscription has recently been brought to light during researches connected with the great Shrewsbury Peerage case. It appears that in consequence of evidence afforded by Nash's "History of Worcestershire," and by a MS. in the possession of Lord Lyttelton, the monument of Sir John Talbot in Bromsgrove Church had to be examined. One inscription, as given by Nash, was easily recognised;

but the other was wanting; and in courts of law printed and manuscript inscriptions are not admissible as evidence. Although no signs of this particular inscription were then evident, its publication by Nash induced a very close inspection, and at last, under a coat of paint, traces of letters were found. The paint was then removed, and further traces were discovered; but it would appear that the House of Lords did not feel satisfied in receiving the evidence of the remaining portions of the inscription; and some of the counsel on behalf of Earl Talbot went so far as to deny the possibility of the inscription being read. Sir F. Kelly more than once boldly asserted, in his peculiar manner, that it could not be read; and the counsel for other parties to the suit seemed also to suspect the possibility of the letters being deciphered. None of them, however, appear to have suspected that the inscription had been intentionally destroyed, or defaced rather, because it is well known that so many of our church monuments are exposed to all sorts of injuries that the defacement of an inscription three hundred years old would be nothing uncommon. We gather, however, from Mr. Roach Smith's letter in the *Morning Post* of the 20th ult., that the said inscription had been mutilated "in a manner so carefully, and with such labour and painstaking, that those who perpetrated the sacrilegious deed believed they had removed the inscription for ever from mortal eyes." From its peculiar position upon the altar-tomb it seems clear it could never have been injured by accident; and both Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Waller* agree in protesting against the supposition that any accident could possibly have chiselled off the letters in high relief, under a ledge or cornice; and yet up to the last we see the lawyers fighting against this conclusive evidence, and the Solicitor-General in summing up declaring that "it had been suggested that the inscription upon the tomb had been wilfully obliterated; but he did not think the evidence bore out that suggestion"! Suggestion! why, it is a downright assertion made by two persons who have devoted their lives to the study of ancient monuments; and now all who visit the monument are convinced that for some improper object the mutilation was made, probably a long time since. K.

* The inscription, as read by these gentlemen, without any material discrepancy, is as follows:

"The Ladye Marguret, hys
fyrst wyfe bare to hym
iii. sounes and five daughters.
And Ladye Elizabeth, hys
seconde wyfe, bare foure sonnes
and four daugh[ters]."

Broome.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 790.]

Broome is a small village on the border of Staffordshire, near Hagley (the seat of Lord Lyttelton). There Mr. Shenstone spent some of his juvenile hours at his uncle Dolman's; and in this retirement he sometimes amused himself by writing little pieces of poetry, as mentioned by his friend Graves. I have sent a small drawing of the church (Plate III., Fig. 1) as it appeared in 1786; it is not unlikely this may be the only one to be met with, though I have heard the friends of Shenstone wish for a view, as it is a place mentioned in his works, and which his uncle Dolman, I have been informed, intended to have procured for him if he had taken orders. For a further description of Broome, see Gough's "Camden," vol. ii.

Δ. Π.

Cow Honeybourne.

[1861, *Part I.*, *p.* 684.]

Cow Honeybourne Church, which was rescued from desecration principally through the recent exertions of the Worcester Architectural Society, has been partially restored under the direction of Mr. Hopkins, architect, of Worcester. The north wall of the nave and the chancel-arch have been rebuilt, a north porch added, new roofs placed over the nave and chancel, the windows made good, and new ones inserted where necessary. The work is now at a standstill, the restoration fund being quite exhausted. The Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., in addition to a very liberal donation, has promised an altar-table, and the Rev. W. Lea, of Droitwich, a pulpit. Further subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. G. Knapp, of Church Honeybourne, through whose exertions the restoration has thus far been successfully carried out.

Cropthorn.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 791.]

I send you a tolerably exact drawing (Plate III., Fig. 2) from an old cross in this neighbourhood, which, if you think it as great a curiosity as I do myself, you will, perhaps, insert in your curious and amusing repository. I lately discovered it fastened in the wall of the chancel of Cropthorn Church. As this chancel is itself very ancient, and has not properly undergone any material repair or alteration for some centuries, we may reasonably conclude the cross fixed in it to be of the highest antiquity. There is, however, sufficient internal evidence of this in its sculpture, which, as to its intention, cannot now easily be made out, but seems altogether of the grotesque species. It should be observed that what, near its centre, seems to represent the head of a hart or buck, was by no

means meant as such, but is merely a piece broken off accidentally in that form.

Not far from the chancel wall, in which this cross is fixed, is the broken shaft of an old churchyard cross, of which I make no doubt but this more ornamented part once made the head. It is doubtless of Saxon workmanship, as is also the greater and unrenovated part of the church, of which the founder and exact date of erection are, I believe, unknown. Just on the western edge of the churchyard is a large farm-house that was built upon the ruins of an ancient seat (probably a hunting residence) of the Kings of Mercia, and where the famous Offa, as may be seen by his charters inserted in Hemingus, much resided. For further particulars of this place, which is well worthy the notice of an antiquary, Dr. Nash may be consulted. This cross having escaped his observation, I thought it merited some description. W. T.

Droitwich.

[1795, *Part I.*, *pp.* 13, 14.]

I send you a drawing (Fig. 4) from a seal in the possession of a gentleman in Chester, which contains, beyond doubt, the arms of Droitwich, co. Worcestershire. Mr. Edmonson, in his "Heraldry," vol. i., says: "I applied to the Corporation for it without effect, and I have not as yet been able to procure either a blazon or description of it." ANTIQUARIUS.

Dudley.

[1818, *Part I.*, *p.* 104.]

In your last volume* it is stated that "Viscount Dudley and Ward has recently given 1,000 guineas for enlarging Dudley Church, and has erected a Chapel, at a great expense, in the adjoining parish of Sedgley."

An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1815 for taking down and rebuilding St. Thomas's Church in Dudley, and under the powers of that Act the present edifice is now erecting. To this Act is annexed a schedule, announcing the names of the subscribers, from whence I transcribe these words: "The Right Hon. Viscount Dudley and Ward, £2,000."

The revered and excellent nobleman, before spoken of, did not "erect a chapel in the adjoining parish of Sedgley." He contributed towards its erection £400, and gave the land on which the chapel stands. JUVENIS.

Evesham.

[1778, *pp.* 458-462.]

Having been presented with a curious MS., which was found among the papers of the late learned Oxford antiquary, Mr. Francis

* See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1817, part ii., p. 550.

Wise, I send it to your valuable repository, not doubting but it will be readily accepted. A CONSTANT READER.

A Treatise of the Abbey of Evesham, written, as it seemeth, by some one of that House. Transcribed by that learned Antiquary Mr. Thomas Talbot, and out of the Latin truly translated.

The Abbey of Evesham was founded anno Dom. 709, in the time of Pope Constantine the First, and in the time of St. Egwin the Third, Bishop of Worcester, who resigned his bishopric to Wilfred, and was here ordained the first Abbot. Kenredus and Offa, both Kings, gave much land to St. Egwin towards the foundation of this monastery; and, going to Rome with him in the time of his second voyage, both Kings took on them the habit of religion. And all this was done anno Dom. 713, Constantine being then Pope.

This was written the 826th year of the foundation of this monastery, being anno Dom. 1535; the 26th of Henry the VIIIth, the 22d of Clement Lichfield, Abbot of Evesham.

After the death of Abbot Egwin, being the 18th Abbot after St. Egwin, a certain wicked Prince of this country, named Athelmus, obtained of King Edmund, son of King Edward the Elder, this Abbey; chaced the monks, the servants of God, from thence, and settled certain Canons in their place. He, being deceased, divers men, under sundry Kings, with the power of the laity, possessed the monastery: as, one called Nilsius, a greedy devourer of the holy church; and Bishop Ophultius: and so from one power to another, contrary potentates, the state of this Abbey was miserably distracted, until St. Ethelwold, by the command of King Edgar and St. Dunstan, coming hither, made Oswald Abbot here, anno Dom. 960; commending to him the lands and possessions which Athelmus, Christ's adversary, after the death of Abbot Egwin, had taken away.

King Edgar departing this life, and Edward his son then reigning, a certain most sinful Duke, named Alferas, who ruled with a mighty power this country, expulsing hence the monks again, placed here a few Canons, bestowed on them, as it pleased himself, some part of the lands, reserving the rest to his own use. In the end, falling into sickness, and despairing of life, he called unto him a certain monk, named Feodegarus; and, after he had conversed with him, gave him this abbey, with so much of the lands thereof as he had.—Abbot Feodegarus, coming hither, did but a short time continue here; because, finding the clerks stronger than himself, he could not banish them thence.—Afterwards, one Godwyn, a mighty Lord, coming to King Ethelred, gave him 300 marks of gold, upon condition he might have this abbey by the King's gift confirmed to him and his heirs for ever. The King, greedy of gold, granted to him this place. Godwyn, coming hither, subjected to him the priests; and making havock of the Abbey's possessions, began to rule

as he pleased. But after a little while the King gave this church to a Bishop, called Agelfius, who, within a short time incurring the King's displeasure, was thrown from the bishoprick, and, passing the seas never returned. After this the King gave the same to a certain other Bishop, named Athelston; who dying, Adolphus, Bishop of Worcester, got it of the King, and, first depriving it of their liberty, subjected it to his jurisdiction. This Bishop made Africianus Abbot of Evesham; after whose death Abbot Alfgarus governed this monastery. But amongst all these passages, the aforesaid Godwyn ever possessed forty hides of land, so as neither Bishops nor Abbots could ever have any more than the church-rents; the rest of the living the priest held. Alfgarus leaving this life, Brithenarus, a certain Abbot, governed this religious house, who pleaded often against Godwyn before many princes of this country, alleging that he unjustly detained the church's lands, whereupon it was adjudged that he should pay Godwyn so much money as was paid by Godwyn to the King, and so recover, by law, the lands unto his church; which accomplishing willingly, these 40 hides were restored to the abbey. After this Abbot Athelwynus succeeded in his place; and Athelwynus dying, the fore-cited Godwyn, by his power, invaded again the Abbey, and ravoned on the lands and possessions. But at the length, King Ethelred ordained Aylesward, a monk of Ramsey-abbey, to be Abbot of this monastery, anno Dom. 1014, which venerable man coming hither, by the assistance of Almighty God and the King, expelled Godwyn, and regained all the lands: and after, under King Canutus, his kinsman, was made Abbot, and a most holy Bishop of London, 6to kal. Augusti, A.D. 1044; and, lastly, buried at Ramsey. Mauricius, a monk of this place, succeeded, being elected by King Edward. This reverend man, as well for his learning in the sacred scriptures, as in very many other arts, as singing, writing, goldsmith's work, and such like, was reputed to excel almost all of this country. After a time this Abbot Mauricius, surprised with a grievous infirmity, made choice of one of his monks, named Egelwynus (a man of approved life, both for the nobility of his blood and learning, in holy humane letters highly esteemed), to undertake his pastoral office; and therefore sent him, with some of his brethren (being honourable secular persons), to King Edward, certifying how he was oppressed by violent sickness, and humbly praying him that he would absolutely commit the monastery to Egelwynus, and make him Abbot in his place; which the King advisedly knowing, and condescending to his request, appointed Egelwynus to be Abbot, and caused him to be honourably consecrated by Archbishop Aldred; and being ever after dearly beloved by the King and all his Barons, was admitted among the King's especial friends, a Privy Counsellor. Mauricius survived seven years after this; and the same night and hour wherein King Edward

passed out of the world, being Idus Januarij, 1065, he also, 'tis as said, died: and Abbot Elgwyn departed this life 14 kal. Martij, A.D. 1077. Walter, a monk of the abbey, called Corasia, was then ordained Abbot by King William, 1086, and when he had almost eight years governed the church, he died 14 kal. Februarij, A.D. 1093. This Abbot is mentioned in the Doomsday-book in the time of the Conqueror. In his place succeeded Robert, a monk of Gimeges; in his time the market of Stow was obtained by Ralph, the King's Chancellor. Robert died anno Dom. 1096. Maurice, a monk of this church, succeeded; died anno Dom. 1122. Reginold, of Gloucester, nephew to Miles, Earl of Hereford, followed, and went with him to Rome, in the time of Pope Innocent the Second, in pursuit of a cause against Bishop Simon, and died 8 kal. Sept. 1149. The next Abbot was William de Andevil, a monk of the church of Canterbury. This man, though unarmed, did, with a singular resolution, excommunicate William de Bello Campo, with his 'complices, to their very faces, though armed, when they destroyed the walls of the church-yard, and in time of war made the church's goods their prey; whereupon not one of them departed this life according to christian religion and christian rites. He won, also, courageously, the castle of Bengworth, which was raised at the end of Evesham-bridge, from William de Bello Campo; and, razing it down, caused a church-yard to be consecrated in the place. He passed out of this life 2 non. Jan., A.D. 1160.

After him was Adam Clunacensis de Charitate. This man saw more happy times, and in his days the abbey was blest with many benefits, and when he had almost 30 years in all tranquillity governed this church, he closed his life 2 id. Nov., 1191. Roger, surnamed Novicus, succeeded, some time a monk of the church of Canterbury, but for his wickedness thrown there into prison; whence breaking away by flight through the privies, he got his liberty, and lost his house by expulsion, and so remained a monk of no monastery afterwards, no college acknowledging him theirs, nor receiving him. He was by the Royal Power, as an intruder, promoted to be Abbot of Evesham; the convent of the abbey, as far as they could, renouncing him. This Abbot shewed himself a man of high mind, and seemed to abound in variety of learning; but in the end, for his tyranny, drunkenness, luxury, and dilapidation of the goods of the abbey, and other enormities, he was deposed by Nicholas, Bishop of Tusentum, being here the Bishop's Legate upon occasion of business concerning the church of England, and from an Abbot became Prior of Bengnorth Peaworth, A.D. 1213, the whole convent rejoicing thereat, and after three years, finishing his life, he was there buried.—Roger thus deposed, a reverend and virtuous man, named Ralph, a prior of the church of Worcester, and born at Evesham, succeeded, and was confirmed in his place with benediction of an Abbot, by

Nicholas, Bishop of Tusentum, the Bishop's Legate, and was at York, A.D. 1221, consecrated Abbot by the Bishop of Chichester, and, having been a governor in the church 15 years, died 6 kal. Jan. 1229.

After him Thomas de Marlborough, Prior of this monastery, was chosen Abbot, yet could not be admitted but by the Court of Rome. Whereupon, with a derogation from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop, he had the next year the benediction of an Abbot by the Bishop of Coventry. Before this, this man was a student, and learned in both the laws, who died 2 id. Sept., 1236, having been Abbot 7 years, and lies buried in the body of the church, and in the south wall, under the image of a Bishop wrought in marble. Richard Le Gicoss, Prior of Huckley, succeeded. This Abbot was much employed in the service of King Henry the third, as well on this side as beyond the seas. He was Lord Chancellor of England, and, lastly, in the parts of Gascoigne, entered the way of all flesh, 5 id. Dec., 1242, when he had sat Abbot 6 years.

After him Thomas de Glancer, a monk of this same house, was chosen, and the next year confirmed Abbot by Bishop Innocent the 4th, and, by the same Bishop's command, received the benediction of this abbey from the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop having first taken the oath of obedience; neither could he yet obtain of the King his temporalities, 'till the King received afterwards from the Bishop a special mandate: therefore this Thomas, holding his place almost 14 years, died 18 kal., Jan. 1255; buried in the midst of the body of the church. Henry, Prior of this monastery, was afterwards confirmed Abbot by Bishop Alexander the 4th, who, when he had 7 years wisely and worthily governed, went blessedly to our Lord, id. Nov., 1263, and lieth buried in the body of the church. Abbot Henry leaving this life, the church of Evesham endured a long vacancy. In the end, about the feast of the Holy Cross, in autumn, A. Dom. 1266, the Legate Ottoban came to Evesham, and there ordained Sir Wm. de White-church, once a monk of Pershore, the Abbot of Alncester, now Abbot of Evesham, who, remaining in his seat 16 years, died 3 non. Aug., 1282, and was buried in the midst of the body of his church. John de Brickhampton, a monk of this house, succeeded, who was confirmed Abbot at Rome by Bishop Martin the 4th; and, in the end, concluding in a good old age, took his last sleep 15 kal. Sept., 1316. William de Cheriton was after elected Abbot, 3 kal. Sept., being before a monk of this house, and was on Quadragesima Sunday confirmed in his place by Bishop John 22d. After he had ruled his church here 28 years, he ended in peace his life, id. Dec., 1344.

William de Boys, a monk of the same house, was, three weeks after the decease of William de Cheriton, 3 kal. Jan. with a general assent elected Abbot, and on Palm-Sunday next following, at

Avinton, confirmed by Bishop Clement the 6th. Returning into England, he was with great reverence and honourably received at home by the brethren of the monastery, and on Whitsunday honourably installed. Wearied in the end with grievous sickness, he died 8 id. Junij, 1367, and was buried by Lewes, Bishop of Hereford, in the body of Evesham church before St. Egwyn's altar, 12 kal. Julij, under a marble stone. He was Abbot 22 years and a half. John de Ombersley, a monk and cellarer of this same house, canonically chosen by the convent the 4th of July next ensuing, and received, 15 kal. Aug., by the hands of the Bishop of Lincoln, the gift of his benediction at Banbury, and in the calends of the same month installed at Evesham, who residing there 12 years, he died anno Dom. 1379, and lieth buried in the middle of the body of the same church.

Ombersley departing this world, Roger Zotton, a very religious man, and a Sacrist of this house, was, 12 kal. Dec., by the full consent of the Convent, elected Abbot, and accepted afterward by the King, according as their privilege appointed. He received at London his benediction by the Bishop of Lincoln, and was on Christmas-eve honourably installed in the monastery of Evesham. And when he had lived above 39 years after his election, and governed his church, after a long life, died in the Lord on the day of St. Chrysogon the Martyr, being 8 kal. Dec., 1418, anno 5 Hen. V., about 9 of the clock, and was buried in the midst of the body of the church.

In the next week after, on St. Nicholas-day, 8 id. Dec., Richard Bromsgrove, being the Infirmary of this house, was with a joint consent chosen Abbot, and received his benediction in his own church of Bengnorth by the Bishop of Bangor, then Chancellor of Oxford, and on Christmas-day was honourably installed. And having 17 years resided here, he died 10th May, 1435, and is interred in St. Mary's chapel at the steps to the altar.

Sir John Nickwan, Prior of this house, was, 12 kal. Jan. chosen Abbot, that is to say, on St. Thomas the Apostle's day; and at Dangersweld, by the Bishop of Bath, then Chancellor of England, received his benediction. This Abbot having above 26 years continued in the place of authority, spinning out a long life, and wearied with grievous sickness, in his blessed old-age ended his days An. D. 1460; and in the chapel of the Blessed Mary, before the image of St. Catharine, his body was recommended to ecclesiastical funerals.

After him was a man of most worthy honour, Richard Pembroke, having his grace to be Doctor of Divinity. He was chosen by the general voice of the whole Convent 30th of May, 1460; and the 8th of April in the year following, receiving his benediction by the Bishop of Hereford, was with due honour installed. He governed

this monastery 7 years, and dying the 7th of May, 1467, the 7th of Edward the IVth, was buried in the body of this church.

Richard Hawkesbury, Prior was elected Abbot A.D. 1467, and, being blessed by the Bishop of Lincoln, on Tuesday the 6th of Aug. was with due reverence installed. He ruled this church 10 years, and died the 6th of April, 1477, the 17th of Edward the IVth.

William Upton, a Monk of this house, and Prior of Alcester, was chosen about the 18th of April, 1477, the 17th of Edward the IVth, and was consecrated by John, Bishop of Bericons, in the chapel of the rectory of St. Christopher's, London, near the Stocks, the 6th of May, being Saturday before the Rogation; and the 10th of May he was honourably installed. He was Abbot only 5 years; in the 5th year he died, the 11th of August, 1483, and 22d of Edward the IVth, and was buried in the church 'twixt the font and the altar.

John Norton, Prior of the cloyster, was elected Abbot the 4th of Sept., 1483, the 1st of Richard the IIId. was consecrated by the Bishop of ——, and the 1st of October next following was with due honour installed. This Abbot first instituted the Feast of the Visitation of St. Mary to be yearly celebrated, and on the vigil of the same Visitation (as he earnestly desired) closed the last day of his life. He was Abbot 8 years, and died the 2d of July, 1491, and the 7th of Henry the VIIth, and was buried in the body of the church, at the greeses* to the altar of Jesus.

Thomas Newbold, Cellarer of this monastery, was chosen Abbot the 8th of July, 1491, and 7th of Henry the VIIth, and consecrated by the Bishop of Hereford; the 10th of September following was installed. He governed above 22 years, and died a sudden death, the 6th of December, in the night of St. Nicholas, 1513, and lieth buried in the body of the church, at the head of John Norton.

Clement Lichfield, Prior of this house, was by the Convent chosen Abbot on St. Innocents-day, the 28th of Dec. 1513; who, receiving his benediction, manner of Huffenham, by Bishop of Assalon, on the day of St. Maurus, was installed with due reverence and honour. This man, having obtained the degree of a Bachelor, was endowed with singular learning. He built a school for the education of children, assigning rents for the maintenance of a schoolmaster.

So far the writer out of whose Latin I translated this.

Lichfield afterwards resigning his dignity, Abbot Philip succeeded him; in whose time this monastery, with the reigns of all other religious houses in England, perished. This Clement Lichfield overlived his monastery of Evesham, which had continued, as before is specified, 826 years: saw himself deprived of his house, and the sate† of the monastery given, in the 34th of King Henry VIIIth, by that sacrilegious King, to Sir Philip Hobby, who, enriched with the spoils of this and other abbies, died without Jesus.‡ Neither yet

* Stairs or steps. † Site. ‡ Issue.

did he leave these to his second brother, Mr. William Hobby, but conveyed all to his third brother, Sir Thomas Hobby, whose son and heir, Sir Edward Hobby, deprived all our shire* by seal to others.

And now to return to Clement Lichfield. His goodly church, where so many of his predecessors lie buried (as before exactly described), with Simon Mountfort, that mighty Earl of Leicester, is so absolutely overthrown, as that there remaineth nothing but a huge deal of rubbish overgrown with grass. He erected, in the church of All-Saints, in Evesham, a little but most curious chapel, at whose door he lieth humbled in the earth; where is mentioned, that in his time the new tower of Evesham was built, which is yet untouched. But, to show the magnificence of this abbey, which, seated once pleasantly on the Western rising bank of the river Avon, brought first to light, and nourished under her, this fair tower of Evesham, which now flourisheth. Let us but guess what this monastery, now dissolved, was in former days, by the gate-house, yet remaining; which, though deformed with age, is as large and stately as any at this time in England. This abbey of Benedictine monks was immediately subordinate to the Pope; and the Abbot thereof a great Baron of Parliament.

[1809, *Part I., p.* 417.]

The enclosed impression is taken from a seal found in the ruins of Evesham Abbey, Worcestershire, and has been, till lately, in the possession of the Rev. J. Kettle, at Warwick. It was sent some years ago for the inspection of the Royal Society, when, after an examination by the President, it appeared that it was not a Madonna, as was at first imagined, but a St. Margaret. If it is worth an insertion in any of your future engravings it is at your disposal (see Plate II.). W. Reader.

[1817, *Part I.*, p. 209.]

I send you the impressions and drawings of two antique seals, which were dug up at Evesham in Worcestershire, of the inscription on which a facsimile is annexed to each seal, delineated by the aid of a magnifying-glass; they were in Gothic letters, which show them to be of the fourteenth century. The inscription on the smaller seal, Fig. 4 is:

"S'I. DE THROKEMERTOR." *I.e.*, Sigillum Johannis de Throkemertor.

On Fig. 5:

"HEMERIT. VA'DER MANDERT." *I.e.*, Hemerit. Vander Mandert. Probably a Fleming.

* Worcester.

The arms of this person are in the centre of the seal. Fig. 4 appears to have been a seal of the Throckmortons, a family mentioned by Tindal in his "History of Evesham," as having lived near Evesham at the time of the dissolution of the monastery. This inscription shows the orthography of the name at that period. Perhaps some of your correspondents conversant in antiquities may be able to communicate some information respecting the other seal.

E. R.

[1834, *Part II., pp.* 296, 297.]

We are happy to hear of the intended restoration of the church of St. Lawrence, Evesham, a very handsome edifice, which has for many years been permitted to remain a roofless and deserted ruin. Not only will a firm building be thus restored, but an absolute want of church room will be supplied. The parish of St. Lawrence contains, according to the last census in 1831, a population of 1,398 inhabitants, and there is no place whatever for public worship in the parish. In the adjoining parish of All Saints, containing a population of 1,628 inhabitants, there is only accommodation in the church for about 800 persons; and of the sittings, not above 100 are free. The church of St. Lawrence is at present unroofed, and its tower is rapidly decaying; but the spire is so perfect, that it is hoped, by underbuilding, the whole may be preserved. OBSERVER.

Fladbury.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 692.]

In Dr. Nash's very valuable "Collections for the History of Worcestershire," vol. i., pp. 446, 447, is given "an account of the water-works of Mr. William Sandys, of Fladbury, in com. Wigorn, on the river Avon, begun in the year 1635." It appears that "8 Charles I. a lease was granted by John, Bishop of Worcester, to Sir Wm. Sandys, and Wm. Sandys, esq., his son, of the office of bailiff of Fladbury." SCRUTATOR.

Frankley.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 417, 418.]

The view of Frankley Chapel, which accompanies this, was taken in June, 1812 (see Plate I.), a scene which I was very partial to when a boy, but which I had not seen for thirty-two years. Being in that neighbourhood, I was desirous to visit a spot once made respectable by the residence of the Lytteltons, and which still gives the title of Baron to that respectable family.

The hall was partly demolished in the Civil Wars in the time of King Charles I., and now not a vestige remains. Parts of the moat

may be traced, which awake to recollection the eminent men* who once inhabited the spot it enclosed. . . .

Frankley is situated in the lower division of Halfshire Hundred, co. Worcester. It was anciently a part of the parish of Hales Owen, as may be seen from a deed of gift, 4 Edward I., from Emma de Frankley to the Abbot and Convent of Hales-Owen, of a yearly rent of 2s. "*una cum Capellâ de Fraunkel que sita est in parochiâ de Hales.* The chapel is now strictly parochial, but wholly exempt from Episcopal jurisdictions, being a donative in the gift of Lord Lyttelton.

The chapel being much decayed, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, in 1751, contributed to the general repair; the tower was rebuilt with stone from the ruins of the hall. The interior is plain and neat; it consists of a middle aisle and chancel. In the east window of the chancel are the following arms in stained glass: Argent, a chevron between 3 escallops sable; impaling, Argent, a lion rampant sable, debruised with a fesse counter-componée azure and or. This, with the letters ihc and D T M in different parts of the window, is all that remains of the ancient stained glass. The King's arms are placed over the arch which divides the chancel from the body of the chapel, and under the arms is the following inscription:

"Anno 1750, this Church was ceiled and beautified. Anno 1751, the Tower was erected. All the new timber contained in it was given by Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart., Lord of the Manor. Also the sum of Fifty pounds, which was assessed on his Tenants towards defraying the expence of building the said Tower. —J. Rowe, C.W."

On the front of the gallery at the west end is the annexed inscription:

"This Gallery was erected in the year 1752. The South end by a subscription of the present Society of Singers, and the charitable contributions of their Neighbours, which end is appointed for the use of the succeeding Society for EVER; the North end for the use of the purchasers.—Psalm xcviii., 'Sing to the Lord a new-made Song.'"

At the west end is an ancient stone font; the upper part is ornamented with simple chevron work. The tower contains two small bells. From the appearance of the most ancient part of the architecture it may be as old as the time of King John. Although there has been interment within the chapel for a great length of time, yet there is not any memorial worth transcribing. The cemetery was given by Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., in 1738, and railed in at his expense. There are several tombs and headstones, but not of any particular note. One shall suffice:

"In memory of Henry Welch, Gent., late of Frankley, who died Feb. 10, 1763, aged 66."

[Verses omitted.]

* Sir Thomas Lyttleton, the famous English lawyer and judge, was born here in 1402.

The chapel-yard is finely shaded by trees of various foliage, and, being in a spot so pleasingly retired, seems where "Contemplation loves to dwell."

D. PARKES.

Great Malvern.

[1802, *Part II.*, *p.* 923.]

In referring to the stained glass in Malvern Church, I may remark that at the time of my recent visit, no more than two pieces then remained perfect, in having escaped the various sorts of rages that have had dominion among us from the time of Edward VI. to the present school-boy pastime of stone-throwing. These illuminated pieces of glass gave the small whole-lengths of Prince Henry, son to Henry VII., and Sir Reginald Bray, the famous architect of Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor.* Those who, from information by a channel which it is unnecessary to point out, suppose that there are more perfect subjects remaining, will find on a nice examination that they have been led into an error. Indeed, at a first glance in coming into the church, anyone may naturally conclude, when seeing every window full of lineal objects, colours and shadows, that a general assemblage of whole-length portraits and historical well-preserved compositions pervade every part of the structure; but those suppositions will soon vanish.

J. C.

[1805, *Part II.*, *pp.* 895, 896.]

As you have always discovered a laudable zeal for the preservation of our national antiquities, and have kindly given admission to the communication of your numerous correspondents on this important subject, I beg permission to add my efforts to theirs. The object to which I am desirous of directing their attention is the present dangerous and melancholy condition of the church of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire. It is beautifully situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, and belonged to the priory which formerly stood on that spot, and of which only the gateway remains. The building is of stone, large, and exhibits good studies for attaining the knowledge of two periods of our ancient architecture—viz., the Saxon, and that known by the name of the Florid Gothic. In the former style the nave is erected, and the choir and tower are of the latter; the altar is adorned with burnt tiles, which are highly glazed and ornamented with mottoes, devices, and armorial bearings (see Nash, ii., 132), and there are some curious monuments and inscriptions, and all the windows have fragments of beautiful paintings† (171 feet long by

* Engraved in "Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

† A description of which is almost the only information Dr. Nash gives of it (ii. 129).

63 feet) still remaining ;* it is, in fact, for extent, beauty, and situation, far superior to most parish churches in England. The profits, however, of the incumbent are small, and there is no fund—at least no sufficient one—for preserving the buildings in good repair, and the consequence is that it is in a state of impending ruin. The walls and floors are dreadfully damp, and parts of the church sometimes flooded. The ivy is suffered to grow within the building—at least, it has pierced through the interstices formed by the tracery of the eastern window, and covers a large portion of the eastern end of the fabric. It is, in short, in a state unfit for the parishioners, disgraceful to the parish, and will soon be beyond the power of repair.

The Vicar, Mr. Graves,† has made, I understand, more than one endeavour to raise a subscription from the neighbouring gentry and visitors in the summer, for repairing the church; but, through want of proper management, or of a laudable spirit of liberality, the attempt has never fully succeeded. It is my wish to call the attention of the people of the county, and those to whom our antiquities are an object of regard, to the sad state of this church ; and I am in hopes that Mr. Graves's wish will be seconded and supported by the rich and liberal. Many, indeed, of the ancestors of the first Worcestershire families rest in the church of Great Malvern. As a proof of my assertion, I need only mention the ancestors of the present possessor of Madresfield Court, one of the representatives of the county in Parliament. These gentlemen will, I hope, show themselves the friends of such an undertaking, if it be only for the sake of preserving, with proper respect, the memorials of their forefathers. VIATOR.

[1813, *Part I., p.* 201.]

Being some few years since a mere traveller across that part of the country which constitutes the Alpine scenery of Malvern, I had not time to do more than make the drawing of the church (see Plate I.), which is situated to the left of the road leading to Ledbury, etc. There are few situations more grand in a peculiar way, as the semi-mountains rise in a long line in one direction, and within them (opposed both level eastward) are the numerous fortified hills of Herefordshire, mostly conical and smooth on their surfaces, except where the ancient Britons have broken them for the purposes of defence. M.

[1816, *Part II., pp.* 35, 36.]

On entering Great Malvern Abbey Church, the first object that now meets the eye, in consequence of the removal of two old screens, is the window at the end of the north aisle, which is completely

* It is to be lamented that Dr. Nash confined himself to Habingdon, without comparing them by actual inspection.

† Son, we believe, of the late Rector of Claverton. Lord Foley is the patron.

filled up with ancient stained glass. In the approach to the nave, the two circular ends of the church, composed of richly-glazed tiles, upon which are the armorial bearings of different great families, cannot fail to arrest the attention. The pavement is of stone, and the two sides of the chancel are now occupied with the decorated stalls of the "white-robed monks," the seats of which are lined with handsome crimson cloth, corresponding with the communion-table, the pulpit, and the state pews of Earl Beauchamp and Mr. Foley of Stoke, patron of the living, which pews, from their size and costly mode of fitting up, make an imposing appearance. The west now rivals the east window in richness and beauty of colours. The organ is sufficiently enlarged, and though it has evidently been the great object to keep a uniformity of design throughout, yet the front of the organ gallery is so conspicuously beautiful that this alone will attract admiration with many. Still there is nothing in it that can violate the general aspect of antiquity which pervades the church, for a due regard to the style of the building has been strictly observed in the whole of the ornamental parts. In short, nothing of modern beautification is to be discerned.

Such are the principal improvements in this magnificent structure, which is 171 feet in length, and 63 feet in breadth, with an embattled and pinnacled tower, rising from the centre to the height of 124 feet, and so judiciously have they been made that they must please the most fastidious taste. The principal benefactors towards these repairs and improvements are the Earls of Bristol and Hardwicke, Lord Dudley and Ward, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. Waldo, Mr. Foley, Mr. Temple West, and Mr. Vansittart, names well entitled to respect either for public virtue or private beneficence. But the exertions of the Rev. Henry Card, the present vicar, under whose personal direction the whole has been conducted, are above all praise. This gentleman, well known to the literary world from his various productions, seems to have determined that no impediment should have retarded or defeated his pious efforts for the restoration of this monument of the zeal and munificence of our forefathers, and accordingly raised above £500 in a very short time, without causing a single levy to be made on the parish.

AN OLD VISITOR OF MALVERN.

[1833, *Part II., p.* 162.]

We have been favoured by Mr. Harry Eginton of Worcester with the following interesting communication relative to the ancient kiln recently found near Malvern, and proving that the ornamental tiles seen in many of our churches were of English and not Continental manufacture.

The site of the kiln was on land formerly belonging to the Priory of Malvern, and situated about 200 yards from the church and

Abbey House. Fine clay found on the spot, and at a few yards distance is a worn-out clay or marl pit. The kiln was about 7 feet under the ground, and consisted of two parallel arches, about 35 feet in length, each 2 feet, 3 inches wide, and 15 inches high. The arches were composed of layers of brick and tile, the outside being of the latter and the inside of the former material. Considerable precautions had been taken to prevent the heat from bursting the kiln by banking up the arches with large masses of the Malvern ragstone bedded in clay, and the equal necessity of lowering the crown of the arch probably suggested the idea of burying the kiln underground. No flue or fire holes were found in the kiln except at each end. The floor in which the tiles appear to have been burnt was found entire, though in some cases supporting the fallen arch and the weight of soil above. It was constructed without any other support than the outside bricks (the floor being composed of these) worked into the arch at the springing, with the middle brick, from its wedge form, acting as a keystone.

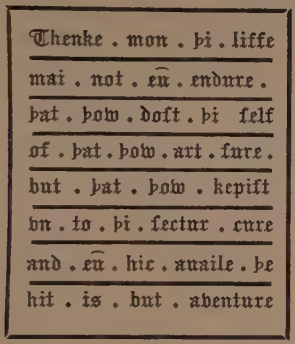
A peculiarity of this floor was, that whilst the brick and tile forming the arch was highly vitrified, the floor remained not in the slightest degree so, being composed of a much whiter clay (possibly Stourbridge) than the bricks of the arch. Below the floor already described was the fireplace, also about 15 inches in height. Its bottom was the natural soil, but burnt until, in hardness and colour, it resembled limestone. The tiles found in and near the kiln correspond with those in Great and Little Malvern churches; some pieces were vitrified together, and one fragment was a portion of a tile similar to that engraved in Nash's "Worcestershire," bearing the English inscription commencing: "Thincke, mon, thy liffe," etc. Among the rubbish was found a quantity of horn and bones, with some pieces of charcoal, the former probably used in the manufacture of the tile, and the latter in burning them.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 301, 302.]

I was much interested by the account given in your August number, p. 162, of the kiln for church tiles recently discovered at Malvern, as I consider that it has thrown an important light upon the history of those frequent ornaments of the floors of our ancient churches. They have sometimes been termed Norman tiles, apparently from the circumstance of a curious armorial pavement of a similar description, formerly in the ancient palace of Caen, having strongly attracted the attention of the antiquaries of the last century. The frequency, however, of their occurrence in England, and their being often ornamented with shields of arms appropriate to the place where found, seem to show that they were of domestic manufacture, and the discovery of the kiln at Malvern has confirmed the fact. A few entire pavements of this material are still to be seen in various

parts of the country, particularly in Gloucester Cathedral and at Southam House, the seat of Lord Ellenborough, near Cheltenham, are some fine remains of that formerly at Hailes Abbey. Though some of these have been described and engraved, they are certainly deserving of further attention.

The object of my present letter, however, is to offer some remarks on the English inscription on one of the varieties of the tiles of Malvern, and which, I believe, is singular in its kind.


Thenke . mon . þi . liffe
mai . not . ẽ . endure .
þat . þow . dost . þi felf
of . þat . þow . art . fure .
but . þat . þow . kepist
on . to . þi . sectur . cure
and . ẽ . hic . auaile . þe
hit . is . but . aventure

Dr. Nash, at p. 70 of the Additions to his "History of Worcestershire," engraved a representation of this,* which far from deserves to be called a perfect facsimile; it shows, however, with tolerable accuracy, the only peculiar features not exhibited in the types above used, which are the forms of the þ and w. The meaning was entirely lost to the Worcestershire historian, as, instead of "kepist," he read "Be just," and instead of "sectur," the most important word of the whole, he read "lectur."† With these exceptions, he read the lines correctly, which, in modern orthography, are as follow:

"Think, man, thy life
May not ever endure.
That thou dost thyself
Of that thou art sure;

* Of the various patterns of the tiles at Great Malvern, Mr. Nash has given the following account: "The floor and walls of the choir were paved and decorated with square bricks, painted with the arms of England, the Abbey of Westminster [perhaps rather Edward the Confessor], Mortimer, Earl of March, Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Clare and Despencer, Earls of Gloucester, Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and Baron of Powick. Some of these quarries are dated 1453, others anno r. H. VI. xxxvj. Some few have the arms of Skull of Winchenford, and others those of Stafford of Grafton."

† In Chalmers's "History of Malvern," 8vo, 1817, Dr. Nash's "Be just" is altered to "gevest," in favour of which reading, and of "lectur," a long argument is entered into (pp. 80-83); but no further approach is made to the true interpretation. In Neale's "Churches," 1824, the correct reading of "sectur" is arrived at, but "gevest" is retained.

But that thou keepest
Unto thy executor's care,
If ever it avail thee,
It is but a venture."

J. G. N.

[1844, *Part II., pp.* 25-31.]

The same tile may be seen in the church of Little Malvern; it has been also found at Hereford, and Nash, in his "History of Worcestershire," vol. ii., App., p. 70, has given a representation of one preserved at Stanford Church in that county; it has been more correctly copied in the selection recently published, entitled "Examples of Encaustic Tiles." Similar admonitions are of no uncommon occurrence amongst monumental inscriptions of the fifteenth century; several examples have been enumerated by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in a communication which appeared in your pages (October, 1833, p. 302). The date of the tile appears to be about 1450, when the Saxon character þ was still frequently, but not invariably, used. The obsolete words which occur in these lines accord perfectly with the language of that period; thus, many instances might be cited of the use of the verb "to keep," in the sense of reservation rather than preservation, as also of the words sectur, an executor, and cure, *cura.*

In describing the principal heraldic decorations introduced on the Malvern tiles, the arms of the Sovereign first claim attention; they occur frequently, the most ancient example, which is not of earlier date than the reign of Richard II. or Henry IV., is the lower moiety of the quarterly bearing, France and England; this tile for want of the upper one, which completed the arms, appears at first sight to present the bearing of England *impaling* France (three fleurs-de-lys). Three lions passant towards the sinister side and regardant occurs on a tile of which numerous other specimens are preserved in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral; the date appears to be the fourteenth century. Instances occur of tiles on which letters or ornaments appear in the inverse direction to that in which they should properly be placed, and in these cases, as in that here noticed of the lions turned towards the sinister side of the escutcheon, the cause may be attributed to the carelessness of the artificer, who, in preparing the mould or stamp, neglected to invert the design. The arms of England alone without those of France may be noticed on tiles of very elegant design, four of which form a complete compartment; each tile is ornamented with a escutcheon, surmounted by the inscription, Fiat . voluntas . dei . (the will of God be done). The same tile has been found near Monmouth Priory; its date appears to be about 1450. The like bearing of England is also found on the large set of wall tiles, which will be noticed hereafter, dated 1453.

The most interesting series of heraldic tiles which are here to be

seen are illustrative of the descent of the chase and manor of Malvern, which had been given by Edward I. in marriage with the Princess Joan of Acre, to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. On the death of their only son at Bannockburn, the manor was brought by Alianor, his sister and coheiress, to her husband Hugh le Despenser; as also, subsequently, by Isabella, sister and coheiress of Richard le Despenser, to her husband Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. By a third marriage with a coheiress, the manor finally reverted to the crown in the person of Richard III. The tiles which commemorate these successive possessors of the manor, who, doubtless, were also benefactors of the priory, have been faithfully represented in the series of "Examples" published by Messrs. Nichols, and supply an interesting variety of elegant specimens of this application of heraldic ornament. Four similar tiles are required in each instance to compose a complete compartment, the escutcheons converging towards the centre; the three chevronels of Clare are first to be noticed, next the tile charged with two escutcheons, le Despenser, and the checky coat with a chevron ermine, attributed to the old Earls of Warwick; lastly, the cross-crosslets of Beauchamp. The bearing of Beauchamp, a fess between six cross-crosslets, occurs also with a crescent, as a difference, upon the fess; this tile is part of a compartment of sixteen, the central portion being this escutcheon four times repeated; it was used, and perhaps expressly fabricated, to form the decorative pavement of the chantry built on the north side of the choir in Tewkesbury Abbey Church, to the memory of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, by his widow Isabella, and dedicated in 1438. The pavement of this interesting chapel, although now almost wholly defaced, may deserve attention as an example of general arrangement. Panels or compartments formed of these sets of sixteen pieces were arranged in the lozengy fashion or "fretté," which was so much in vogue at the period, and surrounded by a single row of plain black tiles, separating each panel from those adjoining. The angles alone were connected by a single ornamented tile, on which appears a circle like a collar, fashioned in imitation of the ragged staff of the Beauchamps. Such examples of arrangements are now very rare, and I have made this digression to notice the chantry at Tewkesbury, because the usual disposition of ornament in modern pavements of decorative tile has an unpleasing effect, and resemblance at first sight to floor-cloth. I believe that this defect would be obviated if ancient models of arrangement were as faithfully imitated as the examples of separate portions of ornament have been. The continuous surface of decorative patterns does not produce, as perhaps had been anticipated, richness of effect; and I am persuaded that the ancient arrangement in separate compartments, divided by plain bands, either of white or dark colour, is very much to be preferred.

The arms of Richard Beauchamp, impaling those of Isabella, coheiress of le Despenser, were displayed on a set of four tiles, forming an escutcheon of large dimension, of which the lower quarter only is now to be seen at Malvern. The same corner-tile is found at Leigh, near Worcester, and in other churches in the vicinity; but I have never been able to meet with either of the other portions which were required to complete the design. The bearings exhibited on this escutcheon were, quarterly, 1 and 4, checky, a chevron ermine, Newburgh; 2 and 3, a fess between six cross-crosslets, Beauchamp; impaling, quarterly, Clare and le Despenser.

The cross between five martlets, attributed to Edward the Confessor, and assumed by the Abbey of Westminster, of which Great Malvern Priory was regarded as a cell, occurs repeatedly; on the large wall-tiles it may be noticed placed by the side of the arms of England; it occurs also in the angles of a compartment formed of sixteen pieces of remarkably elaborate design, which may still be seen in its perfect state in the choir of Gloucester Cathedral. On another compartment, composed of nine pieces, the same bearing is introduced alternately with the cross-keys and sword, the arms of the Abbey of Gloucester.

A tile of very elegant design (Plate III., Fig. 14) merits especial notice, both on account of the ingenious manner in which the quarter of the compartment is designed so as to present alternately the single and the impaled coat, and also as the memorial of a benefactor to the fabric of the church, and ancestor of the noble house of Beauchamp, of Madresfield. These tiles exhibit the bearing of Braci: Gules, a fess or, in chief two mullets argent, and the same, impaling a cross engrailed (? Aylesbury). Several individuals of the Braci family, established at the neighbouring manor of Madresfield, were benefactors on the occasion of the rebuilding of the Priory Church about 1450; their pious liberality was commemorated by the portraitures, as indicated by the names inscribed beneath, which were formerly displayed in the windows of the choir and its north aisle. Habingdon has preserved the memory of these, and many interesting memorials which are now sought in vain. Two figures only of the Bracis still remain; one is to be seen in the great eastern window, in the first light of the lower row, under the transom, and nearest to the northern side; it is a small kneeling figure, in complete armour, with a tabard of the arms of Braci. The second, inscribed dominus Robertus de braci, is now placed in the great western window; it is in costume similar to the former, and around the neck is a golden collar of SS. Several figures of the Bracis, with escutcheons of their arms, were to be seen formerly, according to Habingdon's account, in the window nearest the eastern end of the north aisle of the choir; the figures are now lost, but two of the escutcheons still remain, one of which is the same as

that which is found upon the tile (Fig. 14)—namely, Braci impaling Azure, a cross engrailed argent (? Aylesbury).

On two tiles, parts of distinct sets, may be noticed a bearing commemorative probably of some benefactor now unknown. It is a chevron between 3 crescents, impaling paly of several pieces, on a bend 3 cinquefoils pierced.

Two remarkable sets of tiles, decorated with coats of arms, remain to be noticed. The distinctive term "wall-tiles" may be applied to them, denoting the purpose for which they were fabricated. These tiles were intended to be affixed to the walls as a decorative facing, and are disposed so as to be arranged in upright bands, instead of quarterly compartments, like the greater part of those already noticed, which were destined to form pavements. The design was so adjusted that several upright bands united in juxtaposition composed a rich decoration, similar in effect to tabernacle work or carved tracery of wood, in the place of which these tiles were undoubtedly intended to be used, either as a reredos of the altar or enrichment of the walls of the choir. I am not aware that any similar example of the application of ornament of a fictile nature to the interior decoration of a church has hitherto been noticed, or exists in England. A small number of these wall-tiles may now be seen affixed to the face of the altar-screen and adjoining walls, but they appear to have been so arranged in recent times; formerly the walls of the eastern end of the church were so decorated to a considerable extent.* Cole, in his notes taken at his visit to Malvern in 1746, remarks: "There is a new and elegant altar-piece erected on the old one, which is standing, and a very fine and curious piece of work, which is semicircular, and covered both before and behind extreamly high from top to bottom by yellow tiles, with the arms of several of ye nobility." In another place he describes the arms on "the tiles with which the back and fore part of ye altar is covered." Bishop Lyttelton makes the following note in 1752: "The back part of the choir wall is faced 10 feet high with painted tiles, containing the arms of France and England, Clare, etc." (Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries). Not many years have elapsed since a large number of these wall-tiles were to be seen in this part of the church, occupying the position for which they had originally been fabricated; but it is

* In Dr. Hopkin's transcript of Habingdon's description of the parishes of Worcestershire, with additions by Dr. Thomas (MS. in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, 143), the following description is given: "The eastern and upper parte of the faire quire of the Greater Malvern is closed round with quarreys of brick, whereon are painted the armes of England and Jerusalem, and underneath the like of Mortimir, Earle of Marche, with an ineschochean ermin, and Bohun, Earle of Hereford, and lowest of all the armes, Clare, Earl of Gloucester, the lord le Despencer, Beauchampe, Earle of Warwick, and Beauchamp, Baron of Powick; Anno Dom. 1453, and 32 Hen. 6. In one panell within is Gules, a bend voyded of the field betweene six lyons heads erased or, beeing the armes of Skull, once of Holt, com. Wigorn, and next the coate of Stafford of Grafton."

now difficult to ascertain with precision to what extent they had been thus employed. Mr. Cliffe, in his account of Malvern, which is given in Brayley's "Illustrator," describes "the two circular ends of the church, partly faced with richly-glazed tiles"; he apparently followed the observations of the architect Mr. Tatham, who surveyed the dilapidated fabric in 1802. In the course of subsequent repairs these wall-tiles were taken down, and this injudicious removal of so curious and unique an example of the application of fictile ornament is very much to be regretted. The tiles thus displaced were laid down in the north transept and north aisle of the nave; from continual wear in a part of the church where they were most exposed to injury from the feet of the passing congregation they are already almost defaced, and their curiously-designed ornaments scarcely to be distinguished. The remarkable semicircular wall behind the altar, opposite to the entrance of the Lady Chapel, under the great east window, remains, stripped of this curious decoration; the intention of this singular construction, and of the small œillet-holes pierced through the upper part of it, which seem to bear some analogy to the apertures termed by some "hagioscopes," has not been explained, and deserves to be investigated.

Two distinct sets of wall-tiles may still be distinguished; the first is dated at the top, Anno d' m.ccc.liij. The upright band was formed of several tiles, each measuring $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 9 inches, and in thickness $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and it is obvious that by repetition bands of any desired length might be formed, arranged palewise. The uppermost tile is covered with elegant foliated tracery, under which are seen escutcheons surmounted by open crowns, and charged with the arms of the Confessor (or the Abbey of Westminster) and of England. Each successive tile of the band presents two escutcheons, with foliated ornament elegantly disposed; they exhibit the arms of some of the principal familes of the counties surrounding Great Malvern, and were no doubt commemorative of benefactions to the monastery. These are: (1) A bend cotised, between six lioncels, Bohun; (2) barry of eight, two pallets in chief, between two esquires, an inescutcheon ermine, Mortimer; (3) three chevronels, Clare Earl of Gloucester; (4) a fess between six cross-crosslets, Beauchamp Earl of Warwick; (5) quarterly, the second and third quarters fretté, over all a bendlet, Le Despenser; (6) a fess between six martlets, Beauchamp of Powyck; (7) a bend voided, between six lions' (?) heads erased, Skull of Wichenford; (8) a chevron, with a canton ermine, Stafford of Grafton. A narrow band of quatrefoils and cruciform œillets alternately runs along the margin of the lowest tile, as a finish to the ornamental design. Representations of some of these interesting examples of decorative design have been given in Shaw's "Encyclopedia of Ornament," but without the accuracy of detail which might be desired.

The second set is composed of tiles of somewhat smaller dimensions, measuring $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness; five tiles of this series are now to be seen, which, when several bands are ranged in juxtaposition, so as to give the full effect of the design, are highly ornamental. They represent tabernacle-work, with escutcheous and devices introduced at intervals, and the date is fixed by the following inscription, which runs along the upper margin: Anno r. r. h. vj. xxxvi. ("Anno regni regis Henrici VI. 36, 1456"). Of these tiles, faithful representations of the full size of the originals have been given amongst the "Examples," and carefully reduced copies accompany my previous letter (see Plate II.). It must be noticed that the tile (Fig. 10) should be ranged third or fourth in the series, but, on account of the dimensions of the page, it has been placed by itself. Figures of a part of this set had been given by Carter in his "Ancient Architecture"; the remainder were probably overlooked by him, in consequence of their being indiscriminately scattered throughout the church. It is, indeed, now no easy task to reunite the scattered portions of these curious decorations, which present to the casual observer the appearance of hopeless confusion. On the east side of the ancient gateway of the Priory Close the external face of the parapet is covered with tiles of the set here described, sixty-four in number; they are in fair preservation, exhibiting a remarkable proof of the durable quality of these glazed tiles, and show how advantageously they might be employed *externally* for purposes of architectural decoration.

Under the head of personal devices or badges may be noticed the double-headed eagle, displayed, surrounded by a circular bordure bezanté (Fig. 18); this tile was found in 1843 in the wall at the north-east corner of the church, and its date appears to be of the fourteenth century. The swan displayed, ducally gorged and chained, adopted as a royal badge in token of descent from the Bohuns, whose device it had been, may be seen here, and also at Little Malvern Church (Fig. 19). The nave of a wheel, with the Stafford knot issuing from it, is likewise found in both churches (Fig. 16). Many examples of the introduction of the badge of the Stafford family as a decoration might be cited; it occurs on the gates at Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire, which are clamped with ornamental iron-work; the tiles fabricated for Thornbury Castle, on which the nave of the wheel appears with flames issuing therefrom, have recently served as one of the ancient examples selected for imitation, according to the very successful revival of the process of making decorative pavements at the works of Messrs. Barr and St. John at Worcester.

On one tile, now much defaced, may be discerned a bird apparently standing on an heraldic wreath, as if intended for a crest; if the conjecture be correct, that it represents a pelican, it is doubt-

less the memorial of some member of the ancient family of the Lechmeres, of Hanley Castle, who had contributed to the fabric of the church of Great Malvern. Another benefactor, whose name arrests the eye with more than common interest, is commemorated by the figure of a talbot seiant, with the legend, Sir John Talbot (Fig. 13); this tile occurs also at Leigh, and in other neighbouring churches.

I have been informed that a tile, formerly to be seen in the choir, was charged with the armorial bearings of the Lygons of Madresfield, and that it is now in the possession of Lord Beauchamp. I have not been able to ascertain the fact. It has also been stated that the table-tomb on which the ancient effigy, now placed in the north transept, is laid, was formerly faced with tiles, amongst which was to be found the bearing of Corbet. On this, or some equally vague and untenable conjecture, this effigy has been assigned to a member of that family.

A few personal devices may merit attention, such as the monogram composed of the interlaced letters R and E (Fig. 12), which is possibly the memorial of Richard de Estone, Prior of Malvern, who died 1300; this tile may also be seen at Leigh, and in other churches. On the inscribed circular bordure are the words En te d'ne f... (? speravi). A single tile, now wholly defaced, exhibited the curious canting device of Tydeman de Winchcomb, Bishop of Worcester 1395-1401. It represents a sort of capstan, with a rope wound around, bars being inserted at intervals for the purpose of turning it, and a large comb; this whimsical expression of the name Winchcomb is surmounted by the mitre and pastoral staff. The same device is thus noticed by Anthony Wood as existing at Oxford: "The farthermost lodging at Gloucester Hall did one Winchcomb build, but I rather thinke that one Compton did build it, for there is a perfect allusion of his name, viz., a combe and a ton; and that he was a bishop, I suppose, because there is a miter over the aforesaid allusion" (Hearne, "Liber Niger," App. ii., 584). The occurrence of the device of this prelate at Great Malvern is in some measure explained by the fact of his grant to the Priory, regarding the appropriation of the church of Upton Snodbury, in consideration of hospitalities exercised by the monks; the particulars are given by Thomas in his "History of Malvern," and Nash, "History of Worcester," ii. 440.

Two singular tiles form the memorial of an individual whose initials "I · N ·" appear on both; in one instance surrounded by the pious aspiration, fiat misericordia tua domine sup' nos ("according to Thy mercy be it done to us, O Lord," Fig. 8), and the other gives apparently a clue to the name, by the canting device of a heart transfixed by three nails (Fig. 15). The inscription modum speravimus ("too much have we hoped") appears on the bordure. It has been suggested to me by an obliging correspondent, that the

monogram "I · N ·," introduced in various parts of Bristol Cathedral, denotes Abbot John Newland, elected 1481, and that the place of his birth, from which his name was taken, was possibly Newland, the chapelry adjoining to Great Malvern, part of the possessions of the Priory. Although the tiles have the appearance of being of a somewhat earlier date, and the obvious intention of the device would be Nailheart, a name which occurs in these parts of England, I cannot wholly reject the supposition that these little memorials may appertain to Abbot Newland.

I can offer no satisfactory explanation of the tile (Plate I. Fig. 6). The escutcheons are evidently humble imitations of heraldry, presenting the implements of the artizan or the husbandman, the axe and hammer, and so forth. The sacred monograms ihc and xpc appear in intervening spaces, and the inscription Benedictus deus in donis suis ("Blessed be God in His gifts") runs along the margin. May not these representations of the implements of rural toil have been fanciful bearings assumed by some local gild or fraternity in humble life, whose unostentatious contribution to the fabric of God's house recorded by this simple memorial stamped with the aspiration of pious gratefulness?

There are some small tiles here, as also in the north aisle of the Lady Chapel at Worcester Cathedral, which may possibly present the marks or initials of the artificers by whom these pavements were fabricated. On one at Malvern may be noticed the letters:

"WHIL
LAR."

On another, the letters s and w, unless the latter be a fanciful device or symbol. The occasional introduction of inscriptions, formed with small tiles, each stamped with a single letter, has been already noticed; an example, curious on account of its late date, formerly existed at Malvern, of which the two letters BO, large Roman capitals, impressed on the clay, and filled in with white earth, precisely according to the ancient method of fabrication, still exist. An undeniable evidence is hereby afforded that this process of producing fictile decorations had not been totally disused in Worcestershire as late as 1640. When Cole visited Malvern Church, June 25, 1746, the inscription, of which these letters formed a part, was perfect; it marked the resting-place of an incumbent of the parish. Cole notices the ancient effigy, now placed in the north transept, which then lay near the wall, under the window nearest the east end of the south aisle of the choir. Adjoining to this, as he states, lay a black marble slab to the memory of Francis Moreton, 1714, and close to this, on the north, was this inscription, on tiles, all round the verge of a grave:

"HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDMUND REA, LATE VICAR OF MUCH MALVERNE; DECEASED THE 23 OF DEC., ANNO DO. 1640." (Cole's MSS., vol. x., 126.)

Numerous are the varieties of elegant and elaborate design, presenting no sacred or commemorative allusion, which may still be distinguished on the defaced and neglected tiles in the Church of Malvern. In some instances, complete sets of these may still be seen in the choir at Gloucester Cathedral, the work of Abbot Sebrok, which presents the most striking example that exists of pavements of this kind, executed during the fifteenth century. It appears probable that the Malvern manufactory supplied this and numerous other similar decorations, of which traces are found in churches of the adjacent counties. It may interest some natives of Worcestershire to be reminded that from an early period this manufacture had flourished in the county, as appears by the discoveries of kilns, previously noticed. The more choice and elegant productions of the porcelain works of later times are far more generally attractive, but those who care to investigate the progressive industry of their forefathers will not overlook the singular fact that from the period when the red ware, usually termed Samian, introduced by the Romans into Britain, had ceased to be used, until the times of the renaissance, when the tasteful *maiolica* of the Italians was imported from Venice, and the use of pottery, as one of the elegancies of life, had been introduced by intercourse with France during the reign of Henry VIII.; these pavement tiles are the sole productions of fictile art, properly to be called decorative, which appear to have been used in our country. The tiles at Great Malvern appear to be of two periods only: a few, the remains of the pavement of the more ancient structure, are of the time termed in architecture the Decorated period; the remainder appear to have been fabricated about 1450, at the time when the church was rebuilt. The work was probably commenced by Prior John Malverne, whose liberality was recorded in the window on the north side of the choir, nearest the east end. Its advance appears to have been slow, for the consecration of the altars in the choir and transepts of the new church did not take place until 1460. The construction of the clerestory of the nave and the great west window was probably subsequent to that period. The tiles of the earlier date measure in most instances 5 inches square, the later examples 6 inches. Some fine square tiles of unusual dimension may be seen in the north aisle of the nave. They measure 9 inches square and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in thickness.

One more fact remains to be noticed in regard to the use of fictile ornament as accessories to sacred architecture; the only example of the kind hitherto recorded has been found at Great Malvern. In the spring of 1843 a portion of a cross, fashioned in clay, well burned and glazed, was found by a person digging in the garden adjoining the east end of the church. It measures about 14 inches across the arms, the foot being shaped suitably for insertion in a socket for the purpose of fixing the cross in some elevated position.

Having occasion to go up on the roof of the church during the progress of some repairs, I noticed on one of the original ridge-tiles of the roof of the choir a projection, which on closer view proved to be a socket prepared to receive the foot of such an ornament as the cross in question. There can be little doubt that a crest thus formed originally ran along the whole length of the ridge; the ridge-tiles were deeply serrated in the spaces intervening between the larger ornaments, which were thus affixed by means of tenons and sockets. The effect of such a crest in breaking the straight regularity of the outline of the roof as seen against the sky must have been admirable. It may be observed that the representation of the church and buildings of the monastery, which may be seen in the curious window on the north side of the choir, whereon the principal circumstances of the foundation of the Priory are commemorated, exhibit the decorative crest running along the ridge of the roof. It is surprising that so effective an expedient for producing at a very small cost a decoration not less durable than pleasing to the eye should not have been adopted in modern times. ALBERT WAY.

[1839, *Part II.*, *p.* 636.]

A font of great antiquity remaining in the noble church of Malvern, but which has been disused for some years, has been completely repaired by Mr. Stephens the sculptor, of Worcester; and under the sanction of the Rev. H. Card, D.D., the vicar, it has been placed upon a suitable pedestal at the entrance of the middle aisle of the church, where it is intended that in future the rite of baptism shall be administered. This font, like all those which were in use amongst our ancestors, having been adapted for immersion, is of large dimensions (9 feet 2 inches in circumference, and 13 inches in depth); the form is circular, without ornament of any kind, and an orifice remains in the centre for carrying off the water. It is doubtless of a period not later than the twelfth century. This sacred and interesting relic has been rescued from neglect, perhaps from destruction, at the suggestion of J. H. Markland, Esq., F.R.S., the late Director of the Society of Antiquaries, at whose expense it has been restored and fixed in its present position. The following inscription is placed on the pedestal:

"QVOD DEVS BENE VORTAT
FONS HVIVS ECCLESIÆ
PRORVTVS ANNORVM INIVRIA
RESTAURATUS.
A.S. CIↃIↃCCCXXXVIIII.

"QVONIAM PLACVERVNT SERVIS TVIS LAPIDES EIVS ET TERRÆ EIVS MISEREBVNTVR.—PS. cii."

Hadsor.

[1833, *Part II.*, *pp.* 396-398.]

The church is 60 feet long from east to west. The architect allotted three-fifths of this dimension to the body, and took two-fifths for its breadth; thus, the length of the chancel is equal to the width of the body, and its breadth to half of the length of the body. These exact proportions were not the result of accident, but of careful and scientific calculation—of sound judgment in the application of the resources of science, employed not for the sake of crowding a certain number of persons into a given space, or for determining the least possible quantity of room that could be allowed for the altar, but to promote the beauty and elegant character of the building, and as the surest means of improving the science which the architects of antiquity so ably practised. The symmetry of the elevation, or upright of the wall, as it originally appeared, was no less complete than that of the block-plan, from whose foundations it rose; and the windows are fashioned with matchless grace. The order here spoken of extends throughout the design. There is no space for variety, and splendour has not been attempted. The windows and ornaments of a cathedral have not been compressed into a tiny parish church, but they occupy in a uniform series the full altitude of the wall between the two extreme cornices. There are two windows on the north and two on the south side of the chancel, and the same number in the body, all proportioned alike, and fully occupying the space allotted for their height between the cornice raised 2 feet 9 inches above the base, and that which terminates the wall at its parapet. The recess of the windows is unusually deep on the outside, and the mouldings which enrich their arches and jambs present a singular novelty in their combination; thus, the detail of the architecture is no less interesting to the antiquary than in the general pictorial effect of the design; the bold and powerful shadows descending upon the tracery must be admired by the artist. The tracery thus enshrined in mouldings, and still further protected by labels terminating with finials, which spread their foliage in the hollow and upon the mouldings of the cornice immediately below the parapet, as if the architect himself considered it as too delicate and beautiful to be exposed to the injuries of weather and accident, without a canopy prominent enough to guard it against the resistless casualties of time, exhibit a variety of patterns—a mode of augmenting the beauty and interest of the building in which the architects of the period delighted to prove their taste and invention. The side-windows are distinguished by three patterns, all springing from single mullions. One on the south side of the chancel and one on the same side of the body contain the three compartments of their tracery within circles, as emblems of the Trinity; another in the body is composed of triple compartments,

bearing the same allusion, without an enclosing circle; this is repeated on the opposite side of the church, and there are four windows each with tracery composed of a single quatrefoil.

The eastern and western windows were in due proportion to the breadth of the gables they occupied, and the ramifications of their tracery sprung from two slender mullions. The crosses of sculptured stone were thrown down when the roof was altered, and have never been restored to their places; and the handsome niches which occupied the spaces between their pedestals and the arches of the windows were despoiled of all their ornaments, and their recesses filled up. Double buttresses on the extreme angles of the building, and single buttresses between the body and chancel, all alike, augment the beauty and the strength of the fabric. They stand upon a broad base begirt with the same fleet slopes and mouldings which belong to the walls, and are ornamented in an uncommonly elegant manner. The angles have been further enriched with pinnacles which were decapitated in the storm of innovation that has lighted so fatally upon this building. Although the details of architecture do not admit of description, I must not overlook the gradation which the architect has carefully adopted in the size and forms of the three mouldings which belong to the design, giving to the upper or master cornice the broadest and boldest character, and enriching its deeply channelled centre with rosettes.

This church never rose to the dignity of a tower, and we are left to conjecture what kind of provision was made for bells, or at least for one bell, without which no church in ancient times was deemed in complete costume. The absence of a tower, considered merely as an ornamental feature of the building, strongly favours the opinion of the ancient obscurity and insignificance of the village, and a turret surmounting the middle gable of the roof, might have yielded all the necessary convenience, and have added, by the elegance of its proportion, and the beauty of its design, to the loftiness and interest of the structure, which is now disfigured and disgraced by a wooden box with a steep roof of mean materials, and of recent date. The presumption of modern days has changed the character of the design in another and perhaps more important respect. It has walled up and destroyed the beautiful arches of the two side-doors, and opened an entrance at the west end, where most probably there were no means of access originally, owing to the very limited scale of the building. But I should observe that the triple entrance into the body was sometimes dispensed with in churches of considerable magnitude. The plea, whatever it might have been, for this injurious alteration, cannot surely be alleged in favour of the entire defacement of the receding mouldings, the external cornice, and the surmounting niche, traces, but only faint traces, of which are visible on the south side.

I cannot name, and have no inclination to inquire, when and by

whom these sad innovations were perpetrated; but it is probable that the same profane hand stripped off the roof of the church, demolished the eastern and western gables, and set up in their place the present mean and imperfect substitutes. The Pointed arch of the altar window was rebuilt with the old materials, and seemingly in derision of the style of architecture it feigned to imitate: the tracery is composed of fragments of the original pattern, discordantly arranged with others of later date. At the west end, nothing more than the external arch of a window, with the sculptured heads, on which its cornice rests, is to be seen in the wall over the execrable modern entrance. If I here mention an excrescence of brick attached to the north side of the chancel, I shall have enumerated the various attempts which have been made to deform and deface an exquisite model of ancient ecclesiastical architecture.

The exterior of the church did not engross the bounty of the patron, and the skill of the architect. The interior received a due share of their attention; and Walter de Merton, the author of the most finished and most splendid specimen of the architecture of the fourteenth century in Oxford, would have enhanced his fame by the production of this building. I cannot give it higher commendation. The windows are surrounded by mouldings in rich clusters, retiring, in the characteristic manner of Pointed architecture, from the surface to the centre of the wall; and their arches are surmounted, as on the exterior, by a cornice crowned with sculptured finials. There is a piscina in the south wall of the chancel, but no fixed seat of stone for the officiating priest. But there is no object of sufficient attraction to withhold attention from the examination of a splendidly enriched monumental recess, which fills the space between the windows, and reaches from the floor to the roof, on the north side of the body. The lightness of the pattern, and the delicacy of the sculpture, are worthy to be associated with the design, which is composed of tracery, enclosing and combining three niches, prepared by pedestals and canopies for the reception and protection of statues, the one in the centre larger and more lofty than the others. As this is the chief embellishment of the interior, so the arch which separates the body from the chancel is the most striking deformity; it is a modern semicircle supported upon pilasters of the Doric order.

I have already intimated that more than one-fifth of the height of the building is allowed to be concealed by the earth of the churchyard, and must further observe that it is hemmed in with trees and overshadowed by their branches; and for the purpose of more effectually concealing its appearance, the growth of ivy is encouraged to such an extent that scarcely any portion of the wall remains uncovered; and the windows are fringed, their beauty defaced, and their use diminshed by this noxious and encroaching weed. Let me not be mistaken. I here speak of ivy as a mantle to interesting

architecture. In this situation its luxuriant and deep-toned masses are poor substitutes for tracery and sculptured ornaments. In the absence of these, it is the fit accompaniment of dilapidated walls; but a perfect and useful building is always injured, and sometimes irreparably mutilated by this parasite. Its roots penetrate the foundations, and its thousand fibrous branches force their way through the walls above ground, and spring up in the interior, where it is now thriving by the side of the altar at Hadsor, and will, if not checked, festoon the internal as it already does the external arches of the windows. In the place where ivy refuses to grow, the stability of this church is threatened by two yew-trees of no very considerable antiquity, standing within 4 feet of the wall, and resembling janitors at the gate of entrance; but they destroy the building they were intended to protect. I could name many churches which owe their destruction, and many which are threatened with a similar fate, to the negligence of those whose duty it is to see that the strength of the fabric is not impaired by any of those means which are operating with silent celerity upon the stability of the example now before us.

Hadsor Church is not undermined merely by ignorant grave-diggers who gradually destroy the broad footings of the walls both within and without the building, but it appears that a tombstone of a mean description has defrauded the eastern wall on the exterior of a portion of its substance and of its ornament.

If the fabric of this church had partaken of the regard which has been studiously paid to the trees and ivy by which it is infested, we should not now have had to regret the absence of so much of the painted glass which once shone in all the brilliancy of ruby and gold, in the drapery of figures, and the heraldic devices of noble families. The former beauty and richness of the figures and patterns of foliage are still attested by their scattered remains in the windows on the south side, and the arms of Mortimer, and those of Warren (checky or and azure), with some others, appear in the upper compartments of the east window.* The body of the church derives scarcely any light from its windows, owing to the proximity of the trees. One of the windows in the chancel is blocked up by the vestry, and the altar window is nearly covered by a wooden screen of villainous design and workmanship. To compensate for these unfeeling and injurious deductions of the lustre of the interior, what contrivance can be so easy and so economical, or so consonant to the refined taste of the present age, as the extermination of the painted glass? What, though it exhibits in attractive colours and elegant design, the figures of saints? these are useless. The arms of kings and nobles? these have lost their interest. The memorials of benefactors? these are dead, and time has washed away their claim to our gratitude. With

* Gules, a saltire within a bordure argent; gules, a lion or; gules, a fess between six mascles or.

feelings such as these, or perhaps without a moment's reflection, the windows are despoiled of their ancient glass; and it is evident that at Hadsor the modern quarry is fast supplanting the ancient and curiously constructed material.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUARY.

Hagley.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 593.]

The enclosed is a drawing of the castle in Hagley Park (see Fig. 2), which I shall be glad to see in your Magazine.

Upon the first sight of this becoming object, one cannot resist an involuntary pause. Struck with its appearance, the mind falls into reflection, while curiosity is on the wing to be acquainted with its history, what sieges it has sustained, and what blood has been spilt upon its walls. This antique pile has the power of stamping these impressions on the mind, so masterly is it executed; for in reality it is nothing but a deception, designed and built by the late ingenious possessor of the place, George Lord Lyttelton, though on the nearest approach it maintains the appearance of having been strong and formidable some centuries ago. Being situated on the highest ground in the park, it commands an unbounded prospect, particularly from a neat room in the tower, intentionally left in a perfect state. The ivy, which grows in abundance about the walls, gives it a still greater appearance of antiquity.

The following inscriptions in different parts of the beautiful grounds of Hagley I transcribed, in which there is an elegant simplicity,

On a pedestal which supports an ornamented urn is the following:

"ALEXANDRO POPE, Poetarum Anglicanorum, elegantissimo dulcissimoque, vitiorum castigatori acerrimo sapientiæ doctori suavissimo, sacra esto. Ann. Dom. 1744."

In a handsome octagonal building, embowered with trees:

"Ingenio immortali JACOBI THOMSON, Poetæ sublimis, viri boni. Ædiculam, hanc, in secessu, quam vivus dilexit, post mortem ejus constructam, dicat dedicatque GEORGIUS LYTTELTON."

On the pedestal of a neat urn, encompassed with stately oaks:

"To the memory of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, esq., in whose verses were all the natural graces, and in whose manners was all the amiable simplicity of pastoral poetry, with the sweet tenderness of the elegiac."

Mr. E. Knight has happily applied the character of Hesiod, from Velleius Paterculus, to the amiable Bard of the Leasowes, on an urn at Wooverley, co. Worcester:

"GULIELMO SHENSTONE, viro perelegantis ingenii, et mollissimâ dulcedine carminum memorabili, otii quietisque cupidissimo. E. K. M. L. P."

D. P.

Hanley.

[1799, *Part I., p.* 121.]

Bishop Bonner was born of poor parents at Hanley, in the county of Worcester, in a house still called Bonner's Place, a little cottage of about £5 per annum. His road to preferment was his skill and dexterity in business, aided by a sufficient degree of forwardness and a pushing disposition, which could conform itself to all times; and while he complied outwardly with the several steps taken to advance the Reformation, he privately used all means in his power to prevent it. He seems to have possessed a temper most violent and uncontrolled, indulging himself in all the excesses of revenge and wanton cruelty. Being known to be fierce and cruel to the utmost degree, Gardiner left the condemning and burning of heretics to him. His person is represented as very fat and corpulent, which, in an epigram made under a picture of him whipping Thomas Henshawe, in Fox's "Martyrs," p. 2043, is ascribed to his feeding so voraciously on human flesh and blood, and having devoured 200 persons in three years. No wonder, then, if gluttony is to be added to his other excessive indulgences.* R. G.

Himbleton.

[1854, *Part II., p.* 366.]

On the floor of Himbleton Church, Worcestershire, is a flat, cast-iron grave-slab, with an inscription to Philip Fincher and his wife, who died, the former in 1660 and the latter in 1690. Can any of your readers state an earlier instance of the use of iron for such a purpose?†

In the churchwardens' book of the parish of Hales Owen is the following: "Item, for bred to the holy loffe for the township of Rommesley, 12d." In those days the elements for the sacrament were taken from the people's oblations of bread and wine, until at length wafers were substituted. If was the custom for every house in the parish to provide in turn "the holy loaf," and the good man

* Wood, MS. Ashmole, says he was the natural son of Dr. Savage, Rector of Davenham, Cheshire, by a woman afterwards married to one Bonner, a lawyer, at Hanley; but Lord Lechmere assured Mr. Strype that he was legitimately born, and put to school by one of the Lechmere family, as he afterwards gratefully acknowledged. It is not very probable any branches of his family should be existing, and we hear of no favours heaped by him on any of them. Mr. Lysons, in p. 32 of vol. ii. of his "Environs," dated 1795, says his house at Bethnal Green "is now converted into two or three tenements."

† In the iron district of the Weald of Kent and Sussex there are still many monumental slabs of this material, some of which are described in the excellent papers on the ironworks of that district, by Mr. M. A. Lower, in the Sussex Archæological Collections, vols. ii. and iii. At Wadhurst were found not less than thirty such monuments, ranging from the year 1625 to 1799. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1762, p. 505. One dated as early as 1521 was found in a cottage, used as a chimney-back—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1764, p. 307.

or woman who provided it was specially remembered in the church's prayers that day. Is not the above one of the latest instances on record, as the substitution of wafers generally took place in the twelfth century? J. NOAKE.

Kidderminster.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 688.]

"In the north wall, on a raised tomb, under an arch, lies a knight in armour leaning on his elbow, his legs crossed, with a lion at his feet; on his armour, three cinquefoils on a bend between two cottises dancette, which shows he was a Cooksey."* When I saw this figure, 1770, it was tolerably perfect, and under a beautiful arch. When I was there in July last, I found the arch had been chopped away, and the figure buried, on new paving and otherwise repairing and beautifying the church. The handsome chapel at the east end of the church, built by Simon Ryse, a great benefactor, and now a school, was new fitting up and whitewashing, with a flat ceiling, and not a trace left of the merchant's marks, arms, or rebus of the founder.

D. H.

[1816, *Part II.*, *pp.* 604, 605.]

The dimensions of Kidderminster Church are considerable. At the west end is a lofty square tower, much decorated, in which are triformed niches with statues. Battlements compartmented with tracery of four turns; excellent tracery to windows; style, fourteenth century. On all this, innovation has laid its hands; some of the statues are gone, many battlements renewed with modern vulgar coping heads, tracery much pared down, and magnificent east great window filled up.

Interior: According to the usual method, when square towers distinguish the west end of churches, as making part of that front, the great arch of west window, and those of tower, north, east, and south, imparting a superior degree of grandeur, have, when open to view, a high effective appearance; here such sensation was in full force. Clusters of columns and arches divide the body into three aisles, and a grand ditto gives entrance into the chancel. Late innovations are in a manner fatal to the ancient importance and symmetry of the uprights. Arches of tower stopped up with galleries, and that preposterous object an organ-box; east window entirely (as before noted) closed up; side aisles and their decorations nearly hid from view by pews and galleries; covering overhead, whatever form it might have assumed, done away, and a clean flat modern drawing-room ceiling, with roses for chandeliers, substituted. There are four or five large and much-enriched monuments, having recumbent statues, from style of fourteenth century to sixteenth ditto. The

* Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. ii., p. 52.

earliest of them, being in the full Edwardian design, is of course elegant to a degree, containing a tomb on which is a most chastely costumic attired female statue in the best preservation. This is guarded round by open arches, buttresses, pediments, spires, and battlements; in the groin-work of general canopy, profuse tracery. How will it be credited that so much of beauteous art is to be hunted for, and with difficulty found in an obscure south-east corner of the south aisle of the body, nearly blocked up in its lower lines by pews, and its terminating lines by gallery ceiling!

The pulpit, according to London modern Church pleasantry, is also placed directly before the altar, and the Lady Chapel is converted into a schoolroom. On the south side of the churchyard is the base of a grand cross.

[1838, *Part II.*, *pp.* 433, 434.]

At a late meeting of the corporate body of Kidderminster the large corporation chest was opened, and the ancient treasures placed on the table. Amongst these relics was a very curious drinking-cup in imitation of gold, and very richly ornamented; several very ancient deeds relating to charities, most of which are not now in existence; and on the title-page of a very old edition of Baxter's "Saint's Rest," in his own handwriting, is the following: "This book being devoted, as to the service of the church in general, so to the church at Kederminster, the author desires that this book may still be kept in the custodye of the High Bayliffe, and entreateth them carefully to read and practice it, and beseecheth the Lord to blesse it to their true reformation, consolation, and salvation.—Rich. Baxter."

[1854, *Part II.*, *pp.* 35, 36.]

Baxter's pulpit is still preserved at Kidderminster, but no longer in the church. In his day it stood on the north side of the nave, against the second pillar from the east, but in 1786 the church was "repaired, repewed, and beautified," in the style of those good old times, when it being thought advisable to have a new pulpit built in a central situation, Baxter's old pulpit was condemned, and, together with other pieces of carved work, was offered for sale (!) by the then churchwardens as old and useless church furniture. The churchmen of that day appear to have held the same opinions as their wardens; so the pulpit (with the exception of its pedestal) was purchased by the Unitarians of the place. Their successors have carefully preserved it, and it now stands in a room adjacent to their chapel.

The pulpit is of oak; octagonal in its shape, and properly decorated with flowers and architectural ornaments, in the well-

known style of the reign of James I. Gold letters inserted in six of the panels somewhat ostentatiously informed the congregation that

"ALICE . DAWKX . WIDOW . GAVE . THIS."

On the face of the pulpit, and immediately beneath the preacher's desk, is the text:

"PRAISE . THE . LORD."

And round the sounding-board are the words:

"O . GIVE . THANKS . UNTO . THE . LORD . AND . CALL . UPON . HIS . NAME . DECLARE . HIS . WORSHIP . AMONG . THE . PEOPLE."

On the oak board at the back of the pulpit is the date:

"ANNO . 1621,"

surmounted by a projecting crown and cushion of bold workmanship, —probably an addition after the Restoration. The mariner's compass is painted on the under-side of the sounding-board, and the entire pulpit bears manifest traces of having once been adorned with gold and colours.

The octagonal pillar and pedestal on which the pulpit once stood now serve to support the floor of a bookseller's shop in the High Street.

Within the room where the pulpit is now preserved is placed a folio copy of Baxter's Works in four volumes, and an engraving of "the Reverend and learned Mr. Richard Baxter," taken from the original picture in the possession of Mr. Fawcett, formerly of Kidderminster. A handsomely carved chair, formerly the property of Bishop Hall, is also placed near to the pulpit.

King's Norton.

[1819, *Part I., p.* 201.]

King's Norton, co. Worcester, is recorded in Domesday Book* as one of the Berwicks or Hamlets belonging to Bromsgrove, a manor in the King's demesne, from which circumstance, and its relative situation (being about seven miles to the north of Bromsgrove), its name of King's Norton or "North Town" is evidently derived.

The accurate Leland furnishes us with the following notices of it in the time of Henry VIII: "Norton is a pretty uplandish towne in Worcestershire; and there be fayre houses in it of Staplers, that use to buy wooll. There is a fayre Church, and a goodly pyramis of stone over the bell frames. There runneth a litle brooke at the West ende of the towne. Good plenty of wood and pasture, and meetly good corne betwixt Alchurch and Norton and likewise betwixt Norton and Bermingham towne, that be distant about five miles."†

* Domesday, vol. i., p. 172, a. "Nortune."
† Itinerary, vol. iv., part ii., p. 196*b*.

Several of the ancient houses mentioned in this extract still remain, though much altered from their original designation, as the wool-stapling has long since fallen away.

A market on Saturday and two fairs in a year were granted by James I. in the fourteenth year of his reign; but the market is quite disused, and King's Norton now claims only the name of a pleasant village. The church (Plate I.) or, more strictly speaking, the chapel (whose lofty spire is a very conspicuous object from the road between Birmingham and Bromsgrove, as well as through an extensive range of country) and its monuments have been already described by Dr. Nash in his "Collections for the History of Worcestershire" (vol. i., p. 164, etc.), which renders any account of them in this place unnecessary. The living is a vicarage, in a great measure independent of Bromsgrove, but united to it. The Rev. Thomas Fountain, M.A., is the present incumbent, and the Rev. Hugh Edwards curate.

The building in the churchyard, seen on the right hand in the view, is a school founded by Edward VI., the salaries of which are paid out of the Crown rents—viz., £10 per annum for a head-master, and £5 for an under-master; but as these sums are insufficient to provide classical tuition at the present day, they are paid to an industrious man who instructs a considerable number of boys in reading, writing, and accompts. In the upper room of the school-house are the dusty and neglected remains of a parochial library, established by the Rev. Thomas Hall, B.D., who was ejected from the curacy and school for Noncomformity, and died April 13, 1665. Mr. Hall was a considerable scholar, and published several works, of which a list is given, with memoirs of him, in the "Nonconformists' Memorial," vol. ii., p. 545. It is there said "he prevailed with his parish to build a public library, and gave his own study to it in his lifetime." But I am inclined to think that the school-house is of earlier construction; probably coeval with King Edward's bounty. This library (which will, I trust, ere long be put into order) escaped the notice of Dr. Nash, and to his account of King's Norton may be also subjoined that William Wenloke, prior of Worcester, granted to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knt., "pro suo bono et laudabili consilio sive auxilio," an annuity of five marks, payable out of the ferm of the rectory. The original grant, bearing date November 7, 14 Henry VI., 1485, is preserved in the archives of the Earl of Shewsbury.

The Roman Ikeneld street passes through this parish, coming out of Warwickshire at Beoley, and re-entering it at Edgbaston. It is thus named in a deed in my possession: "Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Ricardus de Brademedewe dedi, etc. Thome Jurdan, Capellano, unum campum terre mee, similiter cum duabus partibus prati in Kingesnorton, in excambio, etc. Et vocatur campus ille Ascroft, et jacet inter viam que vocatur Ikeneldestreet, ex unâ

parte, et moram meam, et pratum predictum ex alterâ, etc." Dated 10 Edward II., 1316. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Malvern Link.

[1846, *Part I.*, *p.* 304.]

A new church at Malvern Link has been consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, in the presence of the Earl and Countess Somers and family, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and many of the local gentry. The site was given by Earl Somers, with a donation of £500 towards the endowment; the font by the Countess, and a service of communion plate by the Countess Beauchamp.

Malvern Wells.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 595.]

I enclose two drawings of Malvern Wells House. If you like to engrave them they are at your service (see Plate III., Fig. 1, 2).

J. P. A.

Northwick.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 612.]

Measure and particulars of a large Oak, fallen the last month, in the park of Sir John Rushout, Bart., at Northwick, near Blockley, Worcestershire, judged to be about 300 years old, which is perfectly sound, and is very fine timber:

	Feet.
Girt at 5 feet from the ground	21
Smallest girt	18
Length to the branches	30
Solid contents of the body	634
Estimated timber in the arms	200
Total	834

	£	s.	d.
Supposed to be worth at least 2s. per foot, is ...	83	8	0
Fire-wood estimated at	6	6	0
Bark sold for	5	5	0
Total value	94	19	0

Ombersley.

[1822, *Part I.*, *pp.* 297, 298.]

Being on a visit to a friend near Worcester, I was induced to make the enclosed sketch of the Church of Ombersley, in consequence of information that an Act of Parliament had recently been obtained

for demolishing that venerable pile, and rebuilding it on a new site. That some memorial may exist of the old church, should this intention take place, I request that you will insert an engraving of it in your valuable Magazine.

The village of Ombersley, like every place in the vicinity of the beautiful city of Worcester, is extremely neat, consisting of one long street on the Shrewsbury Road. On the left is a handsome seat of the Marchioness of Downshire, which descended to her ladyship from the noble family of Sandys, and which she has lately much improved. The church stands at a short distance to the east of the mansion, the rich woody grounds of which are greatly embellished by its fine spire. The fabric is spacious, venerable, and handsome, consisting of a nave, aisles, and a large chancel (see Plate I.). The architecture is generally in the earliest Pointed style. Attached to the south-west end is a low plain tower of large dimensions, and considerable antiquity, from whence rises a lofty and beautiful spire. This, from the similarity of style, was probably designed by the builder of the celebrated steeple of St. Andrew's at Worcester, which, for delicacy and taper finishing, is certainly without a rival. Some feet of the Ombersley spire were many years ago taken down and never rebuilt; the summit is now clumsily terminated. The nave is separated from the aisles by three handsome pointed arches on either hand; these repose on clustered pillars, each consisting of four round shafts; the capitals are plain. A similar arch divides the nave from the chancel. Within about 20 feet of the west end, which is terminated by a respectable pointed window with mullioned tracery, the nave is crossed by a round Norman arch of a wide span. The ceiling is of oak panel work, formed into a cove, now much deformed by some heavy dormant windows, which have been inserted into it. The windows of the south aisle are square-headed, excepting that at the east end, which is pointed, and though small is a beautiful specimen of ramified tracery. Those of the north aisle have very early pointed arches. The chancel has two elegant narrow lancet lights in the south, and three on its north side. There are three very beautiful canopied recesses or stalls on the south side of the altar, in the early lancet style, highly adorned with trefoils and corbels of human heads.

In this church are several monuments of the Sandys family, but none of much antiquity. The inscriptions are given in Dr. Nash's "History of Worcestershire." Since that work was published a monument has been erected to the late Lord and Lady Sandys, setting forth that "Edward Lord Sandys died March 3, 1797, aged 71; and Anne Maria Lady Sandys, Nov. 1, 1806, aged 87."

The church is strong, and, with the exception of its pews and pavement, in good repair, and if moderately attended to might last for ages. The spire is certainly in a shattered state, and must

probably be taken down; but the expense of restoring this great ornament of the surrounding scenery, the loss of which must be regretted by every person of taste in the county, and of new pewing and paving the venerable and interesting church, would be trifling indeed compared with the charge of rebuilding the whole on a scale and in a style in any degree adequate to the convenience and stateliness of the ancient structure.

In the churchyard is a mutilated cross, the base of which is elegantly carved.

Amid a multitude of inscriptions on gravestones is the following quaint moral:

> "Earthe walks on earthe in glitt'ring gold;
> Earthe goes to earthe, before it would;
> Earthe builds on earthe castles and towers;
> Earthe says to earthe, all will be ours."

H. O.

Pedmore.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 1105.]

I send you a drawing of Pedmore Church, Worcestershire (see Plate II.), which is described by Dr. Nash in his vol. ii., p. 240.

J. S.

Pershore.

[1779, *pp.* 535, 536.]

The curious piece of antiquity delineated in the accompanying Plate, has a quadrangular base, with an ear at each corner, as having been nailed or riveted to the head of something towards the top. The sides are somewhat arched to a point, and are ornamented with a sort of filligree or open work. It is of brass and hollow all the way up. A little above the base, and on one side only, is a Saxon inscription, which has been partly accurately copied. This piece of antiquity was found a few years ago in a mass of gravel, in digging a cellar near the middle of the town of Pershore in Worcestershire.

As there was a considerable abbey in this town, it is conjectured that it was an ornament on the head of an abbot's, or, rather, a prior's staff, and that perhaps a gem was suspended on a string that passed through a small hole that has been drilled through the head over the inscription. But, if this was its use, it is remarkable that there does not seem to be any allusion to ecclesiastical history on the ornamental figures.

Y. Z.

[1863, *Part I.*, *pp.* 721-723.]

In the south transept of the ancient conventual church of Pershore is the sepulchral recumbent effigy of a knight armed cap-à-pie, placed on the lid of a stone coffin, which, with the coffin beneath, was found about twenty-five years ago in the churchyard or burial-

ground on the north side of the church. This knight is represented armed in a hooded hauberk of rings, set edgewise, a piece of the coif de mailles under the chin being thrown back as loosened and not fastened; this is a triangular slip. Over the hauberk is worn a sleeveless surcoat; the surcoat is long, but the drapery well disposed and belted round the waist. The thighs are covered with chausses of ring mail, but the lower parts of the limbs are gone. A heater-shaped shield, suspended from a guige crossing over the right shoulder, is affixed to the left arm. The sword appears on the left side. The glove of mail affixed to the sleeve of the right arm is thrown back at the wrist, so as to exhibit the right hand naked; this is represented as grasping a horn.

From the absence of any portion of plate armour about this effigy it may fairly be assigned to about the middle of the thirteenth century, the reign of Henry III. The only peculiarity about it is the horn.

Now in treating of this effigy we must compare it with others elsewhere on which horns are represented; these are few in number —I only know of two.

In the Charter of the Forest made in the ninth year of the reign of Henry III., A.D. 1225, and confirmed in the twenty-first year of the reign of Edward I., A.D. 1209, it is provided as follows: "Our rangers (*regardatores*) shall go through the forest to make range as it hath been accustomed at the time of the first coronation of King Henry, our grandfather (*i.e.*, Henry II.), and not otherwise." And again: "So many foresters shall be assigned to the keeping of the forests as reasonably shall seem sufficient for the keeping of the same."

Now in Wadworth Church, Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, is the highly interesting sepulchral effigy, somewhat mutilated, of one whom I take to be a forester. He has the curled moustache and beard as worn in the fourteenth century. He is not represented as a knight in defensive armour, but his habiliments consist of a tunic or coat reaching to the calves of the legs, with close-fitting sleeves, the manicæ botonatæ buttoned up from the elbows to the wrists. This coat is belted round the waist by a girdle buckled in front, and from thence the skirt falls in puckered folds. The shoulders, breast, and neck are covered by the caputium, or hood, which is also drawn over the head, the tippet or extremity of the hood falling down on the right side; on the feet and legs appear the hose or, as they were anciently called, hosen. The hands are bare, and conjoined on the breast as in prayer. From a narrow belt or bawdrick crossing diagonally from the left shoulder to the right hip is suspended a hunting-horn, whilst on the left side hangs a baselard or sword, probably the couteau de chasse, affixed to the girdle, with a small round buckler in front of the guard. This dress

would probably have been described in the fourteenth century in an inventory or will as "tunica cum manicis botonatis, caputium, zona, braccæ." . . .

There is no inscription to indicate the person this effigy was intended to commemorate; there can, however, be little doubt but that he was a ranger or forester.

In Newland churchyard, Gloucestershire, is a high tomb of the fifteenth century, on which lies the recumbent effigy of Jenkyn Wyrall, ranger, warden, or forester of the royal forest of Dean. He is represented as attired in a short coat or jerkin, the skirts of which reach only to the thighs, belted round about the hips with a short sword, baselard, or couteau de chasse, suspended from his belt on the left side; from a belt crossing the front of the body diagonally and coming over the left shoulder is affixed, on the right side, a short hunting-horn. His nether limbs are enveloped in close-fitting hose, with boots on the feet; the head is bare, and his hands conjoined in front as in prayer. The date of his death is 1457, as appears from the following inscription on the south side of the tomb: "Here lythe Junk: Wyrall, forster of . . . . the whych dysesed on the VIII. day . . . . of the yere of oure Lorde MCCCCLVII. On hys soule God have mercy. Amen."

In the middle aisle of Chaddesley Corbett Church, in the county of Worcester, is (says Nash) a stone inlaid with brass figures of a man and his wife; over his head, in an escutcheon, two forked arrows in saltire; over her head, a hunter's horn stringed; the inscription: "Orate pro animabus Thomae Foryst, parcarii de Dunclent Park, et Margaraetae uxoris ejus, et omnium parentum suorum, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen." At four corners the four Evangelists.

Though no date is given, this slab is, I think, one late in the fifteenth century. The party commemorated is described as the park-keeper or forester of Dunclent. The horn and arrows show his calling; the latter, forked or bifurcated, were the hunting-arrows of that period. I have a similar one in my possession found in Leicestershire.

Now, with respect to this effigy in the Church of Holy Cross at Pershore, Nash supposes, from the horn hanging from the belt, that it might denote that the person represented was a ranger, or had some employment in one of the neighbouring forests. If this was the case, this monument would come under the class of those rare monuments of foresters or forest-rangers I have described.

There is, however, another view in which this representation of a warrior in defensive armour with his hand on the horn may be considered, a view which I think has not hitherto been entertained. Judge Lyttelton, the famous English legal commentator of the fifteenth century, whose mortal remains lie buried in the cathedral of

Worcester, and whose works will not easily perish, in his treatise "Of Tenures" observes, "Also they which hold by escuage—that is, service of the shield—ought to do their service out of the realm, but they which hold by grand sergeanty (for the most part) ought to do their services within the realm"; and Coke, in his Commentary upon Lyttelton, in his gloss on this passage, observes: "For he that holdeth by cornage or castle-yard holdeth by knight's service, and is to do his service within the realm, but he holdeth not by escuage, and therefore Lyttelton materially said tenant per escuage, and not tenant by knight's service." Again, to quote Lyttelton: "Also it is said that in the marches of Scotland some hold of the King by cornage—that is to say, to wind a horn to give men of the country warning when they hear that the Scots or other enemies are come or will enter into England, which service is grand sergeanty. But if any tenant hold of any other lord than of the King by such service of cornage, this is not grand sergeanty, but it is knight's service, and it draweth to it ward and marriage, but none may hold by grand sergeanty but of the King only." Coke, in his gloss on this, says: "Per cornage, cornagium, is derived (as cornare also is), à cornu, and is as much (as before hath been noted) as the service of the horn. It is also called in old books 'horngeld.' NOTE.—A tenure by cornage of a common person is knight's service, of the King it is grand sergeanty, so as the royal dignity of the person of the lord maketh the difference of the tenure in this case."

Thus Lyttelton, and thus Coke, and I think I have adduced enough to render it probable that this effigy represents one neither a forester or ranger, but who held lands by cornage tenure or horngeld, but whether by grand sergeanty or by knight's service I cannot say.

Shipston-upon-Stour.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 1191.]

Rev. William Parry died at Shipston-upon-Stour, and was buried in the chancel of that church. I was directed to the sacred spot by a person who perfectly recollects the time and place of his interment. The grave is partly within the communion rails, and covered with common bricks, but

"Not a stone
Tells where he lies."

I have been also favoured with a transcript from the register, which I will copy for the satisfaction of your inquirer, as it leaves no doubt respecting the place where Mr. Parry's mortal remains are deposited. It is exactly as follows:

"A.D. 1756. Sept. The Rev. William Parry, B.D., 30 years rector of Shipston and Tidmington, died universally lamented, as he lived beloved, on the 14th, and was buried on the 16th instant."

A. C.

Stanford.

[1826, *Part II.*, *p.* 305.]

The following is from a plain tablet in the family seat of the Winningtons at Stanford Church, Worcestershire:

"Near this spot lies the remains of Anne, dau'r of Thomas, Lord Foley, and wife of Sir Edward Winnington, bart. She was born on the 21st August, 1760, was married on the 9th of May, 1776, and died on the 9th of December, 1794, a mother of ten surviving children. He who inscribes this tablet to her memory forbears to fill it with superfluous praise or useless lamentation. May they who knew her best and loved her most praise her in their future lives by a remembrance of her instructions and an imitation of her virtues."

SUUM CUIQUE.

Stone.

[1819, *Part II.*, *p.* 577.]

I send you an exact copy of an inscription and drawing on some tiles which are placed over the door of the parish church at Stone in Worcestershire (see Fig. 3). I hope it will meet the eye of some person who will be good enough to give it an explanation.

E. BIGG.

Tenbury.

[1824, *Part II.*, *p.* 225.]

The following notice of a curious small cross-legged knight has lately appeared in the *Worcester Herald:*

"We learn from Tenbury that a gentleman who has long interested himself in the antiquities of our county has lately recovered a specimen of tomb architecture, which bids fair, in point of execution, to rival anything we at present possess. The specimen alluded to is the small figure of a cross-legged knight in the parish church of that town, which has been so much concealed from the public view, that of the antiquaries who have visited it, one has suspected that it had no sword; another that it had no legs; and even our latest antiquary, Mr. Gough (in his MS. Notes on Dr. Nash's Collections, now in the Bodleian) doubts whether the legs are crossed. It has now, by the careful assistance of Mr. Thomas Mills, a stone-mason at Tenbury, been so far recovered from a whitewash of perhaps two centuries, that every part of the figure which remains is visible; and so exquisite is the workmanship, that even the folds produced by the weight of the chain armour in which the figure is clothed are distinctly to be seen. While we announce this discovery, so interesting to antiquaries, we cannot but express a hope that, in addition to a very accurate drawing of it, which has already been taken to scale by Mr. John Instan, the public may be favoured with some further description of this curious relic; and that those gentlemen of our

county who have the power will also have the inclination to restore the very many curious monuments which (to the disgrace of our national taste, and, we may fairly conclude, to the regret of our illustrious Sovereign, the patron of the fine arts) are fast mouldering away from neglect in our parochial churches."

This figure at Tenbury has been supposed to represent a son of Sir John Sturmy, who followed his father to the Crusade. Such figures of small proportion are not uncommon. N. R. S.

Wollas Hall.

[1811, *Part II., pp.* 209, 210.]

Wollas Hall (see Plate I.) has for several centuries been the seat of a Roman Catholic family of the name of Hanford. It stands on the north side of Bredon Hill, in Worcestershire, at about one-third of the ascent from the Vale of Evesham. The estate, with that part of Bredon Hill on which it stands, is generally called Woollers Hill. I have not been able to ascertain the etymology of this name: Dr. Nash thinks it is a corruption of Wolvers Hill, and that it was given to it from the great number of wolves which, about the time of the Conquest, infested this part of the country; but, though there is some ingenuity in this derivation, the more prevailing opinion is that it takes its name from that of the founder of the house.

The first possessor of this estate of the name of Hanford was a son of Sir John Hanford, who purchased it of Lord Burleigh in the reign of Elizabeth; from which period it has been enjoyed by the descendants of Sir John Hanford without intermission. Over the porch is cut the family motto: "Memorare novissima," and the date, 1611, which answers to the eighth year of James I.; but the porch and its superstructure are evidently of a more recent time than the main building. Of the exterior of the house, the drawing (though destitute of other advantages) is, I think, a pretty correct sketch. It is built with an excellent hard stone, darker in colour, and of a closer grain than Portland, and of which none is now found in the neighbourhood. Time has had no other effect than to give it a more venerable appearance, for the protuberances and edges of the stone are as bold and sharp as when first cut.

The great hall, which has a screen and music-gallery over it in the manner of that of the temple, is lighted by the two large windows on the right of the porch; and from the dimensions of this hall a tolerable idea may be formed of the size of the house. The hall is in width 22 feet; in height 18 feet, and in length 34 feet, and has a noble appearance. Among the pictures are a portrait of Sir George Winter, by Vandyck; another of a Lady Winter, by Lely, and a portrait of Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I., by Vandyck, all undoubtedly originals. The small windows in the attic story give

light to the chapel, which is an elegant well-proportioned room, with a Gothic-arched roof, an altar, and sacristy. The offices and out-buildings are convenient and suitable to the mansion, and have all a peculiarly venerable appearance. A small stream of water rises just under the brow of the hill, and turns a wheel which roasts the meat in the great kitchen.

Whether more modern houses are, for their snugness and comfort, to be preferred to these venerable mansions, I presume not to decide; but it would be difficult to select a finer situation for a house than this. I have no words to convey a tolerable idea of its beauties. He who would have the most complete view of the Vale of Evesham must take it from somewhere near this house. From the bowling-green are seen Strensham, the birthplace of the learned and witty Butler, so dishonourably neglected by the careless monarch whose cause he espoused; Upton-upon-Severn, the abbey and town of Pershore, with the white sails of the barges, gliding within a mile of the house, on the Avon, which, although here at its greatest width and depth, meanders, more than in any other part of its course, amongst groves, houses, orchards, and through open pasture.* On ascending to the top of the hill, above the house, the view is yet more majestic, though I think less sweet and enchanting. From a small knoll on the top the whole horizon is taken in, and hence the visitor who has a taste for the charms of Nature may enjoy a prospect which is not equalled by anything I have seen. Towards the east, Broadway Hill, with its straight foot-path four times crossing the winding carriage-way down into the Vale; Lord Coventry's Tower, and the woods beneath it; then turning with the sun, the Gloucestershire hills, with the town of Cheltenham, snugly and warmly embayed by its neighbouring hills; next Gloucester Cathedral; Tewksbury, with the junction of the Severn and Avon on its race-ground; May Hill, the Black Mountain in South Wales; then the Malvern Hills, a little foreshortened, the Abbey of Great Malvern, the Shropshire Hills; then Worcester, Cracombe Hill, and Evesham (with its finely preserved tower and beautiful church, in ruins) finishes the circle.

I cannot conceive anything finer than this sublime prospect, and have certainly seen nothing that so completely fills my mind. The Thames at Windsor is broader than the Avon; the buildings and seats beyond comparison finer; but in every natural beauty it is, I think, much inferior. The view from the top of Malvern is very fine and extensive, but too like that of an aëronaut; the objects are not

* I have heard my mother say that my father once took her across the vale in the fisherman's boat during a flood when nothing was visible but the tops of the highest elms, and he could not touch the top of the waterfall, which is 25 feet high, with a very long boat-hook. These floods, occasioned by the rising of the Avon and the Severn at the same time, are one cause of the great fertility of the Vale.

well marked; from Bredon Hill all is distinct, and the Malvern Hills form a magnificent object to look upon.

There are many curiosities near the house. It is indeed all classic ground. The first object in ascending from the house is the foundation of a chapel, which was dedicated to Saint Catherine of the Rock, said to have been founded by Richard Muchgros, whose family resided at Wollas Hall, in the reign of Henry III.

On the top of the hill is a camp, with double trench, enclosing about 20 acres of ground; Dr. Nash thinks it British, but it is generally believed to be Roman, an idea that is strengthened by its shape, the entrance from the east, and the number of Roman coins and utensils which are constantly turning up. At the brow is a stone prospect house, which from the Vale appears like a square pillar; but it has two rooms, one above the other, capable of receiving twenty persons. Near this is an immense stone, called the "Bramsbury Stone," of which, though it is so large and conspicuous, I can get no account.

About fourscore years ago a hillock, on the side of the hill, containing about an acre, with its trees and cattle, slipped nearly 100 yards down; and ten years ago, without any previous warning, a chasm opened on the hill in the solid rock, about 200 yards long, of the breadth of 15 feet, and of very unequal depth; and in this state the whole remains. The wolves have disappeared long ago; but there are a great many foxes, and a sufficiency of hares and partridges; and I have heard the present Mr. Hanford say that "Bredon Hill rabbits" were formerly cried in London.

The air of this place, although as it fronts the north it is rather keen, is yet very healthy, as I gratefully remember, for it restored me after a dangerous and tedious fever. The soil is proverbially fruitful. The grass is most luxuriant; it is never scorched up, nor ever rots the sheep. It indeed altogether well deserves to be described by a pen vastly superior to that of JOHN PUGH, JUN.

Worcester.

[1749, *p.* 200.]

Fig. 2 (see the accompanying Plate) is a view of the edifice for the fireworks and illuminations exhibited on the banks of the Severn at Worcester, by subscriptions of the Constitution Club and other generous contributors, on the Thanksgiving Day. It is ornamented with the following figures: *Commerce*, and underneath, "My strength is inexhaustible"; *Liberty*, and under, "Britain is my sanctuary"; *Justice*—"The Sovereign's guide"; *Plenty*—"Peace leads the way." In the middle, Peace, with a palm, a wreath, and an aureolus round her. In the grand front Georgius II., over an emblematical representation in painting of the King giving Peace, expressed by an

olive-branch to Britannia, is this motto: "The people's good my glory." On a shield, with a branch of an orange-tree, with these words: "Still increasing." On the right of the above picture is that of the Prince and Princess of Wales; over it, "I tread the same steps." On the left the Duke with "In my country's defence." Neptune, a statue under him—"I fear no rival." Mars, reclined with his head on his arm—"Let the world rest in peace." Martin Sandys, Esq., President of the Constitution Club, attended by about 200 gentlemen, went to the cathedral, and afterwards most of them dined with him. The mayor was attended by about twenty-five of the corporation. A paper was passed up reflecting on the fireworks and preparations to observe this day of thanksgiving, as if they were to celebrate Oliver Cromwell's birthday.

[1752, *p.* 286.]

The workmen employed in repairing Worcester Cathedral, on taking off the top of a tomb, the inscription on which was obliterated, except the date 1296, found the bones firm, and most of them adhering together in the same posture as when interred, and about the skull and shoulders appeared something like a coarse sacking or sail-cloth, very fresh.

[1788, *Part II.*, *p.* 1148.]

I think the inquiry of nailing skins to the doors of churches well worthy the attention of your useful miscellany. The remains of some on those of Worcester Cathedral shall claim my present research.

Two various accounts are universally reported on this strong fact. The one similar to that of the Dane skins; the other, that they were the skins of men slain for sacrilege. And several old inhabitants report they have seen printed narrations of the event. But my search for these pamphlets has been altogether fruitless.

The former of these accounts is very vague and imperfect; the latter is attended with some singular traditional circumstances.

On the other hand, the sacrilege would certainly claim the utmost vengeance of the Church,* yet I do not recollect the most distant hint in any of our laws that could authorize such sanguinary measures.

That these thoughts may be productive of further inquiry in this curious subject is the wish of CHOROGRAPHOS.

* Sacrilege was originally the only crime which deprived malefactors of the benefit of sanctuary.

[1791, *Part II.*, *p.* 1010.]

Charles resided, during the civil wars, in the parish of St. Martin, in the city; the house is the largest now in the town, and the guard-chambers are well worthy your attention. A few years since several gold coins were found. In digging the gardens on the city walls pieces of a very small size are often met with. The foundations and many parts of the walls are still perfect. The old gaol tower (which has escaped the attention of the learned Nash) is only remembered by a drawing of the fortification, and a monastery supplies its place. Cromwell's oak is cut down and a young one planted.

INSPECTOR RUSTICUS.

[1790, *Part II.*, *p.* 1191.]

I send you a schedule of charters to the city of Worcester, and will thank any correspondent to favour me with those of any other place. A collection of this kind would be useful to the historian, the lawyer, and antiquary.

Charters.—Richard I., Henry III., 3 Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Henry VII., Edward IV., Edward III., Philip and Mary, James I., a perpetuity by James II.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER 48 HENRY III.

"For the Citizens of Worcester.

"The King to all Archbishops, Bishops, and Barons, greeting. Whereas by our charter we had released to our citizens of Worcester, and their heirs for ever, for the increase of the farm of the said city, the prisage of a vessel of ale, which our constables of Worcester were accustomed to take in the times of our predecessors, Kings of England, for which vessel they were accustomed to render twopence halfpenny—And likewise for twenty-four pounds blanks which they were accustomed to render us by the year, they do hereafter render to us and our heirs every year at our Exchequer thirty pounds, in number to wit, fifteen pounds at Easter, and fifteen pounds at Michaelmas; and that none of our sheriffs shall meddle with them in any thing appertaining to the city, saving pleas of the Crown, which ought to be attached until the coming of our justiciaries."

Then follow clauses empowering merchants to hold a guild with hanse:

"No person, who is not of that guild, shall trade in the city or suburbs without consent.

"If any one shall have guild hanse lot and scot for a year and a day without calumny, he shall not be remanded by his lord, but shall remain free in the said.

"The citizens shall have soc, sac, toll, theam, and infang-theof.

"And shall be quit through our dominions of toll, lastage, passage, pontage, stallage, and leve (to wit) license, Danegilt and gaywich,

and all other customs throughout our realm (saving the liberty of our city of London), with liberty to have the return of writs of summons of Exchequer, as of others touching the liberty of our said city, and to plead and be impleaded therein. To these, for the good and laudable services which the said citizens have performed to us and our eldest son Edward, do grant to them and their heirs for ever, that their goods and chattels shall not be taken away on account of the offences or transgressions of their servants; and that none of the citizens or their heirs shall be impleaded without the walls of the said city for anything done therein. We *will* also that they whom we appoint to tax the said city shall likewise go therein to assess the tollage. We also grant them, as far as to us belongs, that they may be free of murage, and of the prisage of their merchandise; and that they shall possess the said liberties without any fear of interruption. These being witnesses: Richard, King of Allemagne, our liegeman Henry, his son; Hugh de Bygod, James de Audley, Roger de Mortimer, Robert Wallorand, John de Gray, Humphrey de Bohun, Warren Bassingeburn, Ral de Bakepuize, Phillip Basset, & *al.*

"Given under our seal at Oxford this thirtieth day of March."

To forbear any comment, you may rest assured of the fidelity of the abstract and translation. CHARLES CARLETON.

[1800, *Part I.*, *pp.* 108, 109.]

The following is a translation of the customs of Worcester as given in Domesday. S. H.

Domesday, vol. i., p. 172.—In the city of Worcester King Edward had this custom: When money was coined, every moneyer (or coiner) gave 20 shillings at London for receiving the dies. When the county was taxed the city was discharged for 15 hides. The King had 10 pounds from the same city and Earl Edwin 8 pounds. The King had no other custom there besides the tax of houses as belonged to each.

In this county, if anyone shall knowingly break the peace which the King shall give with his own hand, he shall be adjudged an outlaw; but if anyone shall knowingly break the peace of the King which the sheriff gives, he shall forfeit 100 shillings. Whoever shall make an assault in the highway shall forfeit 100 shillings; whoever shall fly for murder, 100 shillings. Whoever commits a rape, no other amends is to be made but that justice be done on his body. These forfeitures the King has in this county except the land of St. Peter of Westminister, to whom King Edward gave whatever he had there, as the county says.

When the King marches against the enemy, if anyone called by

his command shall remain behind, if he is so free a man that he has soc and sac, and can go with his land where he will, he is in the King's mercy for all his land. But the freeman of any other lord, if he shall not go against the enemy, and his lord shall hire another man for him, shall forfeit 40 shillings to his lord who was called; but if no one at all shall go for him, he shall give to his lord 40 shillings, and his lord shall forfeit so many shillings to the King.

[1836, *Part I.*, *pp.* 14, 15.]

One of the finest specimens of ancient internal domestic architecture in the city of Worcester is to be found in the extensive premises now called "The Royal Porcelain Works," the property of Messrs. Flight, Barr, and Barr, situate in Palace Row, contiguous to the banks of the Severn, and very near the Bishop's palace. These works were established in the year 1751, and from that period down to the present time this ancient edifice has been the scene of progressive and important improvements in this branch of our national manufactures. The view from the back front is most delightful, commanding the whole range of the Malvern Hills, the beautiful valley below, the Severn Bridge, with the Abberley Hills to the right.

It was formerly a large and handsome mansion, with gardens laid out down to the banks of the river. A few of the old rooms are preserved in their original state, and have been much admired by those who delight in viewing the relics of past ages. The house forms a sort of quadrangle, with a court in the centre, and was formerly the residence of the respectable family of the "Warmstrys," several of whom were connected as registrars and otherwise, with the cathedral church of Worcester. The library of the house is a lofty and spacious room, wainscoted with oak, caved in various parts with different devices, and the arms of the family of "Warmstry"—viz., a cross moline between four crescents, and impaled and quartered with the arms of other families. The fireplace is of very ample dimensions, with handsome pillars on each side, and the chimneypiece is decorated with a scroll extremely well cut. Surmounting it the royal arms of England appear most curiously carved, and around the room may still be seen the antique bookshelves, edged with a scalloped border of green cloth, remaining quite firm in its texture. Adjoining the library is a small study or reading-room, fitted up with bookshelves in the same style.

On the north side, and within the rails of the altar in the cathedral of Worcester, is a very curious monument, removed thither in 1812, from the middle pillar in the nave, to the memory of Mrs. Cecil Warmstry, widow of William Warmstry, registrar of the diocese, who departed this life January 27, 1649, as is intimated by the sepulchral stone. She is represented in a sculpture near 2 feet

long, wrapt in her widow's veil, cumbent, with her head leaning on her right hand. The muscles of the body are admirably well expressed, the whole intimating the most piteous dejection and intense grief.

On a gravestone in the middle aisle of the cathedral is the following inscription in capital letters :

"The memory of the Just is blessed. Here lyeth the mortality of the most worthy Register of this diocess, William Warmstry, Esquier, whose name when thou readest, enquire of his virtues, that thou mayst learne by his example to get and maintain love and reputation amongst men without the expence of the favour of God, or a good conscience ; to be hospitable, patient in affliction, charitable, and tender of all men's good name, frequent and constant in prayer, faithful in wedlocke, willinge to dye that thou mayst live for ever. Blessed are the dead that dye in the Lord."

Dr. Thomas Warmstry, son of William Warmstry, Esq., registrar of the Diocese of Worcester, was installed Dean of Worcester November 27, 1661. He was born and educated in that city. He was reckoned a famous divine, and was amongst the distinguished individuals appointed on behalf of the town to treat with the army of the Parliament respecting the surrender of the place, in the month of June, 1646.

The mansion of the Warmstry family, of which we have been speaking, is conjectured to have been occupied as far back as the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. by Sir William Windsor, second Lord Windsor, an ancestor of the Earl of Plymouth. On the first-floor of the house is a parlour wainscoted round with oak, and over the fireplace is a very curious specimen of armorial ensigns, carved in wood, and bearing the marks of great age, quartered as below :

1. Windsor. Gules a saltire ar. between twelve crosslets or.
2. Blount. Barry nebuleé of six, or a sable.
3. Echingham—Azure, fretty argent.
4. Beauchamp of Hatch, co. Somerset. Vairy argent and azure.

Crest. A buck's head gardant, couped at the neck, ar.

The arms have supporters, and underneath them is this motto or inscription : "Stemmata quid faciunt ?"

The late Earl of Plymouth, when inspecting the process of the porcelain works a few years back with his sister, the present Marchioness of Downshire, and his father-in-law, Earl Amherst, recognised these memorials of his ancestors, and viewed them for some time with much interest. After a lapse of ages the family of Plowdens occupied the mansion for some time, and ultimately this ancient edifice, about eighty years since, was devoted to its present purposes, and exhibits an animating scene of art and industry, recalling most successfully some of the finest productions of the royal porcelain works of the Continent. B.

[1837, *Part I., pp.* 488, 489.]

In the accompanying plate are represented two very splendid specimens of carved architectural chimneypieces, designed in the style which has been invested with the name of Elizabethan. They are in the very magnificent mansion at Worcester, formerly belonging in succession to the families of Windsor and Warmstrey. That one of the present examples, however, is of a date subsequent to the accession of King James I., is shown by the presence of the arms and supporters of Scotland, whilst the correspondence in the ornaments of both designs proves the other also to have been erected at the same time.

It was mentioned on the former occasion that the arms on the second chimneypiece are those of the Lords of Windsor (the family of the Earls of Plymouth) quartering Blount, Echingham, and Beauchamp of Hache. The crest, a buck's head, is the same now used by the Earl, as no doubt are the supporters, two unicorns, though somewhat mutilated and disfigured. The motto, "STEMMATA QVID FACIUNT?" is different from that now given by the Earl of Plymouth, but it has also been used by other families.

This chimneypiece is in one of the parlours of the ancient mansion. The other, which displays the royal arms, is in a room called the "Library," which has also a cornice of an arabesque pattern, nearly resembling that immediately above the fireplace, carved in oak, and its shields bearing the arms of the family of Warmstry. These shields are alternately: (1) a cross moline between 4 crescents, Warmstry, quartering—3 lozenges in fess; and (2) Warmstry, impaling a chevron between 3 mullets.

For the drawings from which our plate has been engraved we are indebted to the proprietors of Messrs. Flight and Barr's Porcelain Works. . . .

[1843, *Part II., p.* 640.]

Sir Thomas Phillipps has discovered among the records of Worcester Cathedral a curious roll of the household expenses of Godfrey Giffard, Bishop of Worcester, when his brother Walter, Archbishop of York, it is presumed, came to visit him at Hartlebury, in the reign of Edward I. Like the Ælfric Saxon Grammar (which Sir T. Phillipps found among the same records, and which with the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter he has partly printed), it formed the cover of a book bound about 300 or 400 years since.

[1858, *Part I., p.* 458.]

The celebrated tombstone with the inscription "Miserrimus" in the cloisters of Worcester Cathedral has attracted great attention. Wordsworth has well described its appearance and situation:

> "'Miserrimus!' and neither name nor date,
> Prayer, text, or symbol, graven upon the stone;
> Nought but that word assigned to the unknown,
> That solitary word to separate
> From all, and cast a cloud around the fate
> Of him who lies beneath. Most wretched one!
> *Who* chose his epitaph? Himself alone
> Could thus have dared the grave to agitate,
> And claim, among the dead, this awful crown.
> Nor doubt that he marked also for his own
> Close to these cloistral steps a burial-place,
> That every foot might fall with heavier tread,
> Trampling upon his vileness. Stranger, pass
> Softly! To save the contrite, Jesus bled."
>
> "Miscellaneous Sonnets," part ii., 19.

A pseudo-biography of the person whom the slab so briefly describes was published in 1833, under the title of "Miserrimus." The *Literary Gazette* pronounced it to be "strikingly original, forcible, and interesting. The bridal, with its funeral pageantry, is such as Hoffman might have imagined in his darkest mood." The author of this work has not been mentioned in any account of the tombstone to which I am able to refer. It was written by Frederick Mansell Reynolds, of Wilton House, Jersey, son of Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist. He died June 7, 1850, at Fontainebleau, on his way to Italy. In the preface to his remarkable work of fiction he says: "No clue to the country, station, or career of the individual thus unhappily and terribly distinguished" has been found. It has been stated by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.R.S., in his "Worcestershire Miscellany," that "the stone covers the remains of the Rev. Thomas Morris, who at the Revolution, refusing to acknowledge the King's supremacy, was deprived of the preferment, and depended for the remainder of his life on the benevolence of different Jacobites; and that at his death he requested the only inscription on his grave might be 'Miserrimus.'"

[1860, *Part I., pp.* 277, 278.]

This library, it is well known, contains several thousand volumes of valuable works, including the Fathers, many writers of the period of the Reformation, and tracts on Church History; but it is not so generally known that the MSS. contained therein are numerous and of considerable value. The illuminated writings of the monks are singularly beautiful, and it may be remembered that not long ago a MS. was discovered here which is believed to be unique in this

country—namely, Vacarius's "Epitome of the Roman Law." Like the cathedral to which it belongs, the library suffered much by the rude hands of the Civil War troopers. Aubrey tells us that "Captain Silas Taylor garbled the library, whence he had the grant of King Edgar printed in Selden's 'Mare Clausum.' I have seen it many times. He offered it to the King (Charles II.) for £120, but his Majesty would not give so much; at length," adds the gossiping chronicler, "his creditors seized his effects. I told one of the prebends, but they cared not for such things. I believe it hath wrapped herrings by this time." More care is now taken of the precious relics preserved here, and the present librarian, the Rev. R. Sarjeant, has with much judgment and labour prepared a catalogue of the entire MSS. in the library, sufficient copies of which will be printed for distribution among the principal librarians and other learned men in the kingdom and elsewhere. If this example were followed the treasures of our cathedral libraries would become gradually known to those who best can appreciate them.

J. Noake.

[1860, *Part I., p.* 426.]

The ancient city of Worcester is likely to lose many of its old landmarks, through the negligence of those who ought to be their conservators. For some years past the names of its old streets have been undergoing alterations which have no other recommendation than that of satisfying the whims of those who object to the plain and generally appropriate ancient nomenclature.

In former times almost every street had a name descriptive of its peculiarities, of some feature for which it was conspicuous, or of some trade exclusively carried on there, such as Bakers' Street, Needlers' Street (now Pump Street), Shoemakers' Street, Cheese Cheaping, Huxter Street (now Little Fish Street), etc. These have entirely disappeared a long while ago. Other changes have taken place within recent memory. Cucking Street (as it was formerly called, in consequence of the cucking or ducking-stool being taken that way with its female load for immersion in the Severn) was first changed to Cooken, and then to Copenhagen Street! Lich Street, or the Street of the Dead (the approach to the cathedral burying-place), became Leech Street.

Next, an antipathy was taken to the old word "lane" as not sufficiently fine for modern notions. So Gardener's Lane became metamorphosed into Shaw Street, Goose-throttle or Goose Lane into St. Swithin Street, Frog Lane into Diglis Street, Powick Lane into Bank Street, Gaol Lane into St. Nicholas Street, and a few weeks ago some inhabitants of Salt Lane got permission of the town council to alter that name into the more euphonious title of Castle Street, though there has never been a castle in or anywhere near. Salt Lane is intimately connected with the earliest historical recollec-

tions of Worcester and Worcestershire, having been a portion of the ancient salt-way from Droitwich, down which the salt was taken on the way to the old bridge over the Severn, being a short cut, and also probably enabling the carriers to avoid the toll which would have been levied on passing through the city. In 1713 the first Turnpike Act for Worcestershire was passed for amending the road from Worcester to Droitwich. The salt was then carried on pack-horses, and the trade was very confined, as appears by the Droitwich Corporation books, wherein an entry is made of a reward given to a certain trader for extending the salt trade as far as Gloucester. Salt Lane, Worcester, was, of course, the high road between the two places, and one would have thought the citizens would have felt some degree of pleasure in preserving such old associations. The Worcester Archæological Club have memorialized the town council on the subject, and the matter has been referred to the Street Committee, who, I trust, will have the good sense to preserve the old landmarks of "the faithful city" from such senseless innovators. J. N.

[1860, *Part II., pp.* 64, 65.]

Close to Worcester Cathedral there still exists the Guesten Hall, erected in 1320; it is a noble building, though much mutilated, and divided by wooden partitions. It has a wooden gable-end, the framework of which is very well arranged with a good deal of cusping. The side walls are of stone, and the windows arranged as at Mayfield, under arches thrown across from buttress to buttress. The restoration of this building has been more than once proposed, and a view of it, as restored by A. E. Perkins, was executed some years since at the expense of the late Canon Digby,* and presented by him to the Oxford Architectural Society. Demolition, however, not restoration, appears likely to be the result of the cathedral property, having lately fallen into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, unless arrested by unmistakable evidence of public indignation.

We are glad to see that the people of Worcester are interesting themselves in the matter. Influential bodies in London have also shown a strong feeling on the proposed barbarism, and at recent meetings of the Society of Antiquaries it was resolved to send a protest to the Dean and Chapter, and also give a sum of money in aid of a proper restoration. The Ecclesiological Society also have mentioned the subject in their annual report, in due terms of reprobation, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, their President, said very justly at their last meeting that the news of such a contemptuous disregard of the public feeling in favour of the conservation of our

* Parker's "Domestic Architecture," vol. ii., p. 257.

ancient edifices "would be received with a cry of execration throughout the land."

We trust that such representations as these may not be ineffectual, and that we may not be fated to see a body that has sanctioned the erection of so many ugly new buildings allowed, at its own good will and pleasure, to destroy all our noble old ones into the bargain.

[1860, *Part II.*, *p.* 139.]

The subject of the preservation of the Guesten Hall was mentioned by Lord Talbot de Malahide in his opening address at the Congress of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, and at the close of the meeting an address from the Institute to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester was agreed on. The matter thus stands at present; but it fortunately is in our power to lay before our readers an authoritative statement of the condition of the building, and the position of the Ecclesiastical Commission towards it, with which, in reply to our application, we have been furnished by the courtesy of their architect, Ewan Christian, Esq.:

"I am sorry that I am unable at this time to prepare for your pages a paper respecting the Guesten Hall, but I can, perhaps, state for your guidance a useful fact or two.

"First, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have, so far as I know, nothing whatever to do with the building. It is the property of the Dean and Chapter, and they only have the power to deal with it. At the request of that body I surveyed the Hall in June last, and reported to the Dean as to its present condition, and the probable cost of upholding it. The building is in a very mutilated and dilapidated state. Its interior is encumbered with numerous partitions and floors, erected in modern times, and its roof, which is in a sadly shattered and weakened state, can only be seen by clambering up into a filthy garret.

"Externally, one window only retains its tracery in a fairly complete though mouldering condition; fragments of tracery exist behind ivy and brickwork in two others, and the remaining windows are wholly devoid either of tracery or mullions, and, except where blocked up with masonry and modern sashes, are open to the weather.

"The cost of clearing the interior, repairing the walls and buttresses, securing the roof, restoring the tracery and mullions of the windows, together with plain glazing and plain stone paving for the floor cannot be estimated at less than £1,760.

"To restore the west porch, a fragment of which still exists, would add to this amount probably £300; and if the wretched south front were touched, the cost would be still further increased. The Dean and Chapter have, as I understand, no funds wherewith to meet this expenditure, they have no use for the Hall, and unless the public

come forward with subscriptions for its sustentation and repair, I greatly fear it must of necessity ere long be numbered amongst the things of the past. "EWAN CHRISTIAN."

[1861, *Part II., p.* 427.]

In the progress of the works for the restoration of Worcester Cathedral a curious discovery has recently been made—that of a coffin, with the remains of a human being, embedded in a wall of the edifice. As the workmen were pulling down a portion of the north wall of the north aisle of the choir, they discovered a hollow about 6 feet long, with a coffin, which, on being exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, crumbled to pieces and disclosed a perfect skeleton, which had evidently been lying there for centuries. It was completely enclosed in the masonry. The coffin was of elm. The bones were quite brown, and, of course, there were no vestiges of flesh, but the remains of some garments were detected, and the soles of a pair of shoes, or more probably sandals, for no upper leather was found. The leather was perfectly tough, and had been very little worn. The body was lying with the heels to the east and the head to the west. The arms were placed across the chest. The body was that of a full-grown adult, probably a person of middle age, as one of the teeth had been lost in the lifetime of the subject. The head was large, and the body must have been about 5 feet 8 inches in length. Underneath the wall is an entrance to the crypt.

[1862, *Part I., pp.* 69, 70.]

On Monday last a discovery of some historical interest was made in the choir of Worcester Cathedral.

Some workmen employed in the restorations on the north side of the chancel, while excavating at the base of the pier (which is to be rebuilt), near where Bishop Gauden's mural monument was erected, came to a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, exposing the remains of an ancient Bishop, buried in his canonicals, a part of which was still in good preservation. The skull and bones and wrappers were fully brought to light. A piece of gold tissue or bordering, about 8 or 10 inches long, very curious and tolerably perfect, was found, and was probably a part either of the collar or the mitre. It is ornamented with circles, each enclosing a talbot or some animal of that description. The stitching and sewing, as also the thin lining of this bordering, are in extraordinary preservation. A few pieces of something like ivory or some white wood, and a paten, were also discovered, the latter being on the breast. The paten is now in the possession of the Dean, who has kindly allowed

me to inspect it. It is nearly 5 inches in diameter, and in the centre is represented the hand of the Saviour, with two fingers raised in the act of blessing (probably in allusion to the Last Supper); the fingers are unusually elongated, and the hand is within a cruciform nimbus. The nimbus or glory is a circle placed around a head or hand, and usually denotes divinity, though saints are sometimes represented as nimbed in medieval work, and the rays of glory are frequently so arranged as to form a Greek cross, as in the example now before us. M. Didron, in his work on "Inconography," gives an example of a very similar nimbus from a miniature of the ninth century, and others of a much later date. The nimbus is enclosed in a large quatrefoil, the spandrils of which are filled with foliage or scrollwork. The paten appears to be of gold, plated on silver. A gilt ornament or boss, about the size of a crown-piece, was also found; it is perforated, and probably was attached to a portion of the vestments. It is hoped that photographs will be taken of these interesting relics. No crozier or staff has yet been discovered, as the grave was speedily boarded up for the present to prevent peculation, but a further examination will probably take place in the necessary progress of the works. The opinion of some who saw the remains was that they belonged to the twelfth or thirteenth century, and that they are probably the relics of Bishop de Constantiis, once Dean of Rouen, in Normandy, who was consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1196, and died about two years afterwards. There is, however, some difficulty in the way of this, as, although the Bishop was undoubtedly buried on "the north side of the great altar," it is recorded that his tomb was removed to make way for the sumptuous one of Bishop Giffard, 1301. Still, it is probable the body would not be removed to any great distance, especially as Constantiis was considered a saint, and his claims to that distinction were much strengthed in the public opinion at that time upon its being found that his body, after being interred for a century or more, remained uncorrupted. But in 1538 the bones of this Bishop, together with those of Oswald and Wulstan, were said to have been collected, "laid in lead, and buried at the north end of the high altar, all which time (so the chronicler states) there was such lightning and thunder that every one thought the church would have fallen." The fact of this collection of the bones militates against the theory advanced; but I refrain from giving a decided opinion until a further examination has been made. Meanwhile, every possible care will be taken of the remains, and no inspection will be permitted except under the supervision of the Dean and the Canons in residence. Strange if, after the lapse of between three and four centuries, the poor Bishop is once more brought to light, and in such preservation, too, that the Romanist worshipper of relics would find therein further proof of the sanctity of the owner.

J. Noake.

[1862, *Part I.*, *pp.* 199, 200.]

As I promised to send you an account of any further investigation of the above relics, which might be made, I have now to state that on Wednesday last a formal examination of them took place in the presence of the Dean of Worcester, who had courteously invited several local antiquaries, and also some of the Roman Catholic clergy and gentry, to be present during the inspection. Mr. Bloxham, the well-known authority on ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities, was also present, and favoured the party with his opinion as to the appearance and peculiarities of the remains.

It will be remembered that about a month ago the workmen now engaged in the restoration of the cathedral, while excavating near the foundation of a pier at the north-west angle of the chancel, came to a stone coffin, a portion of which fell away, exposing the remains of an ancient bishop, buried in his canonicals. The paten was found on the breast of the corpse, and the pastoral staff was by his side, but neither chalice nor ring has come to light, although it is tolerably certain they must have formed part of the remains. On Wednesday the contents of the coffin appeared to have been much disturbed, yet a considerable portion of the robes was visible; they are exceedingly rich, and from the ornamental details upon them Mr. Bloxam was of opinion that they belong to the thirteenth century. Among those embroidered details was a scroll-work, and a crown as of a monarch on his throne. Portions of the stole, maniple, and chasuble were identified by Mr. Bloxham, and the lower portion of the pastoral staff was visible; it was not a crosier. No opinion was given by Mr. Bloxham as to which of the Bishops of Worcester the remains might have belonged to.

The other relic was inspected; this was a corpse in a lead covering. It lies some feet below the pavement near the altar, and the lead case, or coating, in which the corpse is enveloped has been moulded or otherwise bent to the shape of the whole body, the features included. The figure is evidently of a man nearly 6 feet long, and, with its lead covering, was enclosed in an outer coffin of wood, which has perished, except the metal handles. The hands are not crossed in the attitude of prayer, but are laid downwards, and meet near the middle of the body. Mr. Bloxham was not very clear as to the date of this. The body, he said, had been embalmed, and there were the remains of a cerecloth which had enveloped it. Burying in lead had prevailed more or less from the time of the Romans till the present day. In the fifteenth century they began to embalm with a kind of liquid, and embalming was common in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was inclined to think this body must have been laid in its resting-place in the time of Elizabeth or James I. After spending about an hour in the inspection, the party left the cathedral.

JOHN NOAKE.

[1862, *Part II.*, *pp.* 471-473.]

I have been censured in some of the public journals for my conduct at the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, in calling upon the Institute, at the close of the proceedings, before they left that city, "to express publicly their regret at the loss of the Guesten Hall." I feel called upon to defend my conduct in this matter, because I do not wish to forfeit the good opinion of my friends, or to be considered a troublesome, crotchety, and rebellious person on similar occasions, or at future meetings of the Institute. Perhaps some explanation is required for venturing to act in direct opposition to the wishes of the committee and the publicly-expressed opinion of their spokesman. I admit freely that, unless there are very strong grounds indeed for doing otherwise, the members are bound to obey the regulations made by the Committee of Management for the general benefit on these occasions; nor is there any man living to whose judgment I would more readily submit than the gentleman to whom I have referred, for whom I have a strong personal regard, combined with a high admiration for his unrivalled learning and ability. I must, therefore, have felt that the grounds were very strong which compelled me to act in some degree in opposition both to him and to the committee on this occasion. But he expressly said that he had never seen the roof, whereas I had seen it some years before, when my lamented friend Canon Digby wanted to have it restored, and had an engraving of it made; I was therefore very sorry and very much surprised to hear that it was in such a dilapidated state that it was impossible to preserve it, and that a restoration would be merely, in fact, building a new hall and a new roof with the old name, according to the approved modern usage. If this was true, I should cordially agree with those who said that it was better let alone, and that the one side wall of the old hall which we still have is of greater historical value, as well as more picturesque, than a new hall on the old site would have been. As this statement was made to others as well as to myself, on the authority of the architects, to the Dean and Chapter and to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there was nothing improbable on the face of it, I submitted, and remained for some time satisfied that it was a hard necessity. It does so happen, however, that since that time I have accidentally had the opportunity of conversing on the subject with four different independent architects, each of whom had examined the roof carefully (one of them has published a set of measured drawings of it), and each of whom separately, without the knowledge of what the others had said, agreed in the same statement, that the roof was quite capable of being repaired at a very moderate expense; all that it required was to have what are called new feet, or new shoes; the ends of the beams where they touched the walls were decayed, and required either to be spliced or to be let into iron shoes made

for the purpose, which is a common modern practice. One architect was of opinion that the value of the old materials, the floors and partitions with which the hall was filled up, and which required to be cleared away, would have paid for the repair of the roof, and that the walls were quite sound, or required very slight repairs.

All that we antiquarians wanted was to have the hall cleared out and left standing; we did not want any *restoration*. The two side walls and one end wall were sound; at the other end an ugly brick house had been built up against it, and concealed it from view, but the pulling down of this ugly excrescence did not necessitate the pulling down of the hall itself. That the timbers of the roof could not be so much decayed as they were said to be is evident from the fact of their being now employed again for the roof of a new church, even after being roughly used by the workmen in pulling down, and exposed to the weather in a wet season for several weeks. That someone was anxious to get the old hall out of the way before a certain time was evident by the men being employed day and night to pull it down, as soon as the fiat had been issued. I have heard that the county gentlemen were anxious to have it *restored*, and used for an assembly-room, and that the High Sheriff offered to guarantee the cost of the restoration, on condition that the county gentlemen and their families should be allowed to have the use of it when restored. This offer was refused because the Chapter did not think it proper to give a right of entrance into the college, and that the hall was too close to the cathedral for such a purpose. Whether this decision was judicious or otherwise may fairly be matter of opinion, but it is quite a distinct question from the letting the old hall stand as long as it would.

This magnificent guest-chamber of the fourteenth century was a historical monument of considerable importance, as showing the splendid hospitality of the clergy of those days, and as illustrating in a remarkable manner the manners and customs of the time of Edward III. It was the last of these structures that we had remaining, and with it we have erased a chapter out of the history of England. In a historical point of view, we could far better have spared the cathedral; we have a score of other cathedrals equally fine, but we have no other Guesten Hall. I do not consider it probable that the festivities for which it was built were one whit less noisy or boisterous than those of a modern assembly-room. It is said that the House of Commons were removed from the chapter-house at Westminster to St. Stephen's Chapel because their debates were so noisy that they disturbed the services in the Abbey church, and for the same reason the use of the Guests' Hall at Worcester may have been discontinued. Londoners may form a good idea of what has been done at Worcester by comparing the hall of the King's Palace at Westminster with the great hall of the Abbey in its present

state. In the Abbey, as at Worcester, one side of the hall only has been preserved; it now forms the north side of the cloister, and the interior of it is the garden of one of the canons. No doubt it is more picturesque than the perfect hall would be, but would anyone consider it a great improvement to see the hall of the King reduced to the same state as the hall of the Abbey? Yet this is precisely what we were assured at Worcester. A few years ago the roof of Westminster Hall was out of repair; was that considered a sufficient reason for destroying it altogether, and taking the opportunity to pull down the walls also, with the exception of one side to be left as a picturesque object from the river, and opening a fine view of the Abbey church?

Under these circumstances it does appear to me that the least which the Archæological Institute could do was to express regret at the loss which the country has sustained, without expressing any censure upon anyone, and that obedience to the constituted authorities has its limits. If the committee studiously neglect and ignore the primary object for which the Society was established, individual members are absolved from their allegiance. I for one joined the Institute originally, and continue to belong to it, under the idea that its main object was, and is, the preservation of the historical monuments of the country, by calling public attention to them, and stirring up those whose duty it is to preserve them. This I believe to be the avowed object of the Society, and although its efforts may be unavailing—for I see such monuments disappear before my eyes every year—still, I do not believe that this is a mere hollow pretext, and that the real object is tuft-hunting, getting into good society, an excuse for an annual holiday and a feast, which are the allegations made by the enemies of our Society. If I believed them to be true, I should cease to belong to it. But, on the other hand, I will not willingly give an appearance of plausibility to such charges by too great pliancy and subservience to authority, when it is the plain duty of such a society to speak out and protest against the needless (which I still contend it to have been) destruction of a historical monument.

J. H. Parker.

[1862, *Part II.*, *pp.* 615, 616.]

In your interesting account of the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Worcester, in your number for September, p. 304, is this passage:

"'The King's House,' in the old Corn Market, was next visited. Mr. Parker declared the date of 1577, inscribed on the outer wall, and the motto, 'Fear God. Honour the King,' connected therewith, to be the date of the building, and to have no reference to the fact of King Charles's connection with the house. The initials 'W. B.' are supposed to be those of the Berkeley to whom the house once

belonged, but to whom the 'R. D.' referred is not known, unless they are the initials of Mr. Berkeley's wife's maiden name."

I have taken much interest in this old house, and visited it several times. The first time I saw it was in September, 1852. The part of it at the angle of New Street and the Corn Market had been pulled down about fifty years before, but the remaining portion had its projecting upper story and picturesque gables still extant. At my last visit in October, 1860, I found these had disappeared, and an ugly slate roof had been substituted. With regard to the inscription, I read it thus: "Love God. (W. B. 1577. R. D.) Honor the Kinge"; and it was explained to me as having been put up after the Restoration by Mr. R. Durant, who inhabited the house at the time King Charles took up his residence in it during the Siege of Worcester, the inscription referring to that event, the initials W. B. and date to the builder of the house, and R. D. to the occupier. The house must have been built either by William Berkeley, who was Mayor of Hereford 1543, and M.P. for Hereford 1549 and 1553, and who afterwards settled in Worcester—he married Elizabeth Burgwash or Burghill—or by his son William. But this son settled at Kilrudden, co. Limerick, and there is no record of him as living in Worcester, nor can I discover the name of his wife.

Rowland Berkeley, M.P. for Worcester from 1593 to 1601, the youngest son of the Mayor of Hereford, and the founder of the Berkeley family at Spetchley, inhabited it, and here his son, the eminent judge, was born July 26, 1584. Rowland Berkeley died June 1, 1611.

I will conclude by giving two extracts—the first from "The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester," by Valentine Green, 2 vols., 4to., 1796. Vol. i., p. 284:

"The house at the corner of the north end of New Street, on its east side, is said to have been the King's quarters whilst at Worcester. The tradition is handed down in strong and direct terms by the oldest inhabitants of the city, and by the relatives of the proprietors and possessors of the house at that time, whose names were Durant. The room in which the King slept faces the Corn Market. Over the entrance of the house is this inscription, 'Love God. (W. B. 1577. R. D.) Honor the Kinge.' It is the largest of the old houses in the city. Mr. Cooksey has, however, stated strong evidence also that the King's 'secret quarters' were at the White Ladies. But, unless we allow that he had both public and private quarters, the one within and the other without the walls, we can hardly suppose he would have taken up his residence at such a distance from the town, in which his presence was every moment required."

And the second from "A Concise History of the City and Suburbs of Worcester," 1 vol., 12mo.; Eaton, College Street, Worcester, 1816. Page 21:

"During the hurry and bustle of the morning (Sept. 3, 1651), the King appointed the chief officers of his army to rendezvous at the house in which he resided, towards the north end of New Street; the room in which they met was the King's bedchamber, facing the Corn Market. Over the entrance of the house was this inscription, '*Love God.* (W. B. 1577 R. D.) *Honour the King.*' It was the largest of the old houses in the city. He there proposed to them the measure of attacking the main army of the enemy with the whole force of the city." M. N.

[1866, *Part I., p.* 692.]

"An East Anglian" in your April number inquires what has become of Latimer's pulpit, which once stood in St. Helen's Church, Worcester. I have to say that it is more than doubtful that the pulpit was old enough to have been honoured by the occupancy of Bishop Latimer. If the authenticity of the relic had been certain, it would have been secured long ago and preserved. When I last heard of it, the pulpit was in the possession of Mr. Lucy, a builder, who, I believe had executed the works in St. Helen's Church at the time of its removal. Where it may still be found I have not thought it worth my while to inquire. JOHN NOAKE.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Ornament found at Pershore.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 246, 247.

Roman Remains:—Droitwich, Soddington, Worcester.—*Romano-British Remains*, part ii., pp. 356-358, 595.

Folklore:—Superstitions, charms used against illness, charms used against fire.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 133-139, 178. Curious customs at Kidderminster and Oldswinsford.—*Manners and Customs*, pp. 181, 221, 222.

Ecclesiology:—Church architecture at Alston, Alvechurch, Areley Kings, Belbroughton, Bengeworth, Beoley, Besford, Birt's Morton, Bockleton, Bredon, Broadwas, Bromsgrove, Castle Morton, Chaddesley Corbett, Church Honeybourne, Clifton-on-Teme, Cotheridge, Crofton Hackett, Cropthorne, Crowle, Droitwich, Eckington, Elmley Castle, Evesham, Fladbury, Great Comberton, Great Malvern, Hagley, Halesowen, Hampton-Lovett, Himbleton, Huddington, Kempsey, Kidderminster, King's Norton, Leigh, Little Malvern, Lulsley, Martley, Netherton, North Piddle, Offenham, Pershore, Pirton, Ripple, Salwarpe, Sedgeberrow, Sevenhampton, Severn Stoke, Shelsley Beauchamp, Shelsley Walsh, Spetchley, Staunton, Stoke Prior, Strensham, Suckley, Upton Snodsbury, Warndon, Wickhamford, Wyre.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 70-75, 138-146, 150.

Yorkshire.

YORKSHIRE.

North Riding.

[1826, *Part I., pp.* 414-417.]

ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants.—Brigantes.

Roman Province.—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Derventio, Aldby Park; Isurium, Aldborough; Bracchium, Bainbridge; Cataractonium, Catterick.

Saxon Octarchy.—Deira, and afterwards Bernicia.

Antiquities.—Druidical Remains, Freeburgh Hill. British Encampments, Cropton; Grinton. Roman Encampments, Bainbridge; Borough Hill; Bowes; Gayle; Greta Bridge; Kirkby Wiske; Peak; Rokeby; Spital. Saxon Encampments, near Guisborough; Eston; How Hill; Pick Hill. Danish Encampments, Castle Hill, Kirk Levington; Kirklington; Thornborough Moor. Abbeys of Ayton (founded by the Bromflete family); Byland (founded 1177); Easby founded by Roaldus, Constable of Richmond Castle, about 1151); Eggleston (founded by Ralph de Melton about Henry II. or Richard I.); Fors (founded temp. Stephen by one Akar, a tenant of the Earl of Richmond); Jervaulx (removed from Fors twelve years after its foundation); Marton (founded by Bertram de Bulmer temp. Stephen); Rievaulx (founded in 1131 by Walter d'Espée); Whitby (founded by Oswy 656, afterwards a priory, and again an abbey). Priories of Catterick; Coverham (founded by Ralph FitzRobert in 1214); Ellerton (founded by Warnerus, chief steward to Earl of Richmond, temp. Henry II.); Gilling (founded by Eanfleda, wife of Oswin, seventh century); Guisborough (founded by Robert de Brus in 1129); Kirkham (founded by Walter d'Espée); St. Martin's (founded by Wyomer, Lord of Aske, about 1100); Mount Grace, in Arnecliffe (founded 1396 by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey);

Newbrough (founded by Roger de Mowbray in 1145); Rosedale (founded 1190); Scarborough (founded by Edward II. in 1320). Nunneries of Ellerton (founded temp. Henry II. by Wymor, steward to the Earls of Richmond); Handale (founded in 1133 by Richard de Percy); Hackness (founded by Lady Hilda, abbess of Whitby); Keldholme (founded by Robert de Stuteville temp. Henry I.); Marrick; Nunthorpe (founded temp. Henry II.); Richmond; Wykeham (founded by Pain Fitz-Osbert about 1153). Churches of Bowes (Norman); Danby Wiske (Norman door); Downholme (later Norman); Egton; Gilling; Grinton (Norman piers); Hawkswell; Kirkby Wiske (beautiful Norman doorway); Kirkdale (built between 1056 and 1065); Kirk Levington; Old Malton (a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, in excellent preservation); Marske; Northallerton; Startforth (Norman); Thornton Steward (Saxon); Skelton; Wells. Chapels of Askrig; Boldon; Cotherston (on its site an ancient fortress dug up); Easby; Eston; Forsett; Hulton Longvilliers (picturesque appearance); Keld, in Grinton; Kneeton; Lartington (founded by the FitzHughs fifteenth century); Richmond, Trinity (considered the ancient parish church); Tocketts; Wykeham. Fonts at Bowes; Brignall; Danby Wiske; Downholme; Easby (very beautiful); Catterick (curious and handsome); Kirkby Hill; Marske; Ravensworth; Smeaton; South Kilvington; Thornton Steward; Wycliffe. Castles of Ayton (belonged to the Evers); Bedale (built by Brian FitzAlan, temp. Henry III.); Bolton (built by Richard le Scroope, Chancellor of England, temp. Richard II.); Bowes (built by Alan Niger, first earl of that title); Castleton; Clifton (built by Geoffrey le Scroope, now no remains); Cotherston; Crake, Danby (probably built in the eleventh century by Robert de Brus); Gilling (no remains); Harlsey (built by Judge Strangwaise); Helmsley (built by Robert de Ross); Hornby; Kildale (belonged to the Earls of Northumberland); Killerby (built by Brian FitzAlan 19 Edward I.); Kilton (belonged to the ancient family of Thwengs); Kirkby Malessart (built by Nigel de Mowbray, or Albini the first); Malton; Middleham (built by Robert FitzRalph); Mulgrave Castle (built 200 years before the Conquest); Northallerton (built by Rufus, Bishop of Durham); Pickering (built temp. Edward the Confessor); Ravensworth (resembling in its external forms the Norman castles); Richmond (built by Earl Alan, nephew of William I.); Scarborough (built in 1136 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle); Sheriff Hutton (built by Robert* de Bulmer, temp. Stephen); Skelton (built by Robert de Brus); Slingsby; Tanfield (built by the Marmions); Snape (built by the Nevilles); Thirske (demolished temp. Henry II.); Upsall; Whorlton; Wilton. Mansions of Boultby (the seat of the Conyers, now a farmhouse); Mertham (the ancient seat of the Rokebys); Thornton

* Others, Bertrand.

Bridge. Caves at Ebberston, called Elfwin's or Elfrid's Hole; Kirkdale (in which was found a large collection of bones of the elephant, hyena, etc.).

Present State and Appearance.

Lake.—Simmer, near Askrig.

Eminences and Views. — Aske, delightfully situated; Ainderby Steeple, a very conspicuous object; Brignall Vicarage House, "one of the most pleasing retirements I have ever seen"*; Brotton Chapel commands an extensive prospect; Ebberston is delightfully situated at the foot of a fine eminence, decorated with a vast amphitheatre of plantations, etc.; a hill near Guisborough commands a prospect of sea and land remarkable for its grandeur, variety, and extent; Hackfall, deservedly celebrated for its sylvan beauties; Hackness Hills, at once sublime and beautiful; the road from Hackness to East Ayton delightfully romantic; Handale Cliffs, pleasing prospect of the sea; Kirk Levington Church, an extensive and pleasing prospect; Middleham Castle, whence the views up and down the Wensley dale are delightful; Rievaulx Abbey, not to be surpassed in picturesque beauty; magnificent prospects from the Richmond hills; the village of Robin Hood's Bay romantically situated; Rokeby is the scene of Sir W. Scott's poem—the junction of the Greta and Tees here is truly picturesque; from Roseberry Topping is a scene of beauty and sublime grandeur seldom found in one view; the ascent to Scarthniche beautiful and extensive prospect; Scarborough and its environs (including Filey, Hunmanby, etc.) afford many delightful prospects; Stoupe Brow, 893 feet high (few views more awfully grand than that from its summit when a thick fog is rising from the sea); the Swale exhibits a variety of picturesque scenery.

Natural Curiosities. — Aysgarth Force; Brimham Craggs, an assemblage of vast perpendicular masses of grit-stone; Hackfall; Hardraw Fall, a grand column of water; High Force or Fall of the Tees in Romaldkirk; Mallin Spout, Egton, a remarkable waterfall; Mossdale Fall; Newton Chapel Well; Richmond St. Osyth's Well; Scarborough mineral waters, discovered accidentally in 1620.

Public Edifices.—Egton Bridge; Kirkby Free School, built in 1683 by Henry Edmunds, Esq. Kirkleatham Hospital, founded 1676 by Sir William Turner, Knt. Richmond Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth, anno reg. 9. Ravensworth School, founded by Dr. John Dakyn, 1556. Rugby School, erected 1740. Scarborough Amicable Society, founded in 1729 by Robert North, Esq.; Sea-bathing Infirmary, founded in 1811; Seaman's Hospital, erected in 1752 by the ship-owners of the town; Theatre; Town Hall. Well Grammar

* Whittaker.

School, founded temp. Henry VIII.; Hospital. Whitby Poor House; Town Hall; Dispensary, instituted 1786. Yarm Bridge, over the Tees, built about 1400; Free School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1588.

Seats.—Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds, Lord-Lieutenant; Acklam Hall, Thomas Hustler, Esq.; Agglethorpe Hall, M. William Chaytor, Esq.; Airy Hill, near Whitby, R. Moorsom, Esq.; Aislaby, Mark Noble, Esq.; Aldburgh, J. H. D'Arcy Hutton, Esq.; Aldby Park, Henry Darley, Esq.; Alne House, Stamp Brooksbank, Esq.; Arden Hall, D'Arcy Tancred, Esq.; Arncliffe Hall, Mrs. Mauleverer; Aske Hall, Lord Dundas; Barningham, Mark Milbank, Esq.; Bedale, Henry Pierse, Esq.; Beningbrough Hall, Mrs. Earle; Benkil Grange, Rev. John Monson; Bolton Hall, Hon. Thomas Orde Powlett; Bowes Hall, Thomas Harrison, Esq.; Brandsby Hall, Francis Cholmeley, Esq.; Brawith Hall, Warcop Consett, Esq.; Brompton, Sir George Cayley, Esq.; Brough Hall, Sir H. Maire Lawson, Bart.; Burton Hall, Christopher Wyville, Esq., M.P.; Busby Hall, Rev. George Marwood; Camp Hill, William Rooks Leeds Serjeantson, Esq.; Carlton Hall, Samuel Barrett Moulton Barrett, Esq.; Carlton Husthwaite, Valentine Kitchingman, Esq.; Castle Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Cliffe, Henry Witham, Esq.; Clifton Castle, Timothy Hutton, Esq.; Clifton Lodge, J. Clerveaux Chaytor, Esq.; Clints, Thomas Errington, Esq.; Crake Hall, Henry Percy Pulleine, Esq.; Croft, William Chaytor, Esq.; Crosby Hall, Rev. William Dent; Danby Hall, Simon Thomas Scroope, Esq.; Danby Hill, Rev. William Cust; Doe Park Hall, William Hutchinson, Esq.; Duncombe Park, Charles Duncombe, Esq.; Earby Lodge, William Hutchinson, Esq.; Easby, Robert Jaques, Esq.; Easby Hall, Robert Champion, Esq.; Eastthorpe House, Edward Taylor, Esq.; Egton Bridge, Richard Smith, Esq.; Esk Hall, Sleights, John Campion Coates, Esq.; Faceby Lodge, George Lloyd, Esq.; Field House, Christopher Richardson, Esq.; Forcett Hall, Charles Mitchell, Esq.; Hackness, Sir John Vanden Bempdé Johnstone, Bart.; Halnaby Hall, John Peniston Milbank, Esq.; Handale Abbey, Edward Turton, Esq.; Harlsey, East, John Charles Maynard, Esq.; Hartforth, Sheldon Cradock, Esq.; Hawxwell, East, Mrs. Gale; Highthorn, William Hotham, Esq.; Hildenley, George Strickland, Esq.; Hipswell Lodge, T. Hutchinson, Esq.; Holly Hill, Richard P. Strangways, Esq.; Holtby House, Thomas Robinson, Esq.; Hornby Grange, Henry Hewgill, Esq.; Hovingham, Edward Worsley, Esq.; Hutton Hall, W. Battie Wrightson, Esq.; Hutton Bushell, George Osbaldeston, Esq.; Hutton Lodge, General M'Leod; Ingleby Manor, Sir William Foulis, Bart.; Jerveaux Abbey, Earl of Aylesbury; Kildale, Robert Bell Livesey, Esq.; Killerby, John Booth, Esq.; Kingthorpe, Colonel Lloyd; Kiplin Hall, Earl Tyrconnel; Kirkby Hall, Mrs. Lawrence; Kirkby Misper-

ton, Rev. F. W. Blomberg; Kirkleatham, Henry Vansittart, Esq.; Langton Lodge, Francis Redfearn, Esq.; Larpool Hall, Edmund Turton, Esq.; Lartington, Mrs. Silvertop Maire; Layton, East, Thomas Barker, Esq.; Layton, West, Lord Rokeby; Leven Grove, Dowager Lady Amherst; Loft House, Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, Bart.; Londonderry, Rev. John Raper Hunton; Long Hall, Robert Chaloner, Esq.; Long Row, Ralph Parke, Esq.; Marrick Park, Josiah Morley, Esq.; Marske, John Hutton, Esq.; Marske Hall, Lord Dundas; Marton Lodge, Bartholomew Rudd, Esq.; Maunby, Thomas Stubbs Walker, Esq.; Meadow Field, Henry Simpson, Esq.; Middleton Lodge, George Hartley, Esq.; Mount St. John, Rev. Heneage Elsley; Mulgrave Castle, Earl of Mulgrave; Murton Hall, Barnard Smith, Esq.; Myton Hall, Martin Stapylton, Esq.; Nawton, Thomas Whytehead, Esq.; Ness, East, Thomas Kendall, Esq.; Newbiggin Hall, Henry Walker Yeoman, Esq.; Newbrough Park, Thomas Edward Wynne Belasyse, Esq.; Newby Park, John Charles Ramsden, Esq.; Newby Hall, Colonel Mitford; New Houses, Robert Lodge, Esq.; Newton House, Earl of Darlington; Newton House, — Moss, Esq.; Normanby, William Ward Jackson, Esq.; Norton Conyers, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, Bart.; Nunthorpe Hall, Thomas Simpson, Esq.; Oldstead Grange, Thomas Paul, Esq.; Oran, Jonathan Walker, Esq.; Ormesby Hall, Sir William Pennyman, Bart.; Patrick Brompton, Gregory Elsley, Esq.; Peak, Sunderland Cook, Esq.; Pepper Hall, John Arden, Esq.; Pinchingthorpe, James Lee, Esq.; Rathwaite, Israel Hunter, Esq.; Rokeby Park, John Bacon S. Morritt, Esq.; Rose Cottage, Skelton. V. Drury, Esq.; Rounton Grange, John Wailes, Esq.; Ruswarp, Miss Pennyman; Salton, George Woodcocke Dowker, Esq.; Sandhutton, Rev. Thomas Cutler Rudston Read; Scruton Hall, Henry Gale, Esq.; Sedbury Hall, Colonel Tower; Sessay Hall, Hon. and Rev. William Henry Dawnay; Sheriff Hutton Park, G. L. Thompson, Esq.; Sinnington Lodge, Pudsay Dawson, Esq.; Sion Hill, Joshua Crompton, Esq.; Skelton Grange, Edward Place, Esq.; Skelton Cottage, Mrs. Thompson; Skelton Castle, John Wharton, Esq.; Skinningrave, John Easterby, Esq.; Sleights Hall, Mrs. Bateman; Snainton, William Moorsom, Esq.; Snape Hall, Miss Clarkes; Sneaton Castle, James Wilson, Esq.; Stakesby, High, John Blackburn, Esq.; Stakesby, Low, Abel Chapman, Esq.; Stanwick St. John, Lord Prudhoe; Startforth, T. H. Hill, Esq.; Stillington, William Croft, Esq.; Stillington Hall, Harry Croft, Esq.; Stokesley, Dean of York; Stoupe Brow Cottage, Sunderland Cook, Esq.; Sutton-on-the-Forest, Lady Harland; Sutton-under-Whitestonecliff, Captain Thrush, R.N.; Swinethwaite, William John Anderson, Esq.; Swinton, William Danby, Esq.; Theakstone, Edward Carter, Esq.; Thimbleby Lodge, Richard William Christopher Pierse, Esq.; Thirkleby Hall, Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.; Thornton, Richard

Hill, Esq.; Thornton-le-Moor, Thomas Beckett, Esq.; Thornton Hall, Sir E. S. Dodsworth, Bart.; Thorpe Hall, Mark Milbanke, Esq.; Tolesby Hall, Thomas Rudd, Esq.; Upleatham Hall, Dowager Lady Dundas; Warthill, Benjamin Agar, Esq.; Welburn Hall (late Rev. John Robinson); Well, Richard Strangways, Esq.; Whitby Abbey, George Cholmley, Esq.; Wigginthorpe, William Garforth, Esq.; Wilton Castle, Sir John Lowther, M.P.; Wood Hall, Christopher Alderson, Esq.; Wood End, Samuel Crompton, Esq.; Woodlands, Henry Walker Yeoman, Esq.; Wycliffe Hall, Mrs. Constable; Wykeham Abbey, Hon. M. Langley; Yarm Friarage, Thomas Meynell, Esq.

Produce.—Limestone, snake-stones, alum (the finest rocks in Europe), iron-stone, free-stone, marble, coal, amber, jet, copper, lead, iron. Largest horned cattle in England and singularly fine horses; fish.

Manufactures.—Woollen, bone-lace, kelp. S. T.

[1826, *Part I.*, *pp.* 508-511.]

HISTORY.

A.D. 520, King Arthur gained a complete victory over the Saxons at Badon Hill.

A.D. 620, Augustin and Paulinus baptized in Topcliffe river 10,000 persons.

A.D. 651, Oswyn, King of Deira, basely murdered by Oswin, King of Bernicia, at Gilling.

A.D. 664, the famous Synod of Whitby was held at Whitby Abbey during the abbacy of Lady Hilda, for fixing the time of the celebration of Easter according to the Roman custom.

A.D. 769, the tyrant Eanred, or Beanred, burnt Catteric.

A.D. 800, Mulgrave Castle, after the Battle of Whalley, fortified by the Saxon Duke Wada, who was compelled to fly thither for refuge.

A.D. 876, Hinguar and Hubba, having collected a great many adventurers, set sail for England with a numerous fleet, and landed in two divisions. Hubba debarked about two miles westward of Whitby, and erected his standard on Raven Hill; and Hinguar at Peak, about seven miles east of Whitby.

A.D. 948, in the Earl of Northumberland's house, at Topcliffe, the states of Northumbria assembled and took the oaths of allegiance to Edred of Wessex.

A.D. 1066, Harold Harfagar, King of Norway, joined with Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and a numerous host, sailed along the coast to Scarborough, which they plundered and burnt. They then re-embarked, and with 500 ships entered the Humber, but were finally defeated at Stamford Bridge, September 25, by Harold, King of England.

A.D. 1138, at Standard Hill, near North Cowton, was fought the bloody Battle of "the Standard" between the Scots under their King David, and the English commanded by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and other powerful northern Barons, in which the Scots were defeated.

A.D. 1275, Edward I. kept a splendid court at Scarborough, attended by a large train of nobles.

A.D. 1312, Earl of Pembroke besieged Piers de Gaveston in Scarborough Castle, but several of his assaults were repulsed with great bravery, and it was the want of provisions only which obliged him, after a noble defence, to surrender himself.

A.D. 1318, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, reduced Scarborough, Skipton, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, etc., to ashes, and returned to his own country with vast plunder and many prisoners.

A.D. 1319, the Scots, under the command of Randolph, Earl of Murray, and Sir James Douglas, entered England, and wasted all with fire and sword till they came to the very gates of York. Among the rest, Kirk Levington fell a prey to their rapacity. They destroyed the suburbs of the city of York, after which they drew off their men and marched back to Scotland. The Archbishop of York assembled 10,000 men, and pursued the enemy to Myton, where a dreadful engagement ensued, the Yorkists, owing to their ignorance, being defeated, and above 2,000 of the English, with the Mayor of York, killed.

A.D. 1377, a daring Scottish Freebooter, of the name of Mercer, committed prisoner to Scarborough Castle, whereupon his son entered Scarborough Harbour, and carried away a number of merchant vessels in triumph.

A.D. 1467, Edward IV. confined in Middleham Castle by the Earl of Warwick, and from which he afterwards escaped.

A.D. 1471, the bastard Fauconbridge beheaded in Middleham Castle.

A.D. 1485, during the reign of Richard III. he twice visited Pickering and Scarborough Castles, and made the latter town a county of itself, a privilege discontinued very soon after.

A.D. 1489, Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland, dragged from Topcliffe by the populace, and murdered at Thirsk. Some say murdered in his mansion at Topcliffe.

A.D. 1503, Princess Margaret visited Newborough, on her road to Scotland to be married to James IV.

A.D. 1536, Aske, with his fanatical army, made an attack on Scarborough Castle, but was obliged to abandon the enterprise with confusion and disgrace.

A.D. 1548, at Seamer, Thomas Dull and others rose, under the pretence of reforming the abuses of religion, but were soon put down.

A.D. 1553, at the time of Wyat's rebellion, Thomas Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, obtained possession of Scarborough Castle by stratagem, but did not hold it long, being dislodged by the Earl of Wesmoreland, and was soon afterwards decapitated: hence the origin of "Scarborough Warning," "a word and a blow, and a blow comes first."

A.D. 1568, Mary Queen of Scots confined in Bolton Castle.

A.D. 1569, Thomas, fifth Earl of Northumberland, took up arms against Elizabeth, and was nearly taken in his house at Topcliffe.

A.D. 1642, the Earl of Newcastle forced his passage across the Tees with 6,000 troops.

A.D. 1642-4, January 16, Colonel Slingsby and about 600 of the King's troops defeated Sir Hugh Cholmley at Guisborough.

A.D. 1643, Yarm, garrisoned by 400 Parliamentarians, taken by the Royalists under the Earl of Newcastle.

A.D. 1644, Sir Thomas Fairfax besieged Helmsley Castle, which surrendered, November 21, and was dismantled. Scarborough Castle besieged by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, who took the town and church by assault, February 18, and then regularly invested the castle on May 17.

A.D. 1645, they made a general assault, but were repulsed with great loss, Sir John himself being killed. Sir Matthew Boynton succeeded him in the command, and prosecuted the siege with such vigour that the Royalists, under Sir Hugh Cholmley, were obliged to surrender, with honourable terms, July 25, 1645. Bolton Castle, after being attacked by the Parliamentarians, surrendered on November 5 on honourable terms.

A.D. 1646, the Scotch army quartered at Topcliffe.

A.D. 1648, Colonel Boynton, son of Sir Matthew, having declared for the King, Scarborough Castle was again besieged in the middle of September, and, when the garrison grew mutinous, surrendered, December 19, to Colonel Bethell.

Eminent Natives.

Ascham, Roger, author of the "Toxophilus," and tutor to Queen Elizabeth, Kirkby Wiske, 1515.

Baston, Robert, Carmelite Friar, historian, and poet, Scarborough (ob. 1326).

Barnes, Barnaby, author of "The Devil's Charter," Yarm, 1569.

Baynes, John, distinguished lawyer, Middleham, 1758.

Brompton, John de, Monkish historian, Brompton.

Brown, Thomas, the hero of Dettingen, Kirkleatham, 1715.*

Burnett, Dr. Thomas, author of the "Theory of the Earth," Croft, 1635.

* Graves's "Cleveland" says 1712.

Bushell, Captain Brown, an active Royalist, excepted from mercy, 1650.

Calvert, George, wise and prudent first Lord Baltimore, Kipling, 1582.

Cedmon, sacred poet, at Whitby Abbey (ob. 679).

Clarke, Rev. John, learned schoolmaster, Kirkby Misperton, 1703.

Cholmley, Sir Hugh, Bart., Royalist General, Roxby, 1600.

Cook, Captain James, the celebrated circumnavigator, Marton, 1728.

Coverdale, Miles, Bishop of Exeter, Coverdale, 1487.

Coulson, Christopher, benefactor, Newby.

Cuitt, George, ingenious artist, Moulton, 1743.

Craven, William, D.D., learned Master of St. John's, Cambridge, Gowthwaite Hall, 1728.

Dodsworth, Roger, eminent antiquary and indefatigable collector, Newton Grange, 1585.

Fothergill, John, physician and botanist, Carr-end, 1712.

Gale, Thomas, learned Dean of York, Scruton, 1636.

Greathead, Henry, first inventor of a life-boat, Richmond.

Hickes, Dr. George, Dean of Worcester, author of the "Thesaurus," Newsham, Kirkby Wirke, 1640.*

Hickes, John, brother to the above, Nonconformist, executed 1685.

Hilda, Lady, Abbess of Whitby Abbey and Hackness (ob. 680).

Hinderwell, Thomas, historian of Scarborough, Scarborough (ob. 1825).

Hornsey, John, author of "English Grammar," Scarborough (ob. 1820).

Hutchinson, John, celebrated author of "Moses' Principia," Spennyhorn, 1674.

Johnson, Bartholomew, musician, Wykeham near Scarborough (ob. 1814, aged 104).

Jenkins, Henry, born at Ellerton in 1500, died in 1670!

Kettlewell, John, learned and pious divine, Northallerton, 1653.

Lascelles, Peregrine, distinguished military officer, Whitby, 1684.

Lawson, Sir John, admiral, Scarborough (ob. 1665).

Nicholson, Francis, Governor of North Carolina, Downholme.

Palliser, Dr., Archbishop of Cashell, Kirkby Wiske.

Perceval, John, Earl of Egmont, Barton, 1683.

Robinson, John, distinguished statesman and Bishop of London, Cleasby, 1650.

Roddam, Robert, admiral, Richmond.

Shaw, Cuthbert, ingenious poet, Ravensworth, 1738.

Stonehouse, Christopher, undaunted naval officer, Yarm (living 1808).

* According to some, 1642.

Taylor, Thomas, eminent and learned puritan, Richmond, 1576.
Topham, John, learned antiquary, New Malton (ob. 1803).
Travis, John, surgeon and icthyologist, Scarborough (ob. 1794).
Tunstall, James, public orator and learned divine, Aysgarth, 1710.
Walton, Dr. Brian, editor of Polyglott Bible, Seamer in Cleveland, 1600 (ob. 1661).
Wickliffe, John, morning star of the Reformation, Hipswell, 1324.
Wittie, Robert, medical writer, Scarborough (flourished 1660).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

At Aldby, Edwin, Earl of Northumberland, was nearly assassinated.

At Aysgarth Church is a most magnificent rood-loft.

At Ayton the immortal Cook received his school education at the expense of Thomas Scottowe, Esq.

At Bellman-bank alum was first procured in Britain about 1595.

In Bolton Chapel a handsome pyramid marks the grave of Henry Jenkins, who died aged 169. This extraordinary individual carried arrows to the Battle of Flodden Field, and was the only one who, temp. Charles II., survived to tell the tale of the Dissolution of Monasteries.

Whitaker says, could Brimham be transported to Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge itself would be reduced to a poor and pigmy miniature.

At Castle Howard is a fine collection of paintings, statues, antique busts, etc. In the park is a stately obelisk, upward of 100 feet high, in the centre of four avenues. The magnificent mausoleum is a circular edifice crowned with a dome, and surrounded by a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel 34 feet in diameter.

At Catterick was discovered some Roman remains, supposed to have been a place where sacrifices were made to the infernal gods. A brass pot, capable of containing about 24 gallons of water, was found full of Roman copper and silver coins.

At Cotherston, in a place called Chapel Garth, a very ancient circular font, engraved in Whitaker's "Richmondshire," was dug up.

At Duncombe Park is a fine piece of sculpture, called the Dog of Alcibiades, said to be the work of Myron, and ranked among the five dogs of antiquity. Here is also the famous Discobulus, which is esteemed the first statue in England. Among the splendid collection of paintings is a candle-light scene (old woman and girl) by Rubens, cost 1,500 guineas.

At Easby, in 1790, a very singular inscription was discovered, beautifully written in English, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to the memory of Richard Swale, 1538. It was found pasted between two boards, which were for many years used to cut the sacramental bread upon. Whitaker supposes it to have been written by Miles Coverdale.

At Guisborough the first alum works in England were erected by Sir T. Chaloner, who procured workmen from the Pope's alum works, temp. Eliz., for which the Pope fulminated a dreadful anathema against Sir Thomas and his workmen. In the chapel belonging to Turner's Hospital is a painted window, esteemed one of the finest in the world, representing the offerings of the Magi at the birth of Christ. The views and scenery are particularly fine.

The fall of Hardraw in the great frost, 1739-40, became a hollow column of ice, a fixed and stately object, during which the unfrozen current was distinctly seen to precipitate itself through a tube in the centre, while the country people, surprised and delighted by so novel an appearance, danced around it. Near this place in 1805 a perfect specimen of the swallow-tailed falcon was taken alive, the only instance of this species being seen in Great Britain; and in 1807 was shot the *Rallus pusillus*, a bird unknown to Linnæus.

At Kirby Moorside died in 1687 the profligate, the witty, and the gay George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in extreme want and misery. See an interesting account of his dying moments in Mr. Cole's "Scarborough Album."

At Oxnup died, in 1764, George Kirkton, Esq., of Oxnup Hall, aged 124.

Richmond Castle presents some majestic ruins; the shell of the keep is almost entire. The rich stalls in St. Mary's choir were removed from St. Agatha's Abbey. Here are some very laconic inscriptions in both Latin and English verse, and a monument to Archdeacon Blackburne.

Robin Hood's Bay, so called from its being the retreat of the famous outlaw. Here he had always a number of fishing vessels, on board of which he could take refuge if pursued.

At Rokeby Park is some of the finest needlework in the kingdom, and paintings, busts, statues, sculptures, elegant sepulchral urns, multitudes of altars, inscriptions, etc., are in this collection.

Of Ronaldkirk were rectors William Knight, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1541; John Best, Bishop of Carlisle, 1560; and Richard Barns, who died Bishop of Durham in 1570.

At Saltwick, about 1762, the petrified skeleton of a horse was found, at the depth of thirty yards below the surface of the ground.

At Scarborough died, in 1775, William, Governor of the Spaw, aged 103, and in 1811 a jubilee was celebrated to commemorate the 100th year of Mr. Benjamin Johnson. Here resided the gallant Admiral Sir John Lawson.

At Scruton the indefatigable Dean Thomas Gale, and his son Roger, resided.

Sedbury, supposed to have been a palace of King Oswin.

Skelton Castle, while in the possession of John Hall, Esq., author of the "Crazy Tales," etc., was frequently visited by Sterne.

At Staithes Captain Cook was put apprentice to a shopkeeper.

At Swinton is a fine collection of pictures, ancient and modern.

In Tanfield Church are several tombs and effigies of the Marmions.

At Wensley are many fine sepulchral memorials of the Scropes, etc.

At Whitby, in the early part of the last century, Dr. Woodward dug up the petrified arm and hand of a man, in which all the bones and joints were visible. About 1743 the Rev. Mr. Borwick found a complete petrified skeleton, broken into several pieces by digging up, and in 1758 the petrified bones of a crocodile, an animal never known in this part of the world, likewise broken.

Yarm Church has a beautiful painted window of Moses delivering the law from Mount Sinai. S. T.

East Riding.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 24-26.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Parisi.

Roman Province.—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Peteraria, Brough; Delgovitia, Londesburgh; Paæsidium, Ravenspurne (a town long since swallowed up by the sea); Ocillum Promontorium, Spurnhead; Derventio, Stamford Bridge or Aldby.

Saxon Octarchy.—Deira.

Antiquities.—Roman Encampment at Swine; Saxon Temple, Goodmanham (on the site of the church); Danish Earthwork, Dane's Dike, near Hamborough; Roman Encampment at Hamborough; Abbey of Meux, or Melsa (founded in 1150 by W. Le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and Lord of Holderness). Priories of Beverley (founded by St. John de Beverley, Archbishop of York); Bridlington (founded by Walter de Gaunt, temp. Henry I.); Burstall (founded in 1115 by Stephen, Earl of Albemarle); Cottingham (founded in 1322 by Thomas, Lord Wake of Lyddel); Ellerton (founded by William Fitz-Peter about 1221); North Ferriby (founded in 1200 by Lord Eustace Broomfleet de Vesci); Haltemprice (founded about 1324 by Thomas, Lord Wake of Lyddel, removed from Cottingham); Hull (founded in 1378 by Sir Michael de la Pole, having been begun by his father, Sir William); Kirkham (founded in 1121-22 by Sir Walter D'Espec and his wife Adeline); Nunkeeling (founded by Agnes de Arches, temp. Stephen); and Warter (founded in 1132 by Geoffrey Fitz-Pain). Nunneries of Nunburnholme (founded by Roger de Morlay, Lord of the Barony of Morpeth); Swine (founded by Robert de Verli, temp. Stephen); Thickett (founded temp. Richard I. by Roger Fitz-Roger); Watton (founded *ante* 686), and another (founded in 1150 by Eustace Fitz-John); Wilberfoss (founded in 1153 by Helias de Catton); Yeddingham (founded *ante* 1168 by Roger le Clerc). Churches of Aldborough (a mixture of the Norman

and Early Pointed styles); Flamborough; Goodmanham (exquisite specimen of Anglo-Saxon): Great Driffield (part Norman); Hemingborough (with a beautiful spire); Howden (beautiful chapter-house); North Newbald (some exquisite remains of Saxon architecture); Swine. Chapels of Dunnington (some of the foundations remain); Great Hatfield (wholly dilapidated); Holme-on-Spalding Moor (erected before the fourteenth century); and Skirlaugh (one of the most perfect minor specimens of parochial architecture in the kingdom, erected in the fourteenth century). Fonts at Everingham (Saxon, removed from the church); Goodmanham (in which Coifi was baptized). Castles of Aldborough (belonged to the Saxon nobleman Ulf, and subsequently to William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, 1138); Aughton; Cave; Cottingham (fortified about 1202); Flamborough; Hull (erected in 1378 by the Mayor, etc.), another (built by Henry VIII.); Hunmanby; Leckonfield; Skipsea (built by Drogo de Bruerer, a Fleming, first lord of Holderness); Wressle (built by Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, temp. Richard II.). Mansions: Barmston Hall (used as a farmhouse); Garton Blue Hall (converted into a farmhouse). Caves: Dove-cote; Kirk-hole; Robin Lyth's-hole.

Present State and Appearance.

Eminences and Views.—Bessingby; Bridlington Quay, a delightful view of Flamborough Head and the bay; from Burton Agnes an extensive view of the level country at the foot of the Wolds; Filey Bay, beautiful and picturesque; Flamborough Head, 300 feet high, in moderate weather covered with sea-birds; from Patrington Churchyard are delightful views of the Humber; Sledmere, the *coup d'œil*, novel and striking; from Sewerby House a magnificent view of the bay; the views from Swanland and Brantinghamthorpe greatly admired for their grandeur and variety; the Wolds, a magnificent assemblage of chalky hills, originating near Hunmanby about 600 feet high, afford delightful prospects, particularly from the southern edge.

Natural Curiosities. — Bridlington Quay, Chalybeate Spring; Flamborough Head, the cliffs from 100 to 150 yards perpendicular; Harpham St. John's Well, commemorative of St. John of Beverley.

Public Edifices.—Beverley Grammar School; Hospital, founded by William Temperon in 1723; another founded in 1636 by Fox Thwaites, Esq.; House of Correction. Eastrington Free School, founded in 1727 by Mr. Joseph Hewsley. North Ferriby School, founded in 1778 by Luke Lillington, Esq. Flamborough Lighthouse. Gate-Fulford, Quaker's Retreat; York Barracks. Halsham Free School, founded by Sir John Constable, Knight, in 1579. Hull Charity Hall; Charter House, or Maison Dieu, founded by Michael de la Pole in 1384, erected 1780; equestrian statue of William III.,

erected 1734; Female Penitentiary, opened in 1811; Grammar School, founded by John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, in 1486; New Gaol, erected 1783; Infirmary, established 1781; Marine School, established 1786; Trinity House, a spacious building, erected 1753. Skipwith School, founded by the will of Dorothy Wilson, dated January 20, 1710. Spurn Head Lighthouse, built in 1677 by Mr. Justinian Angel, of London.

Seats.—Anlaby, William Vause, Esq.; Bessingby House, Harrington Hudson, Esq.; Birdsall, Lord Middleton; Bolton Hall, John Preston, Esq.; Boynton Hall, Sir William Strickland, Bart.; Burton Agnes, Sir Francis Boynton, Bart.; Bishop Burton, Francis Watt, Esq.; Bishop Burton Hall, Richard Watt, Esq.; Cave Castle, Henry Gee Barnard, Esq.; Cherry Burton, David Foulis, Esq.; Constable Burton, Sir Clifford Constable, Bart.; Cottingham Castle, Thomas Thompson, Esq.; Dalton House, Lord Hotham; Escrick Hall, Beilby Thompson, Esq.; Everingham Park, William Constable Maxwell, Esq.; Firby, Rev. Thomas Harrison; Ganton Hall, Sir Thomas Legard, Bart.; Garrowby, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.; Gate Fulford, Thomas Wilson, Esq.; Grimston Garth, Charles Grimston, Esq.; Heslington, Henry Yarburgh, Esq.; Hessle Wood House, Joseph Robinson Pease, Esq.; Hessle Mount, James Kiero Watson, Esq.; High Paull, Hugh Blaydes, Esq.; Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Hon. Charles Langdale; Houghton, Hon. Charles Langdale; Howden, Richard Arthur Worsop, Esq.; Howtham Hall, George Cholmley, Esq.; Hull-bank, Benjamin Blades Haworth, Esq.; Hunmanby, H. B. Osbaldeston, Esq.; Hunmanby, Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham; Kilnwick, Percy Robert Denison, Esq.; Kilnwick, Charles Grimston, Esq.; Kirkella, Mrs. John Sykes; Langton, Mrs. Norcliffe; Lowthorpe Hall, W. Thomas St. Quintin, Esq.; Marton House, Miss Creyke; Melbourne House, Sir Henry Maghull Mervin Vavasour, Bart.: Melbourne Lodge, General Wharton; Melton, Henry Sykes, Esq.; Melton, Henry Thompson, Esq.; Melton Hill, Henry Broadley, Esq.; Metham, Philip Scholfield, Esq.; Moreby, Rev. Thomas Preston; Newton, George Strickland, Esq.; Octon Cottage, Robert Prickett, Esq.; Painsthorpe, Captain Richardson; Pockthorpe, William Hall, Esq.; Raywell, Daniel Sykes, Esq.; Riccall Hall, Toft Richardson, Esq.; Rise, Richard Bethell, Esq.; Scampston House, C. Thorold Wood, Esq.; Settrington, — Masterman, Esq.; Sewerby House, John Greame, Esq.; Skipwith, Mrs. Jane Hudson; Sledmere, Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.; South Ella, John Broadley, Esq.; Stillingfleet, Joshua Ingham, Esq.; Sunderlanwick, Horner Reynard, Esq.; Swanland, Nicholas Sykes, Esq.; Thorpe Brantingham, Rev. Edward William Barnard; Thorpe Hall, Lord Macdonald; Warter Hall, Lord Muncaster; Wassand, Rev. Charles Constable; Watton Abbey, Mrs. D. Legard; Welham, Robert Bower, Esq.; Welton, Robert Raikes, Esq.; West Ella, Rev. Richard Sykes;

West Heslerton, Mark Foulis, Esq.; Winestead, Arthur Maister, Esq.; Wood Hall, William Henry Maister, Esq.

Produce.—Best road horses in England.

Manufactures.—Soap, carpets. S. T.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 135, 136.]

HISTORY.

A.D. 860, Beverley Priory destroyed by the Danes.

A.D. 867, Hinguar and Hubba, two Danish princes, at the solicitation of Earl Bruern, entered the Humber, and, destroying the churches and towns of Holderness and Beverley, marched to York.

A.D. 993, Sweyne, King of Denmark, entered the Humber with a large fleet and army, and plundered the inhabitants of Holderness, as they did also in 1013 and 1060.

A.D. 1066, Harfagar, King of Norway, with a fleet of near 600 sail, came up to the Humber and landed their forces at Hull, and proceeded to York. In their way thither they defeated the Northumbrians at Gate Fulford. A bloody battle fought at Stamford Bridge nine days previous to the landing of William I. between Harold II. and Harfagar, in conjunction with Tosti, the banished Earl of Northumberland, in which the Norwegians were defeated and obliged to retire.

A.D. 1070, the Danes, under their King Sweine, again entered the Humber, and, having destroyed the country on both sides of the river, proceeded to York, which they took and plundered.

A.D. 1202, John entertained at Cottingham Castle.

A.D. 1296, Edward I., having conquered Scotland and removed the crown, sceptre, etc., was entertained by Lord Wake at Cottingham for several days. From this visit the town of Hull derived great additional consequence.

A.D. 1298, Edward I. kept his Christmas at Cottingham Castle.

A.D. 1306, Edward I., in his wars with Scotland, compelled Robert Bruce to take shelter in the Hebrides, and seized his Queen, who was confined at Burstwick in Holderness; but she appears to have been well entertained.

A.D. 1332, Edward III., on his journey to Scotland, was sumptuously entertained at Hull by William de la Pole, who received the honour of knighthood and procured the title of Mayor for the principal officer of the town. Edward Balliol, with an army of 2,500 men, embarked at Ravenspurne for Scotland to assert his right to the throne.

A.D. 1346, immediately after the Battle of Creci the King besieged Calais by land and sea. To aid this the town of Hull furnished sixteen ships and Ravenspurne one.

A.D. 1392, the inhabitants of Cottingham and other neighbouring towns, to the number of about 1,000, assembled in a tumultuous

manner to obtain satisfaction from Hull for depriving them of their fresh-water. They laid siege to the town of Hull, diverted the course of the canals and filled them up; but, not being able to intimidate the inhabitants, retired and encamped at Cottingham.

A.D. 1399, Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., landed at Ravenspurne, and was there joined by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, etc. He soon afterward appeared before Hull and demanded admittance, but, being resolutely refused, retired to Doncaster.

A.D. 1448, Henry V., making a progress into the North, and having passed some days at the Duke of Northumberland's house at Leckonfield, went to Beverley, and thence to Hull.

A.D. 1471, Edward, Duke of York (afterwards Edward IV.), landed at Ravenspurne with Lord Hastings and others, to the number of 500. Richard, Duke of Gloucester, landed about four miles from that place.

A.D. 1536, Hallam, one of the leaders of the "Pilgrimage of Grace," took Hull by surprise, but did not long retain possession.

A.D. 1537, Sir Francis Bigod, and the rebels under his command, attacked Hull, but were defeated. Sir Robert Constable and others, however, subsequently made themselves masters of Hull by stratagem; but, after retaining it only a month, were compelled to surrender.

A.D. 1541, Henry VIII. and his Queen paid a visit to Hull, and were splendidly entertained; thence he proceeded to York, and on his return lodged at Leckonfield, and thence again to Hull.

A.D. 1639, Charles I. was entertained at Hull and Beverley.

A.D. 1642, Hull garrisoned by Sir John Hotham for the Parliament, and was the first town the Parliament secured for themselves. Charles I., demanding admittance to the town, was resolutely refused, and obliged to retire at Beverley. After much fruitless negotiation, he commenced the siege of the town, but was speedily obliged to raise it. The Royalists dislodged from Beverley by the Parliamentarians under Colonel Boynton.

A.D. 1643, Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., landed at Bridlington Quay, having eluded the vigilance of the enemy's navy. She also had a narrow escape afterwards from the shot of Vice-Admiral Batten, who had drawn up his ships during the night opposite to her lodging. The Marquis of Newcastle, after committing dreadful carnage at Beverley, drew up his forces against Hull, but was compelled to raise the siege and retire to York. September 9, the Parliamentarians attacked the Royalists at Anlaby, but were repulsed and pursued to Hull. The Marquis of Newcastle's magazine at Cottingham was blown up September 28. Sir John Hotham, on his flight from Hull, was seized near Beverley gate as he was making an effort to regain his house at Scarborough.

A.D. 1688, Lord Langdale fortified Hull.

A.D. 1788, the Jubilee, in honour of William III. of blessed memory, celebrated with great splendour at Hull.

Eminent Natives.

Alfredus, or Alredus, historian, Beverley (ob. 1129).

Alcock, John, Bishop of Ely and founder of Jesus College, Cambridge, Beverley (ob. 1500).

Beverley, St. John of, Archbishop of York, Harpham (ob. 721).

Bubwith, Nicholas de, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who attended the Council of Constance 1415, Bubwith.

Bridlington, John de, Prior of Bridlington, reputed a saint (ob. 1379).

Burton, Henry, learned but seditious Puritan divine, Birdsall, 1579.

De la Pole, Sir William, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Ravenspur (ob. 1356).

Fiddes, Richard, divine, one of the numerous biographers of Wolsey, Hunmanby, 1671.

Fisher, John, the learned and pious Bishop of Rochester, Beverley, 1459.

Green, John, Bishop of Lincoln, Beverley, 1706.*

Hoveden, Roger, a celebrated historian and chaplain to Henry II., Howden.

Johnson, Thomas, M.D., the first botanist of his time, Hull (ob. 1644).

Lamplugh, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Thwing (ob. 1691).

Lawson, John, Admiral, Hull (ob. 1665).

Marvel, Andrew, politician and incorruptible patriot, Winestead, 1620 or 1621.†

Newburgh, William, monkish historian, Bridlington (flourished temp. John).

Scribe, Robert le, dextrous writer, Bridlington (flourished 1180).

Skirlaw, Walter, Bishop of Durham and architect, Swine (ob. 1405).

Terrick, Richard, Bishop of London, Knellington (ob. 1777).

Thew, Robert, excellent engraver, Patrington, 1758.

Thompson, Edward, dramatist, author of some highly popular sea-songs, and a naval captain, Hull, about 1738.

Wandesforde, Christopher, Viscount Castlecomer, statesman, Bishop Burton, 1592.

Watson, Thomas, Bishop of St. David's, North Ferriby, 1637.

S. T.

* Nightingale says, at or near Hull.

† Nightingale says Hull.

[1826, *Part II., pp.* 221, 222.]

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Aughton was the residence of Robert Aske, who headed the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace," temp. Henry VIII.

Beswick was formerly the residence of the celebrated fox-hunter, William Draper, Esq.

At Beverley Priory the remains of St. John, Archbishop of York, were discovered. The barbarous custom of baiting a bull on the day the Mayor is sworn into office still takes place in October. In the grammar-school were educated Bishops Fisher, Alcock, and Green, one of the authors of the "Athenian Letters." Here was painted, as early as 1509, the picture of a man on horseback by Hugh Goes.

Of Bridlington Priory, Robert, the scribe, and Sir George Ripley, the alchemist, were Canons; the former died in 1180, the latter in 1492. But a small part of the walls of this priory are visible. In the churchyard is a tablet to the memory of Thomas Newman, who died in 1542, aged 153. The quay, the safest anchoring-place on the coast, is capable of containing upwards of 100 ships.

At Cave Castle is a valuable collection of pictures, including a portrait of Washington, the hero of America, whose great-grandfather lived here previous to his emigration in 1657.

Escrick gave the title of Baron to Sir Thomas Knivet, who detected Guy Fawkes and the Powder Plot.

At Everingham Park is an excellent portrait of Charles I. on horseback by Vandyke, full size, and valued by connoisseurs at a thousand guineas.

In Flamborough Church was buried Sir Marmaduke Constable, who commanded the left wing of the English army at the Battle of Flodden.

Goodmanham Church is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient pagan temple destroyed by Coifi.

In Harpham Chapel the family of St. Quintin have a vault, and in it are inscriptions commemorative of the chiefs of this house from the Conquest downward.

The Hall of Heslington resembles that of a college; the roof is particularly admired for its elaborate workmanship. Round the hall on wainscot panels are ranged upward of sixty different shields, with the family arms and intermarriages; with several royal and family portraits by Vandyke, Kneller, Lely, etc.

At Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, Sir Marmaduke Langdale, one of the bravest Generals under Charles I., had an estate, and he was the first Englishman created a peer after the Restoration; his title was Baron Langdale of Holme.

At Howden the Bishops of Durham had a palace. Here died

Bishops Pudsey in 1195, Walter de Kirkam in 1560, and Walter de Skirlaw in 1405. The church exhibits many beautiful specimens of the Pointed style of the fourteenth century. This was the birthplace of Roger Hoveden, whose History was considered so correct that in 1291 Edward I. caused diligent search to be made for it throughout all the libraries in England, in order to adjust the dispute about the homage due from the Crown of Scotland.

At Hull the first structures of brick, after its revival temp. Richard II., are to be found. In the Trinity House are numerous sea-views, curiosities, and portraits, among others one of Marvel the senator. Here was born that true patriot, William Wilberforce, Esq., who first brought before Parliament the subject of the slave-trade. Mr. Wallis's museum contains a dagger which belonged to the great Tamerlane, a sword of Edward the Black Prince, another of Henry VIII., a large collection of antique spurs, and a curious assortment of medals, minerals, shells, etc.

The Vicarage House at Hunmanby is occupied by Archdeacon Wrangham, who has much improved it by buildings, etc.

The beautiful gateway of Kirkham Priory still remains, as does a fine Anglo-Norman doorway and some part of the cloisters.

At Little Driffield the Northumbrian Kings had a palace; here died King Alfred, January 19, 705, and was buried in the church.

The site of North Ferriby Priory is said to have been in the possession of 100 different persons in the space of 130 years.

Owthorn Spire was washed down by the tide in February, 1816.

The Spire of Patrington Church, about 190 feet high, was repaired not many years ago at a trifling expense by a very ingenious workman, who erected a scaffolding half-way up by means of a chain on hooks.

The once important town of Ravenspurne was swallowed up by the sea in the sixteenth century. It is rather a singular circumstance that both Henry IV. and Edward IV. should have landed at this port when they came to claim the Crown of England.

At Rudston is an immense pyramidal stone obelisk 29 feet high, and more than 12 feet below the ground. It stands near 40 miles from any quarry where the rag or millstone grit is found.

The library at Sledmere is called by Dr. Dibdin "one of the finest rooms in the kingdom." Here reposed all the *editiones principes* collected by the late Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart., and among them the first Livy upon vellum. They have been all dispersed by auction.

At Swine are some elegant sepulchral figures of the family of Hilton. Here, permit me to observe that the Rev. Thomas Greenwood has completely set aside the derivation of the name *Swine*, as given by Mr. Thompson from the Saxon *Swin;* and I cordially agree with him and the Rev. R. Milne that its appellation owes its

origin to the great Danish invader of our coasts. I do not agree with Mr. Greenwood in all his arguments, thinking it extremely probable that the Saxons *would* assign certain names to places in their adopted country, because others bore them in that from which they had emigrated; and I need only refer to the colonies of other nations for instances. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1825, part ii., p. 491 *et seq.*)

At Wold Newton fell in 1795 an extraordinary meteoric stone, 36 inches in circumference in the largest part, and weighing 56 pounds. Major Topham, on whose estate it fell, erected a column in 1799 to commemorate the spot. This stone, with the exception of a small part in the possession of Archdeacon Wrangham, is in Mr. Sowerby's extensive, valuable, and highly interesting museum of British curiosities, Lambeth, Surrey. It now weighs about 50 pounds. S. T.

West Riding.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 309-312.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Brigantes.

Roman Province.—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Burgodunum, Addle; Isurium, Aldborough, the capital of the Brigantes; Legeolium, Castleford; Danum, Doncaster; Olicana, Ilkley; Cambodunum, Slack; Calcaria, Tadcaster; Eboracum, York.

Saxon Octarchy.—Deira.

Antiquities.—Druidical Remains: Brimham Craggs; Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge; Rishworth; Saddlesworth; Stansfield, called Hawkstones, Bridestones, etc. British Encampment: Castleshaw. Roman Encampments: Adel; Austerfield; Castleberg; two at Counterhill; Lee Hill, near Slack; Mowbray Castle Hill, near Hackfall; Sheffield; Wincobank; Woofa Bank. Roman Temples: York, dedicated to Bellona (on the site of the Abbey); another dedicated to Serapis (discovered 1770). Saxon Encampments: Almonbury; Bailey Hill, Bradfield (fair and perfect); Barwick-in-Elmet; Conyng-garth in Scriven; Gipton, near Leeds; Kirkburton. Danish Encampments: Armley, called Giant's Hill; Castlehaugh, Gisburne; Gateshill, near Ripley. Abbeys of Barnoldswick (founded in 1147 by Henry de Lacy); Fountains (founded in 1132); Kirkstall (founded by Henry de Lacy in 1147); Ripon (founded by Eata, Abbot of Melross, in 661); Roche (founded in 1147 by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz-Turgis); Sallay (founded in 1147 by William de Percy); Selby (founded by William I. in 1069); York, St. Mary (founded by William Rufus in 1088). Priories of Allerton Mauleverer (founded by Richard Mauleverer, temp. Henry II.); Bolton (founded in 1120 by William Meschines

and his wife Cecilia de Romille or Romeli); Drax (founded by William Paganele temp. Henry I.); Dunscroft (cell to Roche Abbey); Ecclesfield (cell to St. Wandrille Abbey); Embsay (founded in 1121 by William Meschines and his wife Cecilia); Healaugh (founded 1218 by Jordan and Alice de Maria); Knaresborough (founded by Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John); Monk Bretton (founded by Adam Fitz-Swain about 1186); Monkhill (founded by Robert de Lacy in 1090); Nostal (founded in 1121 by Ralph Adlave, Chaplain to Henry I.); Tickhill (founded temp. Henry III.); York (founded by Ralph Paganele, who came over with William le Bastard); another (founded in 1202 by Hugh Murdac); and a third, dedicated to St. Nicholas (founded *ante* 1403). Nunneries of Arthington (founded by Peers de Ardyngton in twelfth century); Dolebank (founded by Sir Thomas Gascoyne, Bart.); Esholt (founded by Simon de Ward in twelfth century); Hampole (founded in 1170 by William de Clarefai and Avicia de Fanai his wife); Kirklees (founded temp. Henry II); Nunappleton (founded by Adeliza de St. Quintin temp. Stephen); Nun Monkton (founded temp. Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife); Syningthwaite (founded about 1160 by Bertram de Haget); Walding Well (founded by Ralph de Cheurolcourt); York (founded *ante* 1145). Churches of Adel (beautiful specimen of the Norman, built *ante* 1100); Bardsey; Carlton; Guiseley (nave semicircular arches, clustered columns and Norman capitals); Halifax (erected temp. Henry I.) Harewood; Hatfield; Horton (erected temp. Henry I.); Kirkburton; Leeds, St. Peter; Linton (Norman); Sheffield, St. Peter (erected 1100); Sherburn (nave purely Saxon); Thornton-in-Lonsdale (Early Norman); Thorpe Salvin (handsome Saxon doorway); York, All Saints, St. Gregory (part of one of the walls remains), St. Margaret's (the porch an extraordinary specimen of Saxon sculpture). Chapels of Beeston; Bolsterstone (founded 1412); Bolton Bridge; Bondgate Ripon (now a National School); Bridge Hewick (in ruins); Eldroth near Dawkland; Harthead (Norman); Hubberholme (Norman); Ingleton (twelfth century); Ingmanthorpe; Knaresborough, St. Robert's (cut out of the solid rock); Micklehow Hill (erected about 1200, no remains); Mirfield; Swinton (beautiful Saxon remains); Wakefield-on-the-Bridge (now a News-room; see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808); York, St. James, St. Sepulchre (underneath which is a prison for ecclesiastics), St. William by Ouse bridge (erected 1268, taken down 1810). Fonts at Bolton; Doncaster (Saxon); Ingleton (very curious Norman); Linton; Thorpe Salvin (representing the seasons of the year). Castles of Almondbury; Bingley; Bradford; Burton (built either by the Saxons or the Normans); Cawood; Conisborough (built by William, the first Earl of Warren); Denten; Drax (built by Philip de Tallevilla, *ante* Stephen); Elslack (embattled by Godfrey de Alte Ripâ, 12 Edward II.); Harewood (built soon

WOOLWICH PUBLIC LIBRARIES

after the Norman invasion); Haverah (perhaps erected by John of Gaunt about 1371); Kirkby Malzeard (belonged to the Mowbrays); Knaresborough (built by Serlo de Burgh, who came over with William I.); Leeds (built by the De Lacys); Pontefract (built by Ilbert de Lacy temp. William I.); Sandal Magna (built about 1320 by John, Earl of Warren); Sedbergh; Sheffield (built by Thomas de Furnival temp. Henry III.); Skipton (built by Robert de Romille in the eleventh century); Sowerby (belonged to the Earls of Warren); Spofforth (built temp. Edward III.); Tadcaster; Thorne; Tickhill (probably built by Roger de Busli temp. William I.); York (erected *ante* Athelstan); another (built by William I.). Mansion of Bolton Hall. Caves: Ginglepot, Ingleton; Hurtlepot, Ingleton; Knave Knoll Hole, Thorpe; Weathercoate (equally sublime and terrible); Yordas (singular place).

Present State and Appearance.

Lakes.—Giggleswick Tarn; Malham Tarn (the source of the Aire); Plumpton.

Eminences and Views.—The Vale of Aire; Allerton Mauleverer, variegated landscapes; Aldfield; Bentham contains the softest and the wildest scenery of Ewecross; the Belvedere, Bilham House, commands the richest prospect in this Riding; Castleberg Rock; Chevin Hill, above Otley, looks down over the rich vale of the Wharfe, Farnley Hall, etc.; Conisborough, many beautiful views; Dent Dale, viewed from the higher grounds, presents the picture of a terrestrial paradise; Gisburn Park; Gordale Scar, one of the most awfully grand scenes of rock and water in Craven; Hackfall, sequestered and romantic spot; Handsworth; Harewood House, commanding extensive views; Haslewood, famed for the extent and richness of its prospects; Heath; Hubberholme, interesting scenes; Ingleborough Hill, 2,361 feet above the level of the sea; Ingleton Churchyard commands a fine view of the Vale of Lonsdale; Jennett's Cave; Kilnsey Crag, 270 yards long and 165 feet high; Kirkstall Abbey; Knaresborough, beautiful scenery; Malham Cove; Mickle-how Hill, striking prospect of the surrounding country; Pennigent Hill, 2,220 feet above the level of the sea; Plumpton Rock, singularly beautiful; Raven Ree, 40 yards high, covered with evergreens; Red House, fine view of York; Ribstone Hall, commanding an extensive prospect; Roche Abbey, a most luxuriant and fascinating landscape; Studley Royal Park, the most admired in the North of England, in which are the ruins of Fountains Abbey, the most beautiful, perhaps, in the kingdom; Thornton Scar; Thornton Force viewed from the basis below forms an exceedingly fine picture; Wharfdale; Whernside, the highest mountain in England or Wales, being 5,340 feet above the level of the sea.

Natural Curiosities.—Aldfield mineral springs; Askern mineral springs; Boston medicinal waters, discovered 1744; Brimham Craggs, astonishing natural curiosities; Dodk Cave; Eshton St. Helen's Well; Giggleswick Scar; Giggleswick ebbing and flowing well; Gilthwaite mineral spring, discovered 1664; Harrogate chalybeate wells, one discovered 1571 by Captain Slingsby, sulphurous springs discovered 1783 and 1819; Horley Green mineral water, strongest known; Hulpit and Huntpit holes at the base of Pennigent Hill; Ilkley cold bath; Knaresborough dropping well and sulphur spaw; Loversall St. Helen's Well; Stainforth Force, beautiful waterfall; Thornton Scar and Force, a curious cascade.

Public Edifices.—Abberford National School; Ackworth Quaker School; Arksey Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Bryan Cooke, Esq., dated January 3, 1660; Barkisland Free School, founded in 1657 by Sarah Gledhill; Barnsley Free Grammar School, founded 1665 by Thomas Keresforth, Gent.; Batley Free School, founded 10 Jac. I. by Rev. William Lee, rebuilt 1818; Beamsby Hospital, founded by Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, 35 Elizabeth; Bingley Free Grammar School, founded 20 Henry VIII.; National School, established 1814; Bolton Free School, founded about 1698 by Hon. Robert Boyle; Bondgate Hospital, Ripon, founded *ante* John; National School, formerly a chapel; Bradford Free Grammar School, founded temp. Edward VI.; Braithwaite School, founded 1778 by will of Edward Yates; Burntyates Free School, founded 1760 by Rear Admiral Robert Long; Carlton Hospital, founded in 1700 by Mr. Farrard Spence; Free Grammar School, founded in 1705 by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkinson; Cawood Hospital, built by Mr. William James in 1724; Cawthorne Free School, founded 1649 by a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster; Clapham School, founded in 1815 by Henry Winterburne; Darton Free Grammer School, founded by George Beaumont, 1675; North Deighton Free School, founded by the will of Sir Hugh Palliser 1791; Doncaster Free Grammar School; Dispensary, established 1792; Mansion House, erected 1744; Theatre, erected 1775; Drax Free Grammar School, founded 1667 by Charles Read, Gent.; Drighlington Free Grammar School, founded by the will of James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh, May 31, 1678; Eareby School, founded 1594 by Robert Hindle, Esq.; Giggleswick Grammar School, founded by Edward VI. in 1553, for youth "from every quarter of the globe"; Halifax Blue Coat Hospital and Almshouse, founded by the will of Nathaniel Waterhouse, 1642; Cloth Hall; Dispensary; Gaol; Piece Hall, erected at an expense of £12,000 by the manufacturers, and opened 1779; Theatre; Harrogate promenade room, opened 1805; Theatre erected 1788; Hemsworth Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Archbishop Holgate, 1555; Hospital, by ditto; Heptonstall Free Grammar School, founded by the will of

the Rev. Charles Greenwood, 1642; Hipperholme Free School, founded by the will of Matthew Broadly, Esq., of London, 1647; Huddersfield Cloth Hall, built 1765, by Sir John Ramsden, Bart,; Dispensary, established 1814; National School, established 1819; Knaresborough Charity School, founded 1765 by Thomas Richardson, Esq.; Free School, founded 1616 by Rev. Robert Chaloner; National School, erected 1814; Leeds Charity School, established 1705; Free Grammar School, founded by the will of Sir William Sheafield, March 6, 1652; General Infirmary, built by subscription in 1768; Horse Barracks; Hospital, founded in 1653 by John Harrison; House of Recovery, built 1802: Mixed Cloth Hall, erected by subscription in 1758; Moot Hall, erected 1713; two National Schools; New Court House and Prison, built 1812; Philosophical Hall, built 1820; three Schools of Industry; Theatre, erected 1771; White Cloth Hall, built 1771; Linton Hospital, founded by will of Richard Fountain, Esq., July 15, 1721; Otley Grammar School, founded in 1611 by Thomas Cave; Pool Bridge, built 1754; Ripley Free School, built by Catharine and Mary Ingilby, in 1702; Ripon Free Grammer School, founded in 1546 by Edward VI.; Hospitals, one founded by Archbishop Thurstan, who died 1144; another, temp. John; a third, temp. Edward IV. by one of the Nevils; and a fourth by Zachariah Jepson of York; Theatre, opened 1792; Town Hall, erected 1801, by Mrs. Allanson, of Studley; Rotherham Free Grammar School, founded in 1584 by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, Esq.; Royston Free Grammar School, founded 5 James I.; Sedbergh Grammar School, founded by Edward III.; Sheffield Cutlers' Hall, built 1638, rebuilt 1726; Free Grammar School, founded in 1603 by Thomas Smith, of Crowland; General Infirmary, built by subscription 1793; Hospital, founded in 1670 by Henry, Earl of Norwich; Hospital and School, erected by Thomas Hollis, merchant; Military Barracks; Theatre, erected 1762, but subsepuently rebuilt; Town Hall, erected 1700; Sherburn Hospital and Grammar School, founded 1619 by Robert Hungate, Esq.; Skipton Grammar School, founded in 1548 by William Ermysted, clerk; Skircote Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth, 1585; Tadcaster Bridge, one of the finest in the county; Thornhill Grammar School, founded by the Rev. Charles Greenwood, M.A., Rector temp. Charles I.; Threshfield Grammar School, founded in 1674 by Rev. Matthew Hewitt, Rector of Linton; Tickhill Hospital, founded *ante* 1225; Wakefield Charity School; Cross, an elegant structure; Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth; House of Correction; Wetherby Bridge; Whixley Hospital, founded by will of Christopher Tancred, 1754; York Assembly Rooms, erected 1730 from a design by Lord Burlington; Cavalry Barracks, erected 1795; County Hall, opened 1777; County Hospital, erected about 1741; County Prison,

formerly the Castle; Debtors' Prison, completed 1705; Dispensary, instituted 1788; Foss Bridge, erected 1811; Free School, erected 1804; Gaol, begun 1802, now about to be greatly enlarged; Grammar School, founded by Queen Mary; Guildhall, a beautiful hall of the Pointed style, erected 1446; House of Correction, erected 1814; Hewley's Hospital, founded 1700 by Lady Sarah Hewley; Lunatic Asylum, established 1777; Mansion House, erected 1726; Merchants' Hall; Middleton's Hospital, founded in 1659 by Mrs. Ann Middleton; Ouse Bridge; Retreat for insane Quakers, erected 1794; Subscription Library, erected 1811; Theatre Royal, erected over the ancient cloisters of St. Leonard's Hospital, opened 1765. S. T.

[1826, *Part II., pp.* 417-419.]

Seats.—Harewood House, Earl of Harewood, Lord Lieutenant; Ackworth Grange, Richard Wilson, Esq.; Ackworth, D'Oyley Sanders, Esq.; Ackworth House, John Goldsworthy, Esq.; Ackworth Lodge, Rev. George Maddison; Ackworth Moor-top, Thomas Gee, Esq.; Ackworth Park, John Petyt, Esq.; Ackworth Villa, Thomas St. Quintin, Esq.; Aikton Hall, Sir Edmond Mark Winn, Bart.; Aldwarke Hall, Samuel Walker, Esq.; Allerton-Mauleverer, Lord Stourton; Alverley Grange, Bryan William Darwin Cooke, Esq.; Ardsley Park House, B. Taylor, Esq.; Ardsley Hall, John Micklethwaite, Esq.; Armley House, Benjamin Gott, Esq.; Arthington Hall, W. G. Davy, Esq.; Aston, Henry Verelst, Esq.; Aston, Rev. William Alderson; Askham House, Robert Swann, Esq.; Attercliffe Hall, Gameliel Milner, Esq.; Austhorpe Hall, Joseph Fields, Esq.; Austwick, Charles Ingilby, Esq.; Austwick Hall, Mrs. King; Badsworth Hall, Joseph Scott, Esq.; Banks Hall, Samuel Thorpe, Esq.; Bannercross, Rev. W. Bagshaw; Barbot Hall, Colonel Charles, Newton; Barnbrough Hall, Mrs. Griffith; Barnbrough Grange, Mrs. Farrer; Bawtry, Dowager Viscountess Galway; Becka Lodge, William Markham, Esq.; Belle Vue, John Naylor, Esq.; Bellwood, John Harrison, Esq.; Bentham High, T. H. Johnson, Esq.; Bewerley Hall, John Yorke, Esq.; Bilham House, Rev. Godfrey Wright; Bilton Park, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq.; Bilton Hall, Henry Hunter, Esq.; Birkby, Thomas Holroyd, Esq.; Bishopthorpe Palace, Archbishop of York; Blake Hall, Mrs. Ingham; Bolton Abbey, Duke of Devonshire; Bolton Hall, John Bolton, Esq.; Boroughbridge, Mrs. Lawson; Bowcliffe, John Smyth Esq.; Bowling Hall, Thomas Mason, Esq.; Bramham Biggin, Sir Philip Musgrove, Bart.; Bramham Park, George Lane Fox, Esq.; Bramham Lodge, Hon. Edward J. Stourton; Bramhope Hall, William Rhodes, Esq.; Bramley, John Fullarton, Esq.; Bretton Park, Thomas Richard Beaumont, Esq.; Broomhead Hall, James Rimmington, Esq.; Brotherton Hall, John Crowder, Esq.;

Broughton Hall, Stephen Tempest, Esq.; Burghwallis, Hon. W. Duncombe; Byrom Hall, Sir John Ramsden, Bart.; Camblesforth Hall, Sir. Charles Blois, Bart.; Campsall, Rev. E. B. Frank; Camp's Mount, General Sir John Byng, K.C.B.; Cannon Hall, John Spencer Stanhope, Esq.; Cantley Lodge, John Childers, Esq.; Carhead, Richard Bradley Wainman, Esq.; Carhouse, H. Cooke, Esq.; Carleton Hall, Miles Stapleton, Esq.; Carrwood, Samuel Smith, Esq.; Catharine House, Michael Stocks, Esq.; Cawthorne, Thomas West, Esq.; Chestnut Grove, George Strickland Esq.; Chester Cotes, Samuel Wilks Waud, Esq.; Chevet, Sir William Pilkington, Bart.; Clapham Lodge, James Farrer, Esq.; Clifton House, Mrs. Susan Walker; Colton, Christopher Morritt, Esq.; Conduit House, Rev. Stuart Corbett, D.D.; Conyngham House, Dr. William Harrison; Cononley Hall, John Swires, Esq.; Cookridge Hall, Richard Wormald, Esq.; Copgrove, Thomas Duncombe, Esq.; Cottingley Bridge, C. F. Busfield, Esq.; Cottingley House, Mrs. Sarah Ferrand; Cowick Hall, Lord Viscount Downe; Crofton, Sir Henry Wright Wilson, Bart.; Croft House, John Atkinson, Esq.; Crook Hall, John E. Woodyear, Esq.; Crow Nest, Halifax, John Walker, Esq.; Crow Nest, Dewsbury, John Hague, Esq.; Crow Trees, Bradford, Joshua Pollard, Esq.; Cusworth, William Wrightson, Esq.; Darnal Hall, Samuel Stainforth, Esq.; Darrington, Robert Oliver, Esq.; Denby Grange, Sir J. Lister Kaye, Bart.; Denton Park, Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, Bart.; Dewsbury Moorside, Abraham Greenwood, Esq.; Eastbrook House, Charles Harris, Esq.; Eastwood House, Rotherham, Mrs. S. Walker; Elliott House, Ripon, John Elliott, Esq.; Elmsall Lodge, Charles Cholmley, Esq.; Esholt Hall, Joshua Crompton, Esq.; Eshton Hall, Matthew Wilson, Esq.; Farfield Hall, William Cunliffe, Esq.; Farnley, Edward Armitage, Esq.; Farnley Hall, Hawkesworth Fawkes, Esq.; Ferham, Henry Hartop, Esq.; Fryston Hall, Mrs. Milnes; Field Head, H. W. Oates, Esq.; Field House, Robert Stansfield, Esq.; Finningley Park, John Harvey, Esq.; Firbeck Hall, John Gally Knight, Esq.; Fixby Hall, Thomas Thorhill, Esq.; Flasby Hall, Cooper Preston, Esq.; Flockton Hall, George Horseington, Esq.; Frickley Hall, Richard Kennet Dawson, Esq.; Gargrave House, John N. Coulthurst, Esq.; Gawthorpe Hall, Joseph Heaton, Esq.; Gilthwaite Hall, John Outram, Esq; Gisburne Park, Lord Ribblesdale; Gledhow, Sir John Beckett, Bart.; Gledston House, Richard Roundell, Esq.; Grantley Hall, Lord Grantley; Grassington, Henry Brown, Esq.; Greenhead, Benjamin Haigh Allen, Esq.; Greenhouse, Dr. Chorley; Grimston Hall, Lord Howden; Grove Hall, William Lee, Esq.; Haigh Hall, Robert Hodgson, Esq.; Haldenby Park, John Jackson, Esq.; Hackfall, Mrs. Laurence; Halstead, Mrs. Jane Foxcroft; Halton Place, John Yorke, Esq.; Hambleton House, Samuel Smith, Esq.; Hanlith Hall, Colonel Serjeantson;

Harden, Robert Parker, Esq.; Harden, Walter Ferrand, Esq.; Hatfield, W. Gossip, Esq.; Hatfield Hall, Francis Maud, Esq.; Haughend, Major Priestley; Healaugh Hall, Benjamin Brooksbank, Esq.; Heath, William Smithson, Esq.; Heaton Hall, John Wilmer Field, Esq.; Hellifield Peel, James Hamerton, Esq.; Hemsworth Hall, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart.; Highfield, Sheffield, George Woodhead, Esq.; Highfield, Greenwood, William Mitchell, Esq.; Highroyd House, Thomas Beaumont, Esq.; Hollin Hall, Henry Richard Wood, Esq.; Hooton Pagnell, St. Andrew Warde, Esq.; Hope House, Halifax, Christopher Rawson, Esq.; Horton House, Mrs. Thorpe; Houghton Hall, Rhodes Milnes, Esq.; Howgill, A. Wilkinson, Esq.; Howroyd, Thomas Horton, Esq.; Husthwaite, J. Bland, Esq.; Ingthorpe Grange, J. Baldwin, Esq.; Ingmanthorpe, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq.; Ingmire Hall, John Upton, Esq.; Kettlethorpe Hall, Joseph Charlesworth, Esq.; Kildwick Hall, Miss Richardson Currer; Killingbeck, F. Walker, Esq.; Kippax Park, Thomas Davidson Bland, Esq.; Kirkby Hall, Richard John Thompson, Esq.; Kirk Hammerton, William Thompson, Esq.; Kirkby Overblow, Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham; Kirklees Hall, Sir George Armitage, Bart.; Langold, John Galley Knight, Esq.; Lawkland Hall, John Ingilby, Esq.; Lawkland Green, Thomas Ingilby, Esq.; Ledston Lodge, Granville William Wheeler, Esq.; Leventhorpe Hall, Thomas Ikin, Esq.; Linton Spring, William Middleton, Esq.; Little Horton, Francis Sharp Bridges, Esq.; Littlethorpe, Major Brooke; Lofthouse Hall, Benjamin Dealtry, Esq.; Lofthouse Hill, Charles Slingsby, Esq.; Longley, Adamson Parker, Esq.; Loversall. Rev. Alexander Cook; Low Laithes, Mrs. Smithson; Lupsett Hall, Daniel Gaskill, Esq.; Malham Water-House, Lord Ribblesdale; Mannigham House, E. L. Lister, Esq.; Marsh Field, Rev. Richard Dawson; Melton-on-the-Hill, Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq.; Methley Park, Earl of Mexborough; Micklethwaite Grange, Paul Beilby Thompson, Esq.; Middlethorpe, Dowager Lady Stourton; Middleton Lodge, William Middleton, Esq.; Middlewood Hall, Hon. H. Saville; Milnsbridge House, Joseph Armitage, Esq.; Moor House, John Maude, Esq.; Mount Pleasant, Ecclesall, Samuel Broomhead Ward, Esq.; Mowbray House, Kirkby Malzeard, Tomyns Dickens, Esq.; Myrtle Grove, Bingley, Lieutenant-General Twiss; Nether Hall, Doncaster, Mrs. Copley; Netherside, Alexander Nowell, Esq.; Newby Hall, Lord Grantham; New Hall, Brightside, Richard Swallow, Esq.; Newhill, John Naylor, Esq.; Newland Park, Sir Edward Smith Dodsworth, Bart.; Newton Hall, Thomas Parker, Esq.; Newton Hall, Thomas Loddington Fairfax, Esq.; Nidd Hall, Francis Trapps, Esq.; North Deighton, John Brewin, Esq.; Northowram Hall, J. F. Dyson, Esq.; Norwood Hall, James Wheat Esq.; Nostal Priory, Charles Winn, Esq.; Nunappleton, Sir William Mordaunt

Sturt Milner, Bart.; Otley Manor House, Matthew Wilson, Esq.; Oulton House, John Blaydes, Esq.; Ouston Hall, Philip Davis Cook, Esq.; Oxton, John William Clough, Esq.; Park Lane, Hatfield, William Pilkington, Esq.; Park Lodge, William Hepworth, Esq.; Parlington, Richard Oliver Gascoigne, Esq.; Potterton Lodge, Edward Wilkinson, Esq.; Pye Nest, Skircoat, H. Lees Edwards, Esq.; Ravenfield Hall, Rev. William Hedges; Rawcliffe, Ralph Creyke, Esq.; Ribstone Hall, Sir Henry Goodricke, Bart.; Ripley Castle, Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby, Bart.; Rose Hill, Rawmarsh, Robert Leighton, Esq.; Royds Hall, C. Dawson, Esq.; Rudding Hall, Hon. William Gordon; St. Ives, Edward Farrand, Esq.; Sandbeck, Earl of Scarborough; Sawley Hall, Mrs. Norton; Scarthingwell, Lord Hawke; Scriven Park, Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, Bart.; Sherwood Hall, William Morritt, Esq.; Shibden Hall, late James Lister, Esq.; Shooter's Hill, J. C. Hilton, Esq.; Skelbrook, Rev. Charles Cater; Skellow Grange, Godfrey Higgins, Esq.; Skipton Castle, Earl of Thanet; Sleningford Hall, Colonel Dalton; Sleningford Grange, John Dalton, jun., Esq.; Snydall, Thomas Hodson, Esq.; Springfield House, John Mann, Esq.; Spring Wood, Huddersfield, Joseph Haigh, Esq.; Sprotbrough, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.; Stansfield Hall, John Sutcliffe, Esq.; Stanley Hall, Benjamin Heywood, Esq.; Stapleton Park, Hon. Edward Robert Petre; Steeton Hall, William Sugden, Esq.; Stockeld Hall, Peter Middleton, Esq.; Streetthorpe Hall, George Parker, Esq.; Studley-Royal, Mrs. Laurence; Swillington Hall, Sir John Lowther, Bart.; Tapton Grove, William Shore, Esq.; Thorne, Henry Ellison, Esq.; Thorne, R. Pemberton Milnes, Esq.; Thorns House, Benjamin Gaskill, Esq.; Thorton Lodge, John Horsfall, Esq.; Thorp-Arch, Wilmer Gossip, Esq.; Thorpe Lodge, Rev. William J. Waddilove; Thribergh Park, John Fullerton, Esq.; Thundercliffe Grange, Lord Howard of Effingham; Thurcroft, Captain Butler; Thurscoe, Charles Palmer, Esq.; Tickhill Castle, Frederick Lumley, Esq.; Todwick Grange, George Fox, Esq.; Tong Hall, John Plumbe, Esq.; Towlston Lodge, William Prest, Esq.; Towton Hall, Hon. Martin Bladen Hawke; Ulleskelf, John Shillito, Esq.; Undercliffe Hall, J. Hustler, Esq.; Wadworth, Sir George Scovell, Bart.; Walding Well, Sir Thomas White, Bart.; Walton Hall, Charles Waterton, Esq.; Warmsworth Hall, Francis Offley Edmunds, Esq.; Wentworth House, Earl Fitzwilliam; Wentworth Castle, Frederick Vernon Wentworth, Esq.; Westbrook House, Richard Fawcett, Esq.; Weston Hall, William Vavasour, Esq.; Wharncliffe Lodge, Lady Viscountess Erne; Wheatley, Sir George Cooke, Bart.; Wighill Park, Richard York, Esq.; Winco-Bank Hall, Joseph Read, Esq.; Womersley, Lord Hawke; Wood Hall, William Lister Fenton Scott, Esq.; Wood House, John Armitage, Esq.; Woodlands, Mrs. Waterton; Woodthorpe, Rev. William Wood; Woodthorpe,

Hugh Parker, Esq.; Woolley Park, Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, Esq.; Worsbrough Hall, Francis Edmunds, Esq.; Wortley Hall, Lord Wharncliffe.

Produce.—Coal, iron-stone, lead, silver, pipe-clay, argillaceous schist, granite, copper, zinc, oxide of zinc peculiar to Malham, limestone, oats, red-wheat, flax, woad, oak and ash very considerable, liquorice. Sherburn produces a particular plum, called Winesour-cows.

Manufactures.—Linen, worsted, sail-cloth, shalloons, calimancoes, flannels, cotton, woollen, serges, kerseymeres, wire, nails, cutlery, silver-plate and plated goods, iron, brass, white metal, white and red lead, glass. S. T.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 512-517.]

HISTORY.

A.D. 50, Venutius, who opposed Caractacus, had a garrison at Aldborough. About the same time a battle fought at Austerfield, between Ostorius and the Britons.

A.D. 70, Agricola, whose wisdom beamed a double lustre on triumphant Rome, after subduing the Brigantes, made York his headquarters.

A.D. 180, or nearly, the Caledonians ravaged the country as far as York, but were successfully opposed by Marcellus Ulpius, the Roman General.

A.D. 207, the Britons, under Fulgenius, besieged York, but raised the siege at the approach of Severus and his two sons Caracalla and Geta.

A.D. 327, York taken from the Romans by the Scots, who crowned Octavius there King of all Britain.

A.D. 450, Hengist, King of Kent, took York from the Picts and Scots, and all the country south of the Tees.

A.D. 466, Ambrosius compelled Octa to surrender the city of York in a very suppliant manner.

A.D. 488, Hengist, after an obstinate battle fought at Conisborough, was taken prisoner by Aurelius Ambrosius, who beheaded him.

A.D. 490, Uther Pendragon defeated the rebels Octa and Eosa, who had invested York, and took them captives.

A.D. 520, Colgrin the Saxon, shutting himself up in York, was besieged by King Arthur. Baldolph, Colgrin's brother, having arrived within ten miles of York with 6,000 men, was defeated by a force sent by Arthur to oppose them. Great reinforcements, however, arriving from Germany, Arthur raised the siege and retired to London.

A.D. 521, Arthur gained a decisive victory over the Saxons on Badon Hills, slaying 90,000 of them. The city of York was delivered

to him at his approach, and there he celebrated the Nativity of Christ in excess and wantonness, being the first Christmas festival held in Britain.

A.D. 560, Elmet conquered from the Britons by the Saxons.

A.D. 626, an attempt to assassinate Edwin at Derventio, seven miles from York, which proved unsuccessful.

A.D. 633, a bloody battle fought on Hatfield Heath between Ceadwalla, King of the Britons, and Penda, King of Mercia, against Edwin, King of Northumbria, in which the latter, with his son Offrid, was slain. Oscrick besieged Cadwallo in York, but he was slain, and his brother Anfrid treacherously put to death in 634.

A.D. 655, a great battle fought, November 15, at Winmore, between Penda, King of Mercia, and Oswy, King of Northumbria, in which the Mercians, though thirty times more in numbers, were nearly all cut to pieces.

A.D. 678, Egfrid, King of Northumbria, was entertained at Ripon.

A.D. 766, Aldborough attacked by the Danes, who murdered a great part of the inhabitants, and burnt the city to the ground.

A.D. 867, Osbert, King of Northumbria, sallied out of York against the Danes, but, after great slaughter, was defeated and lost his life. The Danes attacked York, and Ella, who had advanced against them, and routed his army.

A.D. 937, Godfrey and Anlaf, having been driven from York by Athelstan, fled to Ireland, whence they returned with 600 sail, and marched to York. Athelstan approached the city, but was met by the Danes at Bromford, where, after slaying six Kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, Athelstan gained a complete victory, and razed the castle of York to the ground. In the succeeding reigns Anlaf alternately obtained possession of York, and was obliged to retire from it.

A.D. 950, Ripon Abbey and town were burnt by the Danes. A battle fought between the Danes and Saxons at Castleford, in which the former were entirely defeated.

A.D. 1010, the Danes obtained a complete victory over the Saxons near the River Ouse.

A.D. 1066, the King of Norway landed at Riccall, and, marching against York, took it by storm. On September 23 Harold commenced hostilities against them at daybreak, and after a bloody battle entirely defeated him, killing their King and his own brother Tosto.

A.D. 1068, William I. opposed by Earl Gospatrick and Edgar Atheling, who were received by Earl Morcar and the inhabitants of York with great joy; but finding themselves unable to withstand him, Edgar was sent back to Scotland, and his party submitted to William. After this capture Ripon was reduced to great distress.

A.D. 1069, the Danes entered the Humber and marched to York,

where they were cordially received by the citizens. The Normans in the garrisons burnt the cathedral and great part of the city.

A.D. 1070, William I. visited Selby with his Queen, who was there delivered of a son, afterwards Henry I.

A.D. 1138, David, King of Scotland, entered England with a powerful army and besieged York; but Archbishop Thurstan compelled him to retire, and, overtaking him at Northallerton, killed 10,000 of his army.

A.D. 1139, Leeds Castle besieged by King Stephen in his march toward Scotland.

A.D. 1160, Henry II. held a Parliament at York, which condemned Malcolm, King of Scotland, to do homage for his crown.

A.D. 1170, the knights who murdered Thomas à Becket took refuge at Knaresborough Castle, where they remained prisoners many months.

A.D. 1171, Henry called a convention of the barons and bishops at York, and William, King of Scotland, did homage for his kingdom.

A.D. 1173, Kirkby Malzeard Castle besieged by Henry the elect Bishop of Lincoln; Roger de Mowbray soon afterwards rendered it, with that of Thirsk, to the King.

A.D. 1190, the Jews murdered and plundered at York. Those who had retired to the castle, being besieged, killed themselves.

A.D. 1199, the Kings of Scotland and England met at York to prevent a war between their countries.

A.D. 1216, the Barons besieged York, but, upon receiving a thousand marks, granted them a truce.

A.D. 1220, Henry III. held a convention at York, where the King of Scotland married Henry's sister.

A.D. 1230, Henry III. and the King of Scotland kept their Christmas at York in a magnificent manner.

A.D. 1251, Henry and his Queen met Alexander III., King of Scotland, at York, and solemnized the marriage of Alexander and Henry's daughter with suitable grandeur.

A.D. 1291, Edward I., on his way to Scotland, stayed some time at York.

A.D. 1298, a Parliament summoned at York, in which the King's confirmation of Magna Charta and Charta de Forestâ were read.

A.D. 1311, Edward II. kept his Christmas at York, and, expecting an invasion of the Scots, fortified the city walls.

A.D. 1314, after the Battle of Bannockburn, in which Edward II. lost 50,000 men, he narrowly escaped to York.

A.D. 1319, Edward II. attempted to raise an army at York against the Scots, but was obliged to complete his forces from other quarters. The Scots wasted the country as far as the city gates, burning Ripon, Knaresborough, Skipton, etc.

A.D. 1321, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, held a council at Doncaster

oppose his nephew Edward II., and made a stand against the King's forces near Boroughbridge, but was taken by Sir Andrew de Harcla and subsequently beheaded.

A.D. 1322, Edward II. held another Parliament at York, and was surprised while at Byland Abbey by the Scotch.

A.D. 1323, Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, having driven Edward out of his kingdom, pursued him to the walls of York, burning Ripon, etc.

A.D. 13—, Edward Baliol resided at Sandal Magna Castle, while an army was raising to establish him on the Scottish throne.

A.D. 1327, Edward III. had a general rendezvous of his army, consisting of 60,000 men, at York for six weeks. Knaresborough Castle taken by John de Lilburn for the rebellious barons, but he was soon compelled to surrender.

A.D. 1328, Edward III. married Philippa, and kept his Christmas at York.

A.D. 1332, Edward III. assembled a Parliament, and in 1334 kept his Christmas at York.

A.D. 1341, Sir John Elland, Knight, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, having quarrelled with John de Lockwood, Sir Robert Beaumont, and Sir Hugh Quarmby, murdered them all in one night at their own houses.

A.D. 1347, while Edward III. and the Black Prince were engaged in the French wars David Bruce invaded England and burnt part of the city of York. They were, however, defeated by Queen Philippa at Neville's Cross, near Durham.

A.D. 1385, Richard II., being on an expedition against the Scots, was some time in York.

A.D. 1389, Richard II. again visited York, in order to effect a reconciliation between the clergy and laity of that city.

A.D. 1399, Henry of Bolingbroke, after landing at Ravensburg, in the East Riding, was met at Doncaster by several of his friends. Richard II. confined in Knaresborough and Leeds Castles previously to his mysterious death in Pontefract Castle.

A.D. 1405, the Archbishop of York with other distinguished noblemen formed a conspiracy against Henry IV., and caused 20,000 men to resort to his standard to York. The King sent down 30,000 men under the Earl of Westmoreland, who by means of flattery and intrigue induced that prelate and the Earl Marshal to dismiss their troops, upon which he caused them to be seized and beheaded. The King kept his Court at Ripon.

A.D. 1406, Henry IV., on his return from Scotland, witnessed a martial combat at York between two English and two foreign knights, the former of whom prevailed.

A.D. 1408, at Bramham Moor the forces of the Earl of Northumberland (the chief instrument in deposing Richard II. and raising up

Henry IV.) were defeated by Sir Thomas Rokeby, and the Earl himself slain. After this defeat Henry passed through York.

A.D. 1412, Henry V. and his Queen visited the shrine of St. John of Beverley at York, owing to the shrine having exuded blood all the day on which the Battle of Agincourt had been fought.

A.D. 1417, the Duke of Orleans confined a prisoner in Pontefract Castle by order of Henry V.

A.D. 1460, a bloody battle fought at Wakefield between Richard, Duke of York, and Margaret, Queen of Henry VI. The latter, at the head of 18,000 men, appeared unexpectedly before Sandal Castle, and tauntingly upbraided the Duke of York with being afraid to face a woman. He drew up his men on the green facing Wakefield, but, being surprised by an ambuscade, he and 1,800 of his men fell victims. The bloody Lord Clifford with more than savage ferocity stabbed the Earl of Rutland, a child of twelve years old, and cut off the Duke's head to present to the Queen.

A.D. 1461, at Towton, the English Pharsalia, March 29, took place the greatest battle ever fought in this country, between the Lancastrians, about 60,000 in number, and 40,000 Yorkists. The Lancastrians at length gave way, but, endeavouring to gain Tadcaster Bridge, so many fell into the small river Cock as quite filled it up, and the Yorkists went over their backs to pursue their brethren. The number slain was estimated at 36,776, and the immense effusion of blood among the snow, which at that time covered the ground, on the thaw ran down the furrows and ditches of the fields for two or three miles. Spofforth Castle laid waste by the victorious Edward IV.

A.D. 1464, Edward IV. arrived at York with a numerous army and most of his nobility, on their march against the Scots, French, and Northumbrians, who had united in favour of Henry. The armies meeting at Hexham, a battle ensued, in which Edward was again triumphant.

A.D. 1469, Edward IV. visited Doncaster, deprived Sir Ralph Grey of the Order of Knighthood, and beheaded several other Lancastrians.

A.D. 1471, Edward IV. landed at Ravensworth and marched to York, where, having sworn to preserve the liberties of the city and obey Henry's commands, the citizens opened to him the gates. No sooner had he performed this ceremony in the cathedral than he assumed the regal title and garrisoned the city.

A.D. 1483, Richard III. in September passed through Doncaster in his way to York.

A.D. 1536, at Scausby Lees the famous Aske encamped with 40,000 men during his rebellion.

A.D. 1541, Henry VIII. visited York.

A.D. 1548, an insurrection broke out at Seamer, promoted by the

parish clerk, under the pretence of reforming abuses in religion, but was soon suppressed.

A.D. 1570, Mary Queen of Scots removed from Tutbury to Sheffield Castle in custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

A.D. 1584, Mary Queen of Scots confined at Sheffield Manor House, in the custody of the same Earl.

A.D. 1603, April 16, James I. visited York on his way to take possession of the English Crown. In the June following his Queen and their two eldest children visited York, etc., on their way to London.

A.D. 1617, James entertained at Ripon and York on his way to Scotland.

A.D. 1633, Charles I. sumptuously entertained at York on his journey to Scotland, and also at Ripon.

A.D. 1639, on the breaking out of the Scotch rebellion Charles visited York, which he made the principal rendezvous of his army. The insurgents laid down their arms, and swore obedience to him; but in

A.D. 1640, they again entered England, upon the news of which Charles hastened to York, whither he was followed by Sir Jacob Astley with an army of 12,000 foot and 3,000 horse. He returned to London, however, without effecting anything. The Commissioners met at Ripon.

A.D. 1641, November 20, Charles came to York, on his way to Scotland.

A.D. 1642, Cawood Castle garrisoned for the King. Sir Thomas Glemham attacked Wetherby, but was twice repulsed by Sir Thomas Fairfax. In March, Charles removed his Court to York, where he was received with every token of attachment. From the resort of the Yorkshire nobility, etc., his Court assumed a considerable degree of splendour. The King left York in September, when the city was garrisoned by the Earl of Cumberland, and subsequently by the Earl of Newcastle. Hence he made sallies, and took Tadcaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, etc. A battle fought on Adwalton Moor between the Earl of Newcastle, who commanded the Royalists, and the Parliamentarians, in which the latter were totally defeated. Lord Fairfax and his son soon effected a junction of their forces at Bradford, but, being closely followed by Newcastle, he escaped with considerable loss to Leeds, whence he retreated to Hull. In this sally Lady Fairfax was taken prisoner, but was generously sent back by Newcastle in his own coach with an escort.

A.D. 1643, January 23, Sir T. Fairfax captured Leeds. Howley Hall stormed and plundered by the Parliamentarians. The Earl of Newcastle made Bowling Hall his headquarters, when he besieged Bradford so closely as to compel Fairfax to escape. An engagement at Seacroft between Fairfax with a detachment of the Parliamen-

tarians, and a large body of horse under Lord Goring, in which the latter gained a complete victory. In July, Thomson Manor House was taken by the Royalists, and soon after burnt. The Royalists erected a fort at Whitgift to prevent Hull during the siege from receiving supplies by water. Ripon taken for the Parliament by Sir Thomas Mauleverer. Henrietta Maria came to York, when Sir Hugh Cholmley, late Governor of Scarborough, joined the Queen's standard with 300 men.

A.D. 1644, Charles I. at Doncaster. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Lesley, and the Earl of Manchester, with an army of 40,000 men, commenced the Siege of York, but were by various schemes of the Royalists prevented from making a vigorous attack till June 15, when the siege was commenced with great vigour. Prince Rupert coming to its relief, the Parliamentarians retired to Marston Moor, whither Rupert followed them, and where, on July 2, a most dreadful battle was fought, which, as is too well known, terminated in favour of the Parliament. A few days previous to this battle Ripley Castle surrendered to the Parliament; and Prince Rupert, on his way to Marston, encamped on Bolton Bridge, and lodged at Denton Park, which he was only prevented from destroying by the sight of a portrait of John Fairfax, slain while defending Frankendale in the Palatinate, 1621. Colonel Lilburn besieged Tickhill Castle, of which he obtained possession in two days. In July, Cromwell's Norwich troop of horse were quartered at Killinghall. They had embroidered on their colours, "La troupe des Vierges," being raised by the voluntary subscription of the young ladies of Norwich. Cawood Castle surrendered to Sir John Meldrum. The Marquis of Newcastle and others, disgusted with the rash conduct of Rupert, left York and embarked for Hamburg. York was in consequence again besieged and taken. Sheffield Castle honourably surrendered to the Parliament on August 10, under Major-General Crawford. Lord Fairfax in November took Knaresborough. In December, Fairfax made himself master of the town of Pontefract, and about Christmas besieged the castle. The work of slaughter went regularly on till the arrival of Sir Marmaduke Langdale in January, 1645, who compelled the besiegers to retreat.

A.D. 1645, March 21, the Parliament obtained possession of the town of Pontefract, and after three months' incessant siege compelled the garrison to capitulate on June 20. In October Colonel Bonivant surrendered Sandal Magna Castle, after a siege of three weeks, to the Parliamentarian Colonel Overton. On December 20 Skipton Castle surrendered to the Parliament.

A.D. 1647, Colonel Rainsborough, lying at Doncaster with a large body of soldiers, was slain by stratagem of the Royalists. Pontefract Castle surrendered to General Lambert.

A.D. 1648, in the Red Hall, Leeds, Charles I. lodged, while in

the hands of the Scots, on his way from Newark to Newcastle. A maid-servant entreated him to exchange clothes and make his escape, but the unfortunate monarch refused. On June 6 Colonel Morrice, by stratagem, obtained possession of Pontefract Castle. In October Cromwell commenced the siege, which held out till the execution of Charles, January 30, when they proclaimed Charles II. and made a vigorous sally, but were compelled to surrender March 25, 1649.

A.D. 1650, Cromwell, on his way to Scotland in July, was received at York with a discharge of all the artillery.

A.D. 1660, Monk entered York with his army.

A.D. 1663, an insurrection took place in this Riding upon the reforming principles, etc. Their rendezvous in Farnley Wood being known, a body of troops surprised them, and took many prisoners.

A.D. 1688, the Protestant Militia of York attacked the Catholic partizans of James, seized the city gates, placed guards at each, and declared for the Prince of Orange.

A.D. 1689, the Duke of Wirtemburg, with a number of Danish soldiers amounting to 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, passed the winter in York and the adjoining villages.

A.D. 1746, the Prince of Hesse and William, Duke of Cumberland, after the famous Battle of Culloden, visited York on their return.

A.D. 1768, the King of Denmark visited York.

A.D. 1812, the misguided Luddites encountered a successful resistance in April at Liversedge in the person of Mr. William Cartwright, who defended his mill by a small garrison consisting only of himself, four of his workmen, and five soldiers against a host of assailants. S. T.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 595-602

EMINENT NATIVES.

Adams, Thomas, learned divine, Leeds, 1701.

Albert, Archbishop of York in 767, York (ob. 780).

Aram, Eugene, self-taught scholar, Ramsgill, 1704.*

Atkinson, Richard, Provost of Eton College in 1553, Ripley.

Balguy, John, learned and excellent divine, Sheffield, 1686.

Beaumont, George, merchant and benefactor to his native place, Darton (seventeenth century).

Bentley, Richard, celebrated critic and divine, Oulton, 1662.

Berkenhout, John, physician and miscellaneous writer, Leeds, 1730.

Bingham, Joseph, divine and antiquary, author of the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," Wakefield, 1668.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1759.

Bingley, Rev. William, author of "Animal Biography," Doncaster, 1774.

Bramhall, John, learned and loyal Archbishop of Armagh, Pontefract, about 1593.

Briggs, Henry, eminent mathematician, Halifax, 1556.

Brooke, John Charles, Somerset Herald, Highfield, 1748.

Brotherton, Thomas de, son of Edward I., Brotherton, 1300.

Burton, John, physician and learned antiquary, Ripon, 1697.

Burton, William, eminent physician, Wakefield (eighteenth century).

Calvert, James, learned Nonconformist divine, York (ob. 1698).

Cappe, Newcome, dissenting Socinian divine, Leeds, 1732.

Carr, John, architect, Horbury (ob. 1807).

Castleford, Thomas de, historian of Pontefract.

Cavendish, William, first Duke of Newcastle, Hansworth.

Cawthorne, James, agreeable poet, Sheffield, 1719.*

Clarkson, David, controversialist and Nonconformist divine, Bradford, 1622.

Clifford, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Skipton Castle, 1589.

Congreve, William, celebrated dramatic writer, Bardsey, 1670.†

Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome, York, 272.

Cook, James, celebrated circumnavigator, Marton, 1728.

Cooke, Alexander, celebrated divine, Kirk Beeston, 1564.

Cooke, Robert, disputant and divine, brother of Alexander, Kirk Beeston, 1550.

Craven, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London 1610, father of the first Earl Craven, Appletrewick.

Craven, Dr. William, divine and professor of Arabic, Gowthwaite Hall, 1731.

Cressey, Hugh Paulin, popish writer, Wakefield, 1605.

Darnley, Lord, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, Temple Newsham.

Deane, Edmund, physician and brother to the Bishop of Ossory, Saltonstall, 1572.

Dodsworth, Roger, industrious antiquary, Newton Grange, 1585.

Earle, John, Bishop of Salisbury, York, 1601.

Eusden, Lawrence, poet laureate and divine, Spofforth (ob. 1730).

Fairfax, Edward, demonologist and poet, Denton (ob. 1632).

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord, celebrated Parliamentarian, Denton, 1611.

Farrer, Robert, Bishop of St. Davids, and martyr, Esholt‡ (ob. 1555).

Ferne, Henry, Bishop of Chester, York 1602.

Fitzwilliam, William, eminent naval commander, and Earl of Southampton (ob. 1542).

* Or 1721, according to Nightingale.

† Some say native of Ireland; others of Staffordshire.

‡ Others at Halifax.

Fleming, Richard, founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, Crofton (ob. 1430-31).

Flour, Sir Robert, Lord Mayor of York in 1190, York.

Fothergill, Anthony, learned physician and author, Sedbergh, 1732-33.

Fothergill, Marmaduke, pious and learned, but eccentric divine, York, 1652.

Fountain, Richard, benefactor to his native place, Linton (ob. 1721).

Frobisher, Sir Martin, enterprising navigator, Doncaster (ob. 1594).

Gent, Thomas, antiquary, and eccentric author and printer, York, 1691.

Gheast, Edmund, Bishop of Salisbury, Allerton (ob. 1576).

Gibson, William, eccentric physician, Sand Hall, Halifax.

Green, John, Bishop of Lincoln, Bewerley, 1706.

Halfpenny, Joseph, superior artist, Bishopthorpe, 1748.

Harrison, John, inventor of a time-keeper to ascertain the longitude at sea, etc., Foulby, 1693.

Hartley, David, eminent physician and metaphysician, Illingworth, 1705.

Hatfield, William de, second son of Edward III., Hatfield.

Henry I., King of England, Selby, 1070.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, celebrated traveller, York (ob. 1681).

Hill, Dr. Joseph, divine and lexicographer, Bramley, 1625.

Holgate, Robert, Archbishop of York, Hemsworth.

Hollis, Thomas, benefactor to his native town, Sheffield.

Holmes, George, learned antiquary, Skipton, 1662.

Holmes, Vice-Admiral, gallant officer, York (ob. 1558).

Hoole, Charles, schoolmaster of considerable note, Wakefield, 1610.

Hopton, John, Bishop of Norwich in 1554, Blake Hall.

Hoveden, Roger de, faithful historian, (living 1204).

Hulme, Joseph, eminent physician, Little Horton, 1714.

Hunter, Alexander, eminent physician, York, 1733.

Jackson, John, learned philosopher and divine, Sensey, 1686.

Johnson, Thomas, botanist, who published the first Catalogue of Plants in England, Selby (ob. 1644).

Killingbeck, John, learned and benevolent divine, Hedingley, 1649.

Lacy, John, dramatic writer, Doncaster (ob. 1681).

Lake, John, loyal Bishop of Chichester, Halifax, 1624.

Lister, Sir Matthew, eminent physician, Thornton (ob. 1657).

Lodge, William, engraver, Leeds, 1649.

Lowther, Sir William, Justice of the Peace, Leeds.

Margetson, James, Archbishop of Armagh, Drighlington (ob. 1678).

Marre, John de, Carmelite and opponent of Wickliffe, Marr (ob. 1407).

Metcalf, John, called "Blind Jack of Knaresborough," a self-taught surveyor of roads, Knaresborough, 1717.

Middleton, Dr. Conyers, learned divine, York, 1683.

Monckton, Sir Philip, General, loyalist, and High Sheriff of County York in 1669, Heck.

Montague, Elizabeth, learned and ingenious lady, York, 1720.

Monteigne, George, Archbishop of York, son of a farmer, York, (ob. 1628).

Morton, Thomas, learned Bishop of Durham, York, 1564.

Nayler, James, remarkable quaker, Ardsley near Wakefield, 1616.

Oglethorpe, Owen, Bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, Newton Kyme.

Oley, Barnabas, President of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Thorpe (ob. 1686).

Pettyt, William, keeper of the Records in the Tower, Storithes, 1636.

Petyt, Silvester, great benefactor, Storithes in Hazlewood.

Plantagenet, Richard, Earl of Cumberland, Conisborough.

Poole, Matthew, learned annotator on the Scriptures, York, 1624.

Porteus, Beilby, eminent Bishop of London, York, 1731.

Potter, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, and celebrated antiquary, critic, etc., Wakefield, 1674.

Priestley, Joseph, eminent philosopher, Fieldhead, near Birstall, 1733.

Proctor, Thomas, first sculptor of the English school, Settle.

Radcliffe, John, eccentric and popular physician, Wakefield, 1650.

Ramsden, Jesse, excellent optician and mechanist, Halifax, 1735.

Richardson, Richard, physician, botanist, and antiquary, Bierley Hall.

Robertson, Thomas, eminent grammarian, Wakefield (ob. 1560).

Robinson, Matthew, Lord Rokeby, York, 1713.

Robinson, Thomas, eminent divine, Wakefield, 1749.

Roebuck, John, eminent physician and great benefactor to Scotland, Sheffield, 1719.*

Romane, John, Archbishop of York in 1285, York.

Sanderson, Robert, learned Bishop of Lincoln, Rotherham, 1587.

Saville, Sir Henry, learned traveller, Bradley, 1549.

Saunderson, Nicolas, blind professor of mathematics, Thurlstone, 1682.

Saxton, Christopher, chorographer, Leeds.

Saxton, Peter, uncouth puritanical divine, Bramley, about 1586.

Scott, Thomas, Archbishop of York, Rotherham (ob. 1500).

Sharp, John, Archbishop of York, Bradford, 1644.

Shipton, Mother, the famous Yorkshire sibyl, Knaresborough, 1487.

* Others say 1729.

Smeaton, John, builder of Eddystone lighthouse, Austhorpe, 1724.

Stapylton, Sir Robert, poet and dramatist, Carleton (ob. 1669).

Stock, Richard, eminent puritan divine, York (ob. 1626).

Swinburne, Henry, law-writer, York (ob. 1620).

Thompson, Sir Henry, Lord Mayor of York, York (ob. 1692).

Thoresby, Ralph, eminent and learned antiquary, Leeds, 1658.

Tillotson, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Haughend, 1630.

Tilson, Henry, unfortunate Bishop of Elphin, Halifax, 1576.

Tonge, Ezreel, D.D., first discoverer of the Popish Plot temp. Charles II. (ob. 1680).

Waldby, Robert, Archbishop of York in 1396, York.

Walker, Obadiah, learned divine, Worsbrough, 1616.

Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, York, 1055.

Watkinson, Henry, excellent civilian, Leeds.

Wilkinson, Henry, Nonconformist, Adwick, 1616.

Wilson, Benjamin, eminent painter and imitator of Rembrandt, Leeds (flourished 1760).

Wilson, Richard, Bishop of Meath (living 1512).

Wintringham, Sir Clifton, celebrated physician and author, York, 1710.

Woodhead, Abraham, most ingenious writer of the Roman Catholic party, Meltham, 1608.

Wray, Thomas, D.D., divine, Low Bentham (ob. 1778).

Zouch, Thomas, learned and amiable divine, Sandal Magna, 1737.

Miscellaneous Remarks.

At Abberford is a farmhouse, said to have been formerly the occasional retreat of the notorious Nevison, who here baited his favourite mare on his rapid journey from London to York.

At Aldburgh, the ancient Isurium, innumerable Roman remains have been discovered of almost every description. On the outside of the wall of the vestry of the church is a figure of Mercury, and in the churchyard a gravestone with a half-length figure of a woman in a Saxon habit cut in relievo.

At Alwoodby resided Sir Gervase Clifton, the noted baronet who outdid Henry VIII. in the number of his wives; for, whereas that King had wedded three Kates, two Nans, and one dear Jane, this baronet had three honourables, three right worshipfuls, and one well-beloved wife. He died 1666.

At Aston died, in 1797, the Rev. W. Mason, the poet, who was presented to the living by his patron, the Earl of Holderness.

At Attercliffe were educated, under Mr. Jollie, a dissenting minister; Saunderson, the blind professor; Bowes, the Irish Chancellor; and Archbishop Secker.

At Bardsey Grange occasionally resided, and at last died, Francis Thorpe, the tyrannical Baron of the Exchequer.

In Barnbrough church a rude painting commemorates "a serious conflict that once took place between a man and a wild cat," which proved fatal to both.

Barwick-in-Elmet was a seat of the Kings of Northumberland, founded by the great Edwin.

At Howley Hall, Batley, as tradition reports, Rubens visited Lord Saville, and painted for him a view of Pontefract; and here Archbishop Usher condescended to assume the disguise of a Jesuit, in order to try the controversial talents of Robert Cooke, the learned Vicar of Leeds.

At Bierley was erected the second hot-house in the North of England. Here is also one of the first cedars of Libanus planted in England, and a modern Druidical circle, the fallacy of which, if posterity were uninformed of its real history, might be unperceived.

At Bolton, where Sir Ralph Pudsey sheltered his persecuted Sovereign, Henry VI., after the Battle of Hexham, are still preserved a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon, which the unfortunate monarch left behind.

At Bracewell, in the remains of an old house still existing, is an apartment called the "King's Parlour," undoubtedly one of the retreats of Henry VI.

At Bradford Free Grammar School was educated Dr. John Sharp, Archbishop of York.

Brook House Farm pays yearly a snowball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.

Calverley is memorable for affording the plot of the "Yorkshire Tragedy," ascribed to Shakespeare.

In the library of Cannon Hall is the bow of Little John, the famous outlaw.

Two farms in Carlcotes pay the one a right hand and the other a left hand glove yearly.

The summit of Castleberg Rock once formed the gnomen of a rude but magnificent sundial, the shadow of which, passing over some gray-stones upon its side, marked the time to the inhabitants of Settle—an instrument more ancient than the dial of Ahaz.

At Cawood the celebrated Wolsey was arrested by the Earl of Northumberland. Here died Archbishops Greenfield 1315, Melton 1340, Bowes 1423, Rotherham 1500, Mathews, and Monteigne—the last in 1628.

At Clare Hill in Saxon times was held the Gemote, or assembly of the people of this Wapentake.

At Cowthorpe is an enormous oak-tree, the branches of which, previous to 1718, extended its shade over half an acre. It measures in circumference 60 feet near the ground.

At Denton Castle died the celebrated Lord Fairfax, November 12, 1671.

In Dewsbury Chapel lies interred the unfortunate Henry Tilson, Bishop of Elphin.

At Doncaster resided Mr. Edward Miller, oragnist and historian of his native town. This gentleman has the credit of having drawn from obscurity the extraordinary genius Herschel.

At Ferry Fryston, in 1822, was dug up a massive stone coffin, containing the bones of a strong athletic man, who had evidently been beheaded; these remains are supposed to be those of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded 1321.

The remains of Fountains Abbey, when entire, must have covered near 12 acres of ground.

Gisburn Park is remarkable for a herd of wild cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once existed in the great forest of Lancashire. In the house is a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely, with the expressive word "Now" on the canvass, alluding to his peremptory order for the immediate execution of the King.

At Greenhead Benjamin Haigh Allen, Esq., erected a handsome Gothic Church at his sole expense, which was consecrated in 1819, thus reviving the spirit of devotion and liberality which pervaded our ancestors previous to the reign of the church-destroying Henry.

At Halifax the "Gibbet Law" has been long discontinued. From this machine the guillotine in France seems to have been copied. The Earl of Morton introduced it into Scotland, and suffered by it himself in 1582. In the gaol belonging to the lord of the manor is preserved the gibbet axe. The celebrated Daniel De Foe here wrote his "Robinson Crusoe," "De Jure Divino," etc.

Of Halton Gill was curate that singular character Mr. Wilson, author of the scarce tract, entitled, "The Man in the Moon."

At Hampole resided Richard Role, a hermit who made one of the first attempts to translate the Bible after the Conquest, and died 1349.

Harewood Church contains the relics of the virtuous judge Sir William Gascoigne.

At Hooton Roberts Hall the great Earl of Strafford resided.

At Billinge near Horsforth was found, about 1780, a beautiful British torque of pure gold.

At Little Horton resided Abraham Sharpe, the indefatigable mathematician.

Kettlewell was nearly destroyed by a flood in 1686.

At Kirkheaton Churchyard is a gigantic yew-tree six centuries old.

At Kirklees was buried the renowned Robin Hood.

Of Kirk Sandal was rector John Rokeby, Archbishop of Dublin.

At Knaresborough died John Metcalfe, aged ninety-three. Although he lost his sight in his infancy he was a tolerable proficient in music, a well-known guide over the forest, a common carrier, a builder of bridges, a contractor for making roads, and a player at whist!

At Ledsham was interred the charitable Lady Elizabeth Hastings, where is a handsome monument to her memory.

In Leeds Church is a beautiful cenotaph by Flaxman to the memory of Captains Walker and Beckett, who fell at Talavera, July 28, 1809, erected at an expense of £600. The plumage in the half-expanded wings of the mourning Victory is singularly fine. At the Grammar School were educated Sir Thomas Kerrison, Judge of King's Bench; Bishop Wilson of Bristol; Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary; John Berkenhout, the naturalist; Dean Milner, and many other learned divines, etc. Samuel Pullen, Archbishop of Tuam, was first master; Samuel Brooke, the epigrammatist, was also master. The Red House was the first built of brick temp. Charles I.

At Liversedge the Rev. Hammond Robertson, M.A., has lately built and endowed a church.

At Newby Hall is the best private collection of ancient marbles in the kingdom. Here is the esteemed Barberini Venus.

Newhall was the favourite seat of Edward Fairfax, the celebrated poet; here he led a retired life, and here he died about 1632.

At Snydall, in Normanton, died, in 1669, the celebrated James Torre, Esq., whose MS. collections of the ecclesiastical antiquities of this county stand unrivalled.

At Oswinthorpe resided Oswin the Northumbrian King.

In Owton is Robin Hood's Well.

At Pontefract, that indefatigable antiquary, Dr. Johnson, resided during the greatest part of his life.

Ribstone is remarkable for being the place where that delicious apple called the "Ribstone pippin" was first cultivated in this kingdom.

Of Rippenden was minister the industrious and faithful antiquary Mr. Watson.

At Ripon are many sepulchral memorials to the principal families in the neighbourhood, among which is a beautiful one to W. Weddell, Esq., of Newly, taken from the Lanthorne of Demosthenes at Athens. In the Chapter-house are several paintings on wooden panels well executed, representing sixteen persons connected with the throne of England, and some antique curiosities found in different parts of the fabric.

At Sandal Castle Richard III. resided some time after his accession.

At Sandbeck is a portrait of the incorruptible patriot, Sir George Saville, in a sitting posture, with a map of the Calder before him.

In Saxton Church and Churchyard were interred the Earl of Westmoreland, Lords Clifford and Dacre, and many of the unfortunate victims at the memorable Battle of Towton, 1461.

At Sedbergh Free Grammar School was educated Dr. Williams.

Scrooby was a favourite hunting-seat of Archbishop Savage temp. Henry VII., and the occasional residence of Cardinal Wolsey.

At Sheffield occasionally resided Dr. Buchan, author of "Domestic Medicine." At the Manor House Wolsey stayed some days in his journey from Cawood, and there was seized with his last sickness. In St. Peter's Church was interred, in 1700, William Walker, the supposed executioner of Charles (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1767, p. 548), and here is a monument to the Rev. J. Wilkinson, Vicar, and the "first attempt of Chantrey to chisel marble!" In the Shrewsbury Chapel are interred many members of that illustrious family.

In Sowerby Chapel is a statue of Archbishop Tillotson, erected in compliance with the will of his grand-niece.

At Studley Royal the tapestry is so excellent that its figures almost rival the finest efforts of the pencil. The pleasure-grounds rank amongst the first in the kingdom.

At Swinton are two farms which annually change their parish from Mexborough to Wath-upon-Dearn alternately.

Of Thorne was rector Abraham de la Prynne, F.R.S., and here he died.

To Wakefield Free Grammar School the world is indebted for the scholastic erudition of Dr. Bentley, Archbishop Potter, Doctors Ratcliffe and Zouch, and the Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of "Origines Ecclesiasticæ."

At Warmsworth the celebrated George Fox and his friends held their meetings at the first rise of the Quakers.

Wentworth House has many splendid apartments adorned with an excellent collection of pictures from the pencils of Guido, Caracci, Titian, Vandyck, Luca Giordano, Poussin, West, etc. From out of the bosom of the majestic woods rises a graceful Ionic column, erected by the late Marquis of Rockingham to commemorate the acquittal of his gallant friend Admiral Keppel. The beautiful mausoleum erected in honour of the Marquis of Rockingham is 90 feet high. It contains a full-length of the noble patriot, surrounded by busts of eight of his great political friends, Fox, Burke, Sir George Savile, W. Frederick Montague, etc.

Wharncliffe is famous for being the scene of the old ballad of "The Dragon of Wantley," and a cleft in the rock is now called the "Dragon's Den."

In Whitkirk Church is an inscription to John Smeaton, the builder of the Eddystone Lighthouse.

In Woodkirk Church was interred Christopher Saxton, the first English Chorographer.

At York the vile Caracalla murdered his brother Geta with his own hands, caused 20,000 soldiers to be put to death, then married his mother-in-law, etc. Here Constantius was apotheosized, and his son Constantine the Great invested with the purple robe. Here have been found numerous Roman antiquities, urns, statues, penates, sepulchres, coins, historic sepulchres, etc., all proving the great importance of this city in the time of the Romans. Amongst the Archbishops we find the names of St. John of Beverley, St. William, Wolsey, Herring, etc. The screen dividing the choir of the Cathedral from the nave is adorned with a series of statues from William I. to Henry VI. inclusive. From a discovery made by Dean Finch, it appears, on pulling down an opposite screen at the east end, that tapestry was sometimes used to adorn screens. The east window "surpasses all that pen can describe or pencil portray," presenting in 117 compartments an illustration of nearly the whole of Scripture history. The inner vestry contains many objects of curiosity, amongst which are Ulphus's horn, an antique chair, and a superb pastoral staff. In the wall of All Saints Church is a curious piece of Roman sculpture, undoubtedly a monument of conjugal affection. The steeple has some Roman bricks mixed with the grit and pebbles. In St. George's Churchyard were interred the remains of Richard Turpin, the notorious highwayman, executed in 1739. In Petergate resided the eccentric printer and author Thomas Gent, who here died May 19, 1708, aged 87. The Threatre for many years was under the management of the eccentric Tate Wilkinson. From the St. Nicholas Priory Church the curious old porch now at St. Margaret's was removed. In the Churchyard of St. Olave lie the remains of Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, who published several works on the Antiquities of York. S. T.

[1826, *Part II.*, *pp.* 601, 602.]

EMINENT NATIVES (*the native Riding unknown*).

Alcuinus, Albinus Flaccus, learned divine and pupil of Bede (ob. 804).

Arden, R. Pepper, Lord Alvanley (ob. 1804).

Barton, Robert, poet laureate and public orator at Oxford (ob. 1310).

Fawkes, Francis, poet and miscellaneous writer, 1721.

Fisher, John, Jesuitical writer and controversialist (living 1641).

Garth, Sir Samuel, celebrated poet and physician (ob. 1719).

Geree, John, Puritanical divine, 1600.

Grey, Dr. Zachary, divine and miscellaneous writer, about 1687.

Hall, John, humorous writer, and the "Eugenius" of Sterne, 1718.

Kent, William, distinguished painter and architect (ob. 1748).

Mason, William, ingenious poet and divine (ob. 1797).

Parsons, John, learned physician, 1742.
Sharp, Dr. Thomas, learned divine, son of the Archbishop (ob. 1758).
Sharpe, Dr. Gregory, learned divine, 1713.
Stubbs, Henry, divine (flourished 1630).
Wasse, Joseph, learned scholar, 1672.
Wentworth, Thomas, great Lord Strafford (beheaded 1641).
Wingate, Edmund, arithmetician, 1593.

Tour in Yorkshire.

[1820, *Part I., pp.* 419-421.]

At the entrance of Tadcaster is a bridge over the wharf, which is the boundary of the jurisdiction of the City of York called "the Ainstey," and including the conservancy of this river, as also of part of the Humber, the Ouse, the Derwent, the Dar, and the Ayr. The bridge is reported to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle, and it is principally striking as affording by its elevation a good view of the town and its environs.

The Church, standing on the bank of the river, is a small edifice, and in general the appearance of the place scarcely affords any indication of its ancient importance; but it has indisputable pretensions to the rank of a Roman station, and was called Calcaria, from the limestone quarries in its neighbourhood, which, to the present time, have continued to supply the whole district with materials for building, and a useful substance for manuring the land.

At Tadcaster the road from York is divided into three branches, that on the right-hand leading to Skipton, that on the left to Ferry Bridge and Doncaster, and the central one to Leeds.

Pursuing my route from Tadcaster towards Sherburn, I had a good view of the family seat of the Vavasours, who have enjoyed considerable possessions here for many centuries, one of them being summoned to Parliament by writ, in the reign of Edward I., as descended from the ancient Kings of Northumberland.

Sherburn, whose Saxon origin is indicated in its name, has lost all its ancient dignity; its buildings are mean and irregular, and its little church only remarkable for having been erected out of the remains of a royal palace which once belonged to King Athelstan. There is, however, a hospital, and a free Grammar School, which latter sends exhibitioners to St. John's College, Cambridge.

In the fields near the road between Sherburn and Ferry Bridge, I noticed the cultivation of teazles, here employed for the purpose of dressing woollen cloth, the staple manufacture of this part of Yorkshire. Towards the east the country is so well wooded that it has the appearance of a forest, but in various directions are pleasing views, interspersed with villages, corn-fields, and beautiful meadows.

About six miles from Sherburn, past two very pleasant lodges, connected by handsome iron gates, the approach to a seat of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., near the village of Brotherton, remarkable in history for its castle, to which Queen Eleanor retired, on being taken in labour whilst she was enjoying the diversion of hunting; and where was born Thomas, thence denominated de Brotherton, afterwards created by his father, King Edward I., Marshal of England—so says Camden. But Hume mentions Thomas, who was Earl of Norfolk and Mareschal of England, as the son of Edward's second Queen, Margaret of France, and not of Eleanor; and yet, especially in another place, says that Edward having compelled the Constable and Mareschal, Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who held these high offices by hereditary right, to resign them into his hands, bestowed the office of Mareschal upon Thomas de Brotherton, his second son; and it is generally admitted that he had four sons, besides eleven daughters, by his first Queen.

At Ferry Bridge, the River Ayr, which, having received the waters of the Calder higher up, is a considerable stream, makes a remarkable flexure in its course, and affords a very pleasing addition to the scenery around, being covered with vessels, whose white sails enliven the prospect most agreeably.

One mile beyond Ferrybridge, on a hill, and close to the turnpike road, is a very large square stone, apparently the foundation of an ancient cross; and at the descent to Pontefract, a deep ravine has been cut through the solid rock, and has acquired the denomination of Nevison's Leap from the following remarkable tradition:

Nevison, a highwayman, noted about the middle of the last century for the number and audacity of his depredations, and famous for having ridden from London to York on one horse, a distance of 200 miles, in twenty hours, having committed a robbery near Pontefract, was closely pursued; and in order to effect his escape, desperately leaped across this road where the rock is cut through to the greatest depth, and thus eluding his followers, for that time made his escape; but afterwards was apprehended, convicted, and executed at York.

Not far from Nevison's Leap are the remains of a mansion house, the property of the Earl of Harewood, who inherited a considerable estate, in the neighbourhood of which the "New Hall," as it is still called, forms a part.

An old gateway, upon which is a coat of arms, reputed to have been borne by an Earl of Kingston, and having for supporters two talbots, leads into a court, and on the opposite side is the principal entrance to the house, which has also the figure of a talbot over the door, and the date 1591.

The apartments are lofty and spacious. In the upper story one of them seems to be near 90 feet long, and the roof of the building

is covered with lead, and commands an extensive prospect over the neighbouring country.

The approach to Pontefract, or, as it is more commonly pronounced, Pomfret, is very striking. On an eminence are still visible the ponderous fragments of its old castle. Pieces of massive walls and broken arches are here and there interspersed amongst shrubs and briars, and on the opposite side of the road are the remains of the ancient parish church, with its beautiful tower, fast falling to decay. The attention of the traveller thus powerfully arrested, his imagination takes its flight from these nodding ruins to those early ages when the fierce conflicts of rival princes or of haughty chieftains levelled alike the proud fortress and the sacred fane.

Pontefract was anciently—that is, by the Saxons—called Kirby, but acquired its more modern name from the Normans. Hildebert Lacy having been presented by the Conqueror with the possessions here formerly holden by Alric, a Saxon, is said to have built the castle which passed by inheritance to the Earls of Lancaster, by whom it was considerably augmented, and is reported to have been of great importance as a military post and very magnificent as a residence. . . . VIATOR.

Yorkshire Notes.

[1798, *Part I., pp.* 103, 104.]

KIRKBY-MOORSIDE.—Extract from the register of burials, 1687: "April 17th Gorges vilaus, Lord dooke of bookingham."

A copy of a letter from the Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, to a friend, was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, part i., p. 203, saying that the Earl passed through Kirkby-Moorside, and attended (accidentally) the Duke's last moments; that he died April 15, 1687; and, having no person to direct his funeral, the Earl being obliged to pursue his journey, he engaged — Gibson, Esq. (a gentleman of fortune at Welburne, near Kirkby-Moorside) to see him decently interred. There is no stone, nor even any traditional account left (1797) whether he was buried in the church or churchyard. The house in which he died is occupied by a shop-keeper, and the room is shown to strangers.

SCARBOROUGH.—Lord Clarendon says "that Sir John Lawson was of Yorkshire, near Scarborough, and of that rank of people who are bred to the sea from their cradle. He was in all the actions performed by Blake and in all the battles which Cromwell fought with the Dutch. He served Charles II. with equal fidelity, and performed to his death all that would be expected from a brave and honest man."* Tradition says that Sir John Lawson was a native of Scarborough; his daughters resided in a house (now standing, 1797), which belonged to him, near the Quay; and to the poor

* "Life and Continuation of Lord Clarendon's History," 8vo, vol. ii., p. 508.

of Scarborough he bequeathed £100, as appears from a tablet of benefactors in the church. Gent* says that Sir John Lawson was a native of Hull; but how can this assertion be reconciled with the above?

HACKNESS.—Sir James Jonstone, who married a niece of the Rev. Dr. Scots, Rector of Simonburne, is building (1797) an elegant mansion in this truly romantic situation.

INGLEBY MANOR, IN CLEVELAND.—Extracts from the parish register:

1574. Mary Eure, daughter of William Lord Eure, baptized.
1591. Right Honourable Lady Margaret Eure, buried.
1593. Right Honourable William Lord Eure, buried.

Sir David Foulis, K.B., cofferer to Prince Henry and Prince Charles (afterwards King Charles I.) purchased the manor and seat of Ingleby of the Lord Eure. It has continued since that time the residence of the Foulis family. D. R.

Yorkshire Monumental Inscriptions.

[1864, *Part I., pp.* 93, 94.]

Sir,—I send you some Yorkshire monumental inscriptions, which have either not appeared in print before, or have been rendered so imperfectly as to make the preservation of accurate transcripts in your pages desirable. EDWARD PEACOCK.

FLAMBOROUGH.

No. I.

On a brass plate on the south side of the chancel, affixed to the wall:

"Here lieth Marmaduke, Cunstable of fflaynborght, Knyght,
Who made advento' into ffrance for the right of the same,
Passed ouer with King Edwarde the fouriht y't noble Knight,
And also with noble king herre the seuinth of that name
He was at Barwik at the winnying of the same,
And by Ky'g Edward chosy' Captey' there first of any one,
And rewllid & gouernid ther his tyme without blame;
But for all this, as ye se, he lieth vnder this stone.

"At brankisto' feld, where the Kyng of Scottys was slayne,
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene,
With the gode duke of Northefolke yt iorney he hay tayn,
And coragely avancid hy'self emo'g other there & then,
The Kn'g beyng i' ffrance with gret nombre of y'glesh me',
He nothyng hedyng his age ther but jeopde hy' as on
With his sonnes brothe' saruantt' and kynnismen;
But now, as ye se, he lyeth under this stone.

"But now all thes tryumphes ar passed & set on syde,
for all wordly joyes they wull not long endure,

* "History of Hull."

They are sowne passed and away dothe glyde,
And who that puttith his trust i' the' I call hy' most u'sure,
for when deth stricketh he sparith no creature,
Nor giueth no warny'g, but takith the' by one & one,
And now he abydyth godis mercy & hath no other socure;
ffor as ye se hym here he lieth vnder this stone.

"I pray you my kynsme' louers and frendis all
To pray to oure Lord Jhesu to have marcy af my soull."

This inscription has been several times printed, but always very inaccurately. I believe its earliest appearance was in your own pages, A.D. 1753 (vol. xxiii., p. 456). The person who communicated it to you says that he read it with "difficulty, occasioned by the antique language, the odd spelling, and strange characters"; he has, however, managed to make a far less unfaithful copy than his followers in recent days. (See Prickett's "History of Bridlington," 1835, p. 125; or Allen's "Yorkshire.") Unfortunately, your copyist made no memorandum as to the part of the church in which he saw the inscription. It appears from his note that it was then attached to a tomb near to which was one of those striking emblems of mortality, an anatomy or skeleton partly vested in grave-clothes. This has probably perished, for I saw no trace of it when I visited the church on the 11th of last July. A wood carving, evidently removed from another part of the building, at present surmounts the brass; it consists of a shield bearing: Quarterly, gules and vaire, a bend or—Constable of Flamborough; impaling, Or, a chevron gules, a canton ermine—Stafford of Grafton.

No. II.

A mural monument at the east end of the south aisle:

"D.O.M.S.

"Vnderneath heer lieth entombed the Body of that Learned and not lesse Pious Gentleman, Walter Strickland, Esquire; borne at Boynton in ye year of ovr Lord MDLXXXXVIIJ, and Deceased ye 1° Nouember in ye year MDCLXXI. He was Married to Anna, sole Daughter and Heiresse unto Sr Charles Morgan, that Famous Coronell Gouernor of Berg-op-Zoone in Braband, but had no issue by her, yet such was her Loue to his worth that she freely gaue two Thousand Pounds for his purchasing of the Lordship of Flamborrough, & since his Death has at her proper cost & charges erected this monument to His endeared memory."

Arms: Gules, a chevron between three crosses patée argent; on a canton ermine a buck's head erased sable, a crescent for difference. Crest: a turkey-cock argent.

Walter Strickland was Ambassador from the English Commonwealth to the United Provinces. I have not seen the date of his marriage, but it probably took place in 1650, for on December 27 of that year a Bill was brought into Parliament for the naturalization of Dame Anne Morgan, wife of Walter Strickland, Esq. ("Com. Jour.," vi. 515).

RUDSTONE, NEAR BRIDLINGTON.

This church has been recently restored; the gravestones, if there were any, removed. There is said to have been some ancient stained-glass, but none is now visible. An enormous monolith stands in the churchyard near to the north-east angle of the chancel; it is about 25 feet high, of a greenish tint, and richly clad with lichen. (See a not very accurate sketch of it in Higgins's "Celtic Druids," lxxiv.)

Two monumental brasses are in the possession of the sexton; they were removed from their proper resting-place during the recent alterations:

No. III.

"Pray for the soules of sir Willm co'stable, of carethorp, knyght, sone of sir Rob. co'stable of flabrught, knyght, Jayne his Wif, on of ye harres of Thomas fulthorp, of tu'stal, i' ye co'ntie of durray, wch Sir Willm died XXV day of ye moneth July & yere of or lord god MCCCCCXXVJ ye said Jayne ye day of moneth of in yere of or lord MCCCCC ."

These dates have never been filled up.

No. IV.

"Here lyeth Katherine Constable, Daughter of Edward Hutchinson, of Wikeham Abby, Esq'r, wife of John Constable, of Carthorp, Esq'r. She was borne June the 20th, 1640, and Dyed June the 12th, 1677.

"Tho Man Eboraci Sculpsit."

This is an early instance of a monument-maker's signature, and the only memorial, as far as I know, of the artist.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

On a slab in the choir:

No. V.

"Here lyeth Tho'as dilton (*sic*), thrise mayor of kingston upon hull, marchante of the staple & . . venterer, who dyed ye iiij day of January an'o d'm'ni 1590, in ye faith of chr'ste & ful hope of ye resurrectio' to lyfe eternal.

"This Tho' Dalton (*sic*) first Maried Ann Walker, Widow, by who' he had no children, & after maried Ann Tirwhit, Daughter to Sr Rob: Tirwhit, of Ketlbie, Knight, & by her had six sonnes and thre Davghter (*sic*), vidz., Rob:, John, William, Phillip, Edw:, and Tho:, Ann, Eliz:, and Svsanna. He was wise, honest & Bovntifvll. He died, beinge of the age of 74, in the fear of god & love of all good men, whose death the poore much lamented."

The earlier part of this inscription is engraved in the stone around its margin; the latter on a brass-plate above the heads of one male and two female figures incised in the stone.

The Seat of the Slingsbys, near York.

[1863, *Part I., pp.* 487-490.]

I some time since paid a visit to the Red House, once the seat of the gallant cavalier, Sir Henry Slingsby, who was beheaded by Crom-

well, and whose Memoirs have been edited by Sir Walter Scott.* A brief account of its present state may interest your readers, particularly as illustrating passages in Sir Henry's Diary.

The house is situated on the southern bank of the River Ouse (about seven miles north-east of York), and a little below the point of the junction of the Nid with the Ouse. The scenery in this neighbourhood is very beautiful, and there is much old grass-land, which gives it a very park-like appearance; and near Red House are some old oaks, said to have been planted by Sir Henry Slingsby. The house has a most venerable appearance, covered as it is with ivy, and the chapel near it, which is a very interesting building, is clothed with the same verdure. The part of the house which faces the river has stone mullions in the late Gothic windows which compose its upper part, but is built of brick of a very red appearance, though somewhat modified by age, from which no doubt it takes its name. It was acquired (together with Scagglethorp) by Francis Slingsby, Esq., the grandfather of Sir Henry, of Robert Oughtred, Esq., about 1562. It ceased to be the family residence about the middle of the last century, and the late baronet, Sir Thomas Slingsby, son of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, caused the greater part of it to be pulled down. The parts now remaining are one-half of the front of the house, the chapel, the summer-house, and two pillars of a gateway with a very elegant ornament on the top of each, said to be the work of Inigo Jones; there was another pair, which have been removed, and now stand at the entrance gateway into Scriven Park. This house was built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, except the chapel, which was built by that gentleman's father. In the part of the front of Red House still remaining is the room in which the King slept in 1633, on his progress to Scotland. The canopy of the bed is still preserved; it is of blue damask (the colour discharged with age or re-dyed), worked with worsted, in the same manner as the cloth of the communion-table mentioned by Sir Henry in his Diary as being the work of Lady Slingsby, and is probably also her work. On the occasion of King Charles's visit a race was run on Acomb Moor, and Sir Henry's horse won the plate, and at its death Sir Henry placed over it an inscription relating the circumstance as follows:

"He Did Win the Plate, on Achomb-Moor, The King Being There, 1633."

At a small distance, where the west front stood, is the place where some ages before stood the ancient mansion of the Oughtreds. The site is 50 yards by 25 yards, and it is encompassed by a wide and deep

* "Original Memoirs, written during the Great Civil War, being the Life of Sir Henry Slingsby." (Edinburgh, 1806.) The "Diary of Sir Henry Slingsby" was published in 1836 by the Rev. Daniel Parsons, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, and a pedigree of the Slingsbys will be found in the "Visitation of the County of York," 1665-66, by Dugdale. Published by the Surtees Society, 1859, p. 228.

moat. In the middle of this area is a full-sized mutilated figure of a horse, in a recumbent posture, cut in stone by Andrew Karne, a Dutch statuary. The chapel is still in complete repair. When a great part of the house was pulled down it became necessary to face the west front of the chapel anew with brick, in consequence of some beams having been fixed into the old brickwork, and this occasioned some alteration in the casing of the doorway. What is now the casing was once the door-case to one of the entrances into the house. Over the doorway is now the inscription which, when Mr. Hargrove saw it, stood on the south front:

"Pro Termino Vitæ, Sic Nos Non Nobis."

When the house was pulled down, the great staircase that stood in the house was removed into the chapel, and it now serves to lead up to the gallery over the ante-chapel, and to a small muniment-room which projects into the chapel on the south. It is ornamented, in the manner Sir Henry describes, with the crests of his friends on the balusters. They are as follows, all in their proper heraldic colours:

1. A wyvern seiant sable, holding a fleur-de-lys; the crest of Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, from whose house Sir Henry had descent through his grandmother.
2. An eagle displayed azure—Bethell.
3. A talbot seiant argent—Stapylton.
4. A cock gules, armed and combed or—Vavasour.
5. A stag's head or (the attires are broken off)—Belasyse, Viscount Fauconberg.
6. An owl argent—Savile.
7. A wyvern gules—Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

On the landing-pace at the head of the staircase:

1. (Gone.)
2. A cock or—Ingram.
3. An otter seiant argent—Waterton.
4. A phœnix argent rising out of flames gules—Fenwick.

On one of the columns of the monument of Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle, ob. February 24, 1684, is this inscription to the memory of Sir John Fenwick, Bart.:

"This monumental pillar is erected and dedicated by the right honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, eldest daughter to Charles, earl of Carlisle, as a testimony of respect to the memory of Sir John Fenwicke, baronet, of Fenwicke Castle in the county of Northumberland, her deceased husband, by whom she had four children—one daughter and three sons. Jane, her eldest, died very young, and was buried in a vault in the parish church of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Charles, having attained the age of fifteen years, died of the small-pox. William was six years old, and Howard a year and a half when they departed this life. These three sons do all lie with their father in the parish church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, near the altar, where he was interred, January 28, 1696, aged 52."

In the midst of the same monument:

"Here lyeth the body of the right honourable the lady Mary Fenwicke, relict of Sir John Fenwicke, baronet, Northumberland, and daughter of Charles Howard, earl of Carlisle. She died on the 27th of October, 1708, in the fiftieth year of her age. Her life was a patrimony to the poor and friendless; and her many virtues make her memory precious."

The column of the monument on which is the inscription to Sir John Fenwick is surmounted by the Fenwick crest and arms.

A Sir John Fenwick fell fighting for Charles I. at Marston Moor; his head was sent to his lady at Hexham Abbey, and is still preserved in a black box in the manor-office at Hexham. A story is told of this skull that it had a favourite room in the Abbey at Hexham, from which, if it was removed, it always returned. An old helmet in Hexham Church, which belonged to Sir John Fenwick, had a hole in it, said to correspond with the one in the skull.

To resume the account of the staircase. On the left-hand going down the staircase the crests are:

1. A lion seiant azure holding a crescent argent—Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

2. A lion's head erased sable—Lord Fairfax.

3. A lion seiant vert, holding a leopard's face argent—Slingsby. On the "post that bears up the half pace"* (which led into the Painted Chamber, now destroyed) still sits the blackamoor cast in lead by Andrew Karne, with a candlestick in each hand. The hands and candlesticks are now gone. This figure is a specimen of casting that would do credit to any artificer of the present day. Beneath it is this inscription:

"Melandre Profugus,
Si nullis tenebris laboriosa
Cessant pectora, pallidæque curæ,
Jam nusquam tepido annuut sopori,
O Di, quis super est locus quieti."

The choir of the chapel is paved with squares of black and white marble placed lozengewise; the woodwork is old, and the carving generally in a later Gothic, except the pulpit, which is Jacobean. In the north-east corner stands the pulpit, and within the altar-rails, which appear of the style of Charles II., a massive communion-table of earlier fashion. The pillar with branches, which Sir Henry mentions, no longer exists. The eastern window still remains, but the crucifix of which Sir Henry speaks is not now in it.† The altar

* Sir Henry Slingsby's "Diary."

† "In ye east end of ye chapple upon the glass is painted a crucifix, not as ordinary crucifixes are made, but wth a transverse piece of wood at ye feet as there is for ye hands: at the feet of the crucifix is set ye Virgin Mary, and on ye one hand ye picture of ye Apostle St John, and on ye other Elizabeth, and underneath St Peter, St Andrew, St Paul. In ye south window ye rest of the Apostles."—Sir Henry Slingsby's Diary, 1638.

window is divided by two mullions into three principal lights, each of which is again divided at top into two more. In this window, besides several shields relating to the family of Slingsby, there are the arms of the See of Lichfield, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, an ibex's head erased argent; 2 and 3, Ermine, ensigned with a mitre or. Beneath is written: "Tho. Morton, Lich. . . ."—a circular red pane charged with the Prince of Wales's badge and motto, within a garter, and ensigned with a prince's coronet. There has been a date underneath, which is now effaced. There are also the arms of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and a figure of Charity. Below the achievement for Sir Henry Slingsby's father are figures of Adam and Eve, which, however, did not originally belong to this window, but were saved out of the painted glass which perished when the house was pulled down; a garter with the motto of the order; a two-headed figure with serpents twined round the right arm, and in capitals by its sides "Estote Prudentis vt Serpentes." Below the whole compartment, in capitals, "Beati Pacifici," the motto of James I., in whose reign the chapel was built.

A very interesting memorial of Sir Henry Slingsby's part in the war of Charles I.'s time is still in existence: it is a silver medal of an oval shape, made to be worn. On it is a half-length of Sir Henry in his military dress, but unhelmeted and with long flowing hair, and round the sides this legend: "Ex. Residvis. Nvmmi. Svb. Hasta. Pimmiana. Lege. Prædati. Ivxta. Daventriam. An. Earnest. Penny. For. My. Children. Tho. H. B. Slingsby. Oxon. 1644." On the back, which is quite smooth, is lightly engraved Scriven and Slingsby impaling Belasyse, and the crest, a lion passant; it is remarkable that the baron coat is dimidiated, so that Scriven appears once at top and Slingsby once below barwise. Below the coat is engraved: "Beheaded June ye 8, by O. C. 1657," which should be 1658. The coat and inscription on the back may be presumed, from the style of the engraving, to have been added about the close of the seventeenth century.

Sir Henry's epitaph remains on his tomb in the Slingsby Chapel in Knaresborough Church. The tomb is of black marble, and has the inscription:

"Santi Roberti
Huc Saxum advertum est sub eodemq. nuc Jacet hic
Henricus Slingesby Henrici filius Cui e Parliamento
Ejecto et ex plebiscito bonis omnibus exuto nihil aliud supererat.
Quam ut vellet Aniamam suam salvam esse
Passus est Anno Etatis suæ lvij. Sexto Idus
Junias, Annoq. Cristi 1658.
Fidi in Regem Legesque patrias Causa: Non pergit,
Sed ad Melories sedes translatus est a
Tyranno Cromwellio Capiti Mulctatus: posuit
Thomas Slingsby Baronetus Non Degener Nepos.
Anno Æræ Christi 1663."

The tomb bears on the side stone panels these arms: On the west, a lion rampant, double quevée—Mallory; on the south side, a chevron between three [apparently] foxes' heads erased.

[Epitaph omitted.] W. H. CLARKE.

Ackworth.

[1812, *Part II., p.* 132.]

In one of the most fertile parts of the county of York, two miles from Pontefract, is situate Ackworth Park Hall, an elegant and spacious mansion of stone, erected on an eminence commanding on one side the rural and respectable village of Ackworth, and on the other an extensive view of a rich country, bounded by an expanding range of distant hills.

The central part of the house is ancient. The kitchen is a curious remnant of antiquity; its large arched fire-place, Gothic doorway, and a massive table, emblematic of the hospitality of our forefathers, would almost induce an observer to deem its existence coeval with the days of the Tudors.

The greatest part of the house was modernized in 1770 by Sir Francis Sykes, Bart., and further in 1805 by Mrs. Solly, when a neat pediment with four Doric pillars were added to adorn its eastern front. Subsequent improvements, as well to the house as the park, have been made by Mr. Petyt, the present possessor.

About the year 1650 this estate was purchased by Elizabeth relict of Woolin Leigh, Esq. Can any of your correspondents inform me of whom she purchased it, or, rather, who were its possessors anterior to that time? Also if the family of Ackworth had any inheritance here, and the arms borne by Sir Jacob Ackworth, Bart., who was living in 1720? ERRATOR.

Acomb.

[1829, *Part I., p.* 546.]

In a sand-pit in a plantation at Acomb, near York, was lately found, beneath a large stone, an urn containing human bones. It was of a considerable size, but was broken in taking it up, and was composed of a blackish peaty clay. On one side is engraved a square, in which are several rude characters (supposed to be Saxon) irregularly arranged. The stone under which it was found has the appearance of having been part of a pillar.

Adlingfleet.

[1795, *Part II., pp.* 1066-1068.]

The parish of Adlingfleet is situated at the lowest point of the Wapentake of Osgotcross and the West Riding of the county of York, contiguous to a part of the Isle of Axholme, at the conflux of the two great rivers Trent and Ouse, in a district of country called

Marshland, and receives its name probably from "Adeling," or "Atheling," (anciently "Aedelinge or Aetheiinge"), a Saxon surname (*e.g.*, Edgar Atheling) and "Flete," or "Fleet," signifying a drain, ditch or sewer; so likewise Fleet Street, in London, from the fleet, drain or ditch which was formerly where now is Fleet Market. The following is the account that is given of this place in the book called Domesday:

"In *Adelinges fluet* hꝺ Siuuardbar vi. Car. Tr̃æ ad Gld. Tra. e. ad III. Car. Nc̃ ht̃ Goisfrid de Wirce ibi I Car. & XIII Vill. & I. bord. cũ III. Car. Ibi Eccla. & Pb̃r. & I. Molđ. x. Solđ. Silva minuta I. Lev. lg̃ & I. qª lat. Tot. m̃ II Lev. lg̃. & I lat. T.R.E. Val. IIII Lib. m̃ xxx. Sol."

From which it appears to be a very ancient place, having had a church endowed prior to the Conquest.

The parish consists at present of the four following townships—Adlingfleet, Fockerby, Haldenby and Eastoft.

The patronage of the rectory of Adlingfleet formerly belonged to the D'Ayvills and Lovetofts, till Joan Bachun, wife of Francis Bachun, and widow of John Lovetoft, gave it to the Abbey of Selby, to which it was appropriated by Pope Clement V. In 1260 (according to Burton) the church standing at the Conquest was pulled down by John Fraunces, then rector thereof, and the present one built and dedicated to All Saints, though, in my opinion, rather to All Angels. On the third ides of September, 1307, it was made a vicarage, and endowed with a small quantity of glebe land, the tithe-hay, and the usual small tithes. Ecton, in his "Liber Valorum," says it is valued in the Exchequer at £9 12s. 8½d. and in the gift of the Crown, to which it came at the dissolution of monasteries.

Fockerby (a township within this parish) evidently derives its name from "Fulcheri," the name of a person who had possessions in "Gerulsthorpe" (now Garthorpe) and "Ludintone" (now Luddington), the villages next to it, as may be collected from Domesday Book:

"Ibi hꝺ *Fulcheri* I. Car Tr̃æ cũ Aulâ m̃ *Wasta* ē."

and the termination "bye" or "by" signifying a place or habitation, hence Fulcherbye, Folkesby, Folkwardby, Foguardby (written so in various records) and Fockerby—*i.e.*, the place or habitation of Fulcheri.

The greatest part of this township, with many other estates, was left, by the will of Mrs. Ramsden, of Norton, in this county, in the year 1745, to the Master and Fellows of Katharine Hall, in Cambridge. This lady also made a considerable endowment to a free school at this place, and founded several exhibitions in it for the maintenance of poor scholars residing at Catharine Hall, afore mentioned.

In the church at Adlingfleet is a most noble monument to her memory, which, in point of workmanship, is inferior to very few in

Westminster Abbey. The figure at full length of Mrs. Ramsden is said to be a great performance of statuary work, and to convey a striking likeness of her person. It is thus inscribed :

"To the memory of Mrs. Mary Ramsden, widow of John Ramsden, of Norton, in this county, Esquire. She died Apr. 5, 1745, and left her whole estate to Katharine Hall, in Cambridge."

Towards the erecting of this monument she left £1,500 in trust. At Eastoft (another township) it appears there was formerly a chapel, but whether on the Yorkshire or Lincolnshire side of the old river Done, or Dun (for an account of which river look forwards), I know not. Ecton, in his "Liber Valorum," mentions it thus :

"Eastoft capella ad Crull, alias Croul, sed pertinet etiam ad Adlingfleet, in dioc, Ebor."

Not a single vestige of it remains.

Haldenby, the fourth and last township, is not remarkable for any thing I know of, except for having been the residences of the family of Haldanbi some centuries back. Of the monuments, some of which are very antique and curious, I will send you an account hereafter.

This parish, and the neighbourhood, at the time of the Conquest, was one continued marsh, being continually overflowed by the sea at the time of high-water, till, by the embankments, it was made most excellent land. This we learn with sufficient authenticity from Domesday Book which says :

"Ad hanc Insulam (*i.e.* Axholme) adjacent Maresc. x Lev. lg̃ & III. lat."

Hence it obtained the name of Marshland, which is generally applied to all the country lying between the Old and New Dun.

The Old Dun is at this day no more than a good large ditch, has had its course close by Adlingfleet, and for many miles along the side of the Isle of Axholme, and is the boundary of the counties of York and Lincoln. Its channel most probably was choked up by some of the inundations which anciently took place here, owing to the ruinous state of the embankments.

The New Dun (sometimes called the Dutch River or Dutch Cut) was undertaken and made navigable for large vessels in the reign of King Charles I. by General Vermuiden and others, Hollanders, by which great work an immense quantity of land was drained and made highly valuable, though a very considerable part still continues in its ancient state of a marshy waste. This drainage by the Dutch had many opponents, among whom was the famous Colonel John Lilburne, who, in a book he wrote against it, calls himself a free-holder here.

The present state and general view of the parish may be thus defined : In point of situation it is low and unhealthy, the inhabitants being very generally afflicted with agues and other complaints, owing

to the great stagnation of waters in the several neighbourhoods, through the neglect of proper drainage, and consequently of cultivation. The land in general, being what is called warp-land (*i.e.*, land made by the overflowings of the tides), is extremely fertile, and produces great quantities of grass and hay. Not much corn is sown here, the land being for the most part applied to grazing of cattle for the market. A good part of the grounds being suitable for the growth of flax, great quantities of that article are sometimes produced within this parish.

In the year 1766 two Acts of Parliament were obtained for enclosing and draining the wastes and open fields here, to the great improvement of the place.

The parish is very thinly inhabited, by reason of the farms being enormously large, and, perhaps, not a little owing to the badness of the air, and consequent unhealthiness of the place.

The church, as has been said before, is an ancient building, and this last summer received a very considerable improvement by taking off the old roof and slating it with the blue slate. The present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Tyson, is building a very comfortable vicarage-house at his own expense, which is but a rare case where the living is of no greater value than this; it is reckoned at about £140 a year clear income. T. V—R.

[1812, *Part II.*, *p.* 505.]

Epitaph in the north aisle of Adlingfleet Church, under a coat of arms cut in stone, date 1580:

"Franciscus jacet hic Haldanbi, heu! morte peremptus,
Armiger, Eterni servus ubique Dei:
Corpus terra tenet, sed spiritus Omnipotenti
In Cœlis Domino cantat Hosanna pium.
Qui legis aut cernis versus audísve, Viator,
Istos, sis animæ tu bonus usque meæ.
Non petis hic aurum, gemmas, aut munera magna,
Mente Pater-Noster tu recitato piâ,
Ave nec pigeat Maria te dicere pro me,
Sic mihi crede, mihi maxima dona dabis.
Hos versus quisquis cupiat abolere malignus,
Is tandem facti præmia digna ferat."

The family of Haldenby had a grant of arms from Queen Elizabeth (see Edmondson's "Heraldry"), viz.: A fesse between three covered cups or. Their estate here, viz., the township called Haldenby, is now the property of J. P. More, Esq., of London.

In the south aisle on a slab:

"Hic jacent Thomas de Egmanton et Caterina uxor ejus . . . qui obierunt . . . anno D'ni M.CCC.I."

This Thomas de Egmanton was maternal ancestor to the above Mrs. Ramsden, and owner of the estate which she bequeathed to the college.

Behind the church porch is a tombstone with this inscription:

"In memory of Mr. William Browne, gent., who was Vicar of this Church 18 years, and died March 10, 1710.

"Non tua te pietas servavit aut insula Phœbij,
Vivis at in cœlis, vivis in ore virûm."

In the churchyard occurs the following inscription:

"Richard Morton, of Kirk-Heaton, died Jan. 2, 1772.

"Ipse fui non sum, vigilavi dormio, dixi
Salve, dico Vale: Tu memor esto mei."

T. V.

Aldborough.

[1785, *Part II.*, *p.* 848.]

On the communion-table of Aldborough Church, in Yorkshire, on the site of the ancient Isurium, stands a brass dish, with Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent with a tail reaching to the root; an inner border, and this inscription repeated as well as it can be read:

"NIЄMBARIAIZЄ HOSLVЄKIZЄ LVЄNIЄHBAR."

An outer border of foliage and arches like those on that engraved in your volume for 1783, part i., p. 187. P. Q.

[1789, *Part II.*, *p.* 1002.]

In Plate III. (Fig. 5) is depicted a curious old ring found lately at Aldborough in Yorkshire. J. S.

[1804, *Part I.*, *p.* 306.]

I have sent a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 11) of a Roman key found at Aldburgh, county York. The original of the enclosed drawing, from the size of it, probably belonged to a female. It is of fine brass. G. M.

[1850, *Part II.*, *pp.* 44, 45.]

I beg to place at your disposal a woodcut by Mr. Utting from a rubbing of the remains of the very remarkable brass of William de Aldeburgh, preserved at Aldborough, in Yorkshire, and there now attached to the wall of the church. The armour and military appointments are of great interest and curiosity, and they render this example a most important member of the series of our incised military monumental effigies.

That combination of mail with plate armour which subsequently led to the adoption of the complete panoply of wrought and burnished steel, is here exemplified at an early stage. The head and shoulders of the warrior are protected with a bascinet and camail of singular form and adjustment. The hauberk is still the defensive equipment of the person, and here apparently without any plastron

or steel beastplate; but the flowing surcoat of an earlier period has given place to the short emblazoned jupon of silk or velvet with its escalloped border, below which may be observed a second body-covering of stronger materials, and studded with small circular plates of metal. The arms are cased in brassarts and vambraces of plate, with goussettes of mail at the joints, and the gauntlets, which are of great length, appear also of plate, or possibly they may be of leather (*cuirbouilli*), worked with small plates of metal; the hands are uplifted and hold a heart. The legs above the knees are probably defended by chausses of mail; if so, the mail is entirely covered with studded trews, each stud being in form a quatrefoil. The knees are guarded by genouillières of peculiar form, and the lower limbs have jambasts or front-guards of plate or leather strapped over the mail chausses which here are visible, after the manner of the brasses at Pebmarsh, Stoke d'Abernon, Westley, Elsyng and Wimbish, but, unlike these effigies, the sollerets are entirely of laminated plate or leather without any admixture of mail. The offensive weapons are a straight sword and a dagger suspended from an enriched hip-belt. The shield, which is worn upon the left arm, is classed with the same blazonry as appears upon the jupon, Azure, a fesse between three cross-crosslets, or. This effigy, in the original composition, was probably placed upon a bracket-shaft, and was surmounted by a canopy. CHARLES BOUTELL.

Aughton.

[1754, *p.* 359.]

Aughton was anciently the seat first of the family of the Aughtons of Aughton, secondly of the De la Hays, and thirdly of the Askes by marriage (who were of Saxon original and first possessors of Pontefract in the same county). Here dwelt Sir Robert Aske who, in the reign of Henry VIII. was concerned as chief in the Yorkshire rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace. . . . That this was his habitation it evidently appears, as well from the effigies of an Asker (called in the Yorkshire dialect an Aske, or Newt) which is cut in two different places on the steeple, not far from the foundation (in allusion to the family surname), as from their arms, viz.: Or, there bars, azure, on the south side of it, and a very remarkable inscription which is beneath them in strong raised letters referring to "Cristofer le second fitz de Robart Ask." . . .

On the north side of Aughton Church is a round mount called the Castle Hill surrounded with a deep ditch, and at the east end of it is the large site of the hall, or manor-house, also moated about; but little is to be seen now of their former grandeur. . . . Most of the choir is shamefully gone to decay and suffered to come down, save just the burial-place of the Askes above, the brass plates on whose monuments are also very much broken and defaced.

FINCH STREET.

Aysgarth.

[1770, *p.* 72.]

The River Eure at Asgarth falls in several places over rocks in a very romantic manner. The first fall is of several steps near the bridge, and though of no steepness yet is beautifully picturesque. . . . I attempted a sketch of it (see the Plate) which, however, is far enough from representing the beauty of the original. . . .

Lower down the river are three falls more, which are not a little striking from the romantic spot in which they are situated. The river is walled in with rocks of a considerable height, their tops fringed with shrubby wood. The lowest of the falls is the principal, for the water rushes between the vast rocks, a double fall of 12 or 15 feet in the whole. The object is a noble one, though far from being equal to the fall of the Tees.

Barnsley.

[1819, *Part II.*, *pp.* 319, 320.]

On a board over the east window of the ancient parochial chapel at Barnsley (a beautiful piece of Norman architecture, about to be pulled down) is the following inscription in church text, which I have attempted to decipher and to translate; but, being little conversant in monastic literature, I probably may have misunderstood it. I have to request that you will do me the favour to insert my communication in your valuable miscellany, in order that some of your antiquarian correspondents or readers may correct or explain what I have written :

"Orate : pro : b : statu : d'ni : Ricardi : Haegh : n'nc : p'oris : monasterii : s'ci : Joh'is : euangeliste : et : co'ue'tus : ista' : cenon'e : fieri."*

"Orate : pro : bono : statu : domini : Ricardi : Haegh : nunc : prioris : monasterii : sancti : Johannis : evangelistæ : et : conventus : istam : κοινωνεῖ† : fieri."

"Pray for the good state of Richard Haegh, now Prior of the Monastery of St. John the Evangelist, and the covenant comes into communion that this (prayer) may be made."

I find that in the year 1469 Richard de Leeds was prior of the monastery of Monk Bretton, in the vicinity of this town, and I think it probable that he was the Richard Haegh whose name is recorded in the above inscription.

They who are accustomed to inscriptions in the church text, in which I am not much conversant, will be able to determine whether I have succeeded in deciphering the words n'nc and cenon'e, and whether the latter be usually found in such inscriptions. It seemed odd to me that the reader should be required to pray for the "good state" of a man ("nunc") still living, since these petitions are

* We are incapable of giving a facsimile of this epitaph, from a want of suitable types.—EDIT.

† From κοινωνέω (in communionem venio).

generally offered for the souls of the dead; but the letters appear to me clearly to be those composing the word "nunc," and it might be customary to offer such petitions for the sick. As for the other doubtful word, which I have rendered κοινωνεῖ, it is distinctly composed of the letters "cenon'e." Now, I find that diphthongs are not used in these inscriptions; so that the "e" is probably substituted for the diphthong "æ" in the first syllable, and, with the assistance of the dash placed over it, for the "ei" in the last. Monks were called Cœnobites, a monastery Cœnobium, and an abbot Cœnobiarcha, from the circumstance of the community of living; and these words are all derived from the Greek theme κοινος, *communis.* This petition, therefore, was probably ordered "by the convent in communion,* to be offered at" the altar of this church by the minister and congregation for the "good state," or the health of this Richard Haegh. Is it meant that the monks came to the Communion-table in a body to offer the petition of which the tablet was intended as a memorial, whilst the inscription calls upon the minister and congregation to repeat it?

I shall be glad to receive a more satisfactory explanation than that which I have given. D.

Beverley.

[1819, *Part II., pp.* 22, 23.]

On my journey from Scarborough lately, in passing through the town of Beverley a very sensible pleasure was afforded me by an opportunity of noticing the extreme neatness and elegance with which every part of the venerable abbey church there is preserved—highly creditable to the parties concerned, and affording an admirable example to Deans and Chapters, as well as churchwardens and parish vestries. A circumstance so gratifying to the contemplative traveller may not unfitly be made a subject of communication to the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

After viewing with admiration this beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, its "long-drawn aisles and fretted vaults," its "storied windows" and rich screen, etc., my attention was particularly engaged by a very magnificent monument by Scheemaker, erected in memory of Sir Michael Warton, of Beverley Park: the figures of Religion with the sacred volume, and of Eternity with her emblem, the snake with its tail in its mouth, executed with amazing boldness and effect. Sir Michael Warton is represented in armour, kneeling at a desk, with sword, spurs, etc., and with a long beard and lank hair. He died October 8, 1655, aged eighty-two, and is reported to have left £6,000 to the town of Beverley, £4,000 to repair the minster, £1,000 to the hospital, £500 to certain schools, and £200 to be distributed to the poor at his death.

* *I.e.*, in council assembled.

There is an ancient painting on panel of King Athelstan delivering the charter of foundation to John de Beverley, and on the scroll which the monarch holds in his hand are the words :

"Als fre makes the
As hert may thynke
Or Egh may see."

In a niche enclosed with iron rails is a monument for "Sir Charles Hotham, of Scarborough, Bart., Colonel of the King's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces, and twenty years one of the representatives in Parliament for this Borough. He married Bridgett, daughter of William Gee, of Bishop's Burton, Esq., by whom he had issue Charles Beaumont, Elizabeth, Philippa, and Charlotte ; and, secondly, Lady Mildred Cecil, youngest daughter of James, Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Sir Uvedale Corbet, of Longnore, in com. Salop, Bart., by whom he had one son, who died an infant. Sir Charles died January 8, 1722, aged sixty."

Early in the last century, in laying the floor of the north transept, an ancient monumental statue was discovered, which is now placed against the wall. It is the recumbent figure of a lady in a long robe, bordered with coats of arms, and having a lion couchant at her feet ; said to represent one of the Percy family, and supposed to have been of the period of the thirteenth century. On the remnant of a brass plate inserted in a brown tombstone in a little chapel or oratory on the south side of the choir :

"Roberti Leedes, quod erat
Et quod futurum sperat."

On another brass in the floor of the north transept below the name of

"Richard Tarrant:
One thousand five hundred and three score,
And also in the month of May,
He died the twenty-fifth day."

The west door of this edifice is richly decorated with carved figures of the four Evangelists in compartments, and below are their respective symbols.

The parish church of Beverley is also a handsome Gothic structure in the form of a cross, and contains several monuments of the family of Barnard, especially of "Sir Edward Barnard, Knt.," who is styled,

"Kingstoniæ super Hull decus."

And

"Beverliæ amoris,
Legis ornamenti,
Conjugis charissimi,
Parentis indulgentissimi,

Filii humilissimi,
Fratris amatissimi,
Amici meritissimi,
Vicinorum generossimi."

And

"Consiliorum excellentissimi."

The whole summed up with:

"Of whose virtues, learning, eloquence, and wisdom, posterity cannot say too much. He died 18th Nov., 1686, æt. 43."

Against the outside of the north aisle affixed to one of the buttresses is an oval tablet, with two swords salterwise, and below the following lines:

"Here two young Danish soldiers lie;
The one in quarrel chanced to die;
The other's head, by their own law,
With sword was sever'd at one blow.
Dec. 23d, 1689."

VIATOR.

[1830, *Part I.*, *pp.* 292-294.]

On a reference to the Rev. G. Oliver's "History and Antiquities of Beverley," I find a very lucid and satisfactory account of the arms on George Percy's monument in Beverley Minster, which are so imperfectly described in your last number, p. 212, as to have elicited an editorial remark on their probable incorrectness, and I subjoin the extract, under the impression that it will be acceptable to your antiquarian friends:

"The arms on this monument," says Mr. Oliver (p. 323), "are as follow:

"Under the left ear of the figure:

"1. A bend inter two roses.

"2. Three lions passant gardant.

"On the wrist:

"3. A chevron with a bird in base.

"4. A bend. Anciently Peter de Malo Lacu, or Mauley, bore, or, a bend sable. He was summoned to Parliament, temp. Edward III. In Drake's 'Eboracum' this coat is on a son of Poynings, A.D. 1461, quartered with Fitzlayne, and impaled with Brabant and Lucy.

"Down the middle of the robe:

"5. Three legs armed proper, conjoined in fesse at the upper part of the thigh, flexed in triangle, garnished and spurred. On the accession of Henry IV., Henry Percy had a grant of the Isle of Man, to hold by carrying the Lancaster sword, worn by the King when he landed at Ravensburne, before him at the coronation ('Rot. Pat.,' 1 Henry IV., m. 35).

"6. A maunch. Topaz, a maunch ruby, belonged to the family of Hastings, and is quartered by the Right Hon. the Earl of Kent.

"Katherine Percy, second daughter of Henry, second Earl of Northumberland, was born at Leconfield, May 18, 1423. She married Edmund, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Kent in the 4th year of Edward IV. (Collins' 'Peerage,' vol. ii., p. 282).

"7. A bend engrailed cottised, with a crescent, or something too much defaced to be distinguished with any certainty.

"8. Chequé. Warren. Henry de Percy married Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, *circa* 1250. He died in 1272, leaving three sons. Ex reg. de Lewes.

"9. Three lions passant gardant, over all a label of three points. The Lady Mary Plantagenet, daughter of first Earl of Lancaster, married Henry, third Lord Percy, of Alnwick, at her father's castle of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, A.D. 1334, when she was only fourteen years of age. She died September 1, 1362, leaving issue two sons, one of whom was Henry, first Earl of Northumberland.

"On the bottom of the robe:

"10. A lion rampant. Brabant. Agnes de Percy, in whose person were vested the honours of the family, was married to Josceline de Louvaine, brother of Queen Adelicia, second wife of King Henry I., who were both the issue of Godfrey Barberton, Duke of Nether Lorraine, and Count of Brabant and Louvain, descended lineally from the ancient Dukes or Counts of Hainault, and from the second race of Kings of France, sprang from the Emperor Charlemagne. All the ancient writers have delivered that the Lady Agnes, being heiress to so great an estate, would only consent to marry Josceline upon condition that he should either adopt the name or arms of Percy; and that he, consulting with the Queen, his sister, chose to assume the name of Percy, which was ever after borne by his descendants, but retained his own paternal arms, Or, a lion rampant azure, which are generally styled by our English heralds 'the old arms of Brabant,' which they say were afterwards exchanged for those now borne by that Duchy, viz., Sable, a lion rampant, or."

The pedigree of Louvain and Percy is inserted in Oliver's "History of Beverley" at p. 480.

"11. A fesse inter three boars' heads couped.

"Between the legs:

"12. A chevron between three escallops."

I find in Guillim's "Heraldry" this coat: Gules, a chevron argent, inter three escallops, impaled for D'Acres.

"13. Fretty, the field charged with fleurs-de-lis, impaled with three lions passant gardant. In chief three fleurs-de-lis. The first is found in the fifth plate of the arms of the Right Hon. Thomas Lennard, Earl of Sussex, and Lord D'Acres of Gilesland (Guillim's 'Heraldry,' fol. 39, coat 60, 'Achievements of Earls').

"On the other side:

"14. Barry of three, chief charged with three roundels. The arms of Lord Wake, which are also on stone in the nave of York Cathedral. Lord John Wake was summoned at the meeting of the Northern Barons with Lord Henry Percy, 1298, Edward I. At the confirmation of the 'Magna Charta' and the 'Charta de Foresta, he had his castle at Cottingham. His successor is said to have destroyed this castle to prevent the visit of Henry VIII." (as is recorded in this "History of Beverley," p. 464). Arms of Wake: Or, two bars gules, in chief three torteauxes. On a figure in Drake's "Eboracum," p. 306, Margarette Percy has Percy and Lucy quarterly, impaled with the above.

"15. Defaced.

"16. A cronal in bend, with three mouons. The robe falls over and covers half this coat.

"Defaced.

"18. A fesse between three inverted chevrons."

[1830, *Part I., pp.* 209-212.]

The finest monuments in Beverley Minster are three belonging to the illustrious family of the Percys. The most perfect of them, on account of its magnificent and highly-enriched canopy, is usually called the Percy Shrine, and was probably erected to the memory of Idonea de Clifford, wife of the second Lord Percy of Alnwick, and grandmother of the first Earl of Northumberland; she died in 1365. A mutilated altar-tomb is that of Henry, the fourth Earl, who was slain in an insurrection at Thirsk in 1489. The third is that represented in the accompanying plate.

These monuments appear to have been particularly unfortunate in suffering by removal from one part of the chapel to another—an operation which is seldom effected without mutilation or misapplication of parts. We are informed by Mr. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments" (where four folio plates are dedicated to the "Shrine" and its carvings, and one to each of the other monuments), that that of the fourth Earl "stood at first against the south wall, and had a rich stone canopy over it; but, the wall being considerably out of its perpendicular, the canopy was broken down and the tomb removed into the middle of the chapel; fragments of the canopy lie by it." The Beverley historian says that the tomb represented in the annexed plate "has been removed perhaps more than once." It will be perceived that the effigy is not of sufficient length to cover the cavity of the tomb, and, although it does not seem to have so struck either Mr. Gough or the author of "Beverlac," we have little hesitation in thinking that the effigy and tomb were not originally one monument. This supposition is, we think, supported by the description which Leland has left of these monuments in his "Itinerary." He describes them as

"three tumbes most notable on the north side of the quier.

"Yn one of them, with a chapel archid over it, is buried Percy Erl of Northumberland, and his sun, father to the last Erle.

"Yn another is buried Eleanor, wife to one of the Lord Percys.

"And yn another of white alabaster Idonea Lady Percy, wife to one of the Lord Percys.

"Under Eleanor's tumbe is buried one of the Percys, a preste."

It will be perceived that Leland distinctly describes the "three tumbes," besides that memorial (not specified, but doubtless this effigy), by which he was informed that a priest was buried "under Eleanor's tumbe." To our apprehension, therefore, it appears evident that the priest's effigy was then placed on the floor, and that by the expression "under" the venerable father of antiquarian tourists means on that part of the floor contiguous to, or as it might now be expressed, "below" that monument.

The first tomb mentioned by Leland is indisputably that of the fourth Earl.

The second we conceive to be the altar-tomb represented in our plate, but then surmounted by either an effigy of Eleanor Lady Percy or by a slab and brass, probably the latter, which may more readily have incurred its entire destruction or concealment.

The third we consider to be that now called the Percy Shrine, and which, though the author of "Beverlac" has admitted such various claims for its appropriation, is attributed to the same Idonea as Leland names, by the high authority of Mr. Gough.* We are aware that Mr. Poulson may probably object that it is not made of alabaster, as he says, on p. 695, "there is evidently no alabaster monument nor any traces of one left." This very circumstance, however—that there are no traces of alabaster left—contributes to prove that Leland

* The grand mistake of Bishop Percy in bringing it down more than a century to the lady of the fourth Earl, and which was corrected by Mr. Gough (though with delicacy, in deference to the Bishop, who was then alive), had better been passed unnoticed by Mr. Poulson, particularly as he found the opinion of Mr. Gough, as to the age of the monument, supported by those of Mr. Rickman and other architectural critics. The Bishop was led to ascribe the monument to the Countess Maud, in consequence of a MS. memorandum in the copy of Dugdale's "Baronage" in Worcester cathedral library, which records the opening in 1671 of "the *grave* wherein the body of Maud, Countess of Northumberland, was interred at Beverley Minster, near unto the before-specified monument" of her husband; but this memorandum, it will be perceived, mentions no *monument* of the Countess, but, on the contrary, describes the place where her stone coffin was found as a "grave." It appears that Catharine, widow of the fifth Earl, by will in 1542, left her body to be buried at Beverley. It is possible that the remains found in Dugdale's time may have belonged to *this* Countess. We are sorry to see that Mr. Dallaway, in his account of the Percy family (under Petworth, in the "History of Sussex"), has copied the misappropriation of the monument to Maud, notwithstanding he refers to Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments." He adds in a note "For the preservation of this monument a small stipend is still paid." We hope it will continue to be so.

mistook the freestone of the "shrine" for alabaster, which he might easily have done from the delicacy of the sculpture, and perhaps from the substance being concealed by colours.

In this manner we distribute Leland's description, and, although in consequence of the movement of at least two of the monuments (the first-named and the priest's effigy), it is undoubtedly, as remarked by Mr. Poulson, "much at variance with the Beverley monuments as they now stand," yet we think it will not thus be any longer "difficult to reconcile his (Leland's) statement with their present appearance."

As it is not necessary, on this occasion, to describe more particularly the Percy "shrine," we will now refer our readers to the "History of Beverley," or the more fortunate of our readers who have access to the "Sepulchral Monuments," to that work, in order that it may receive a further portion of that attention, of which, as a beautiful specimen of ancient art, at the most florid period of Pointed Architecture, it is so fully deserving. We will only notice, for the information of those who may remember the monument in times past, that during the recent repairs of the minster, when the choir was fitted up for divine service instead of the nave, the tomb under the "shrine" was removed, "when the contents exhibited a stone coffin joined with mortar, 6 feet 6 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches wide, and only 16 inches deep; the body was closely enveloped in lead, so much so as to leave the impression of the body in it, and enclosed in a wood coffin [which appeared to have been plundered of the ornaments which decorated it].* Dr. Hull, who was present, supposes that the arms, legs, and bones, from their magnitude, did not belong to a person above the age of 12 or 14. [It is shrewdly suspected that the account in Gough had tempted the cupidity of the plunderers.]* It seems that this altar-tomb had been a subsequent introduction under the canopy, as the mouldings had been cut away

* We have marked these passages because they refer to the account mentioned in the preceding note of the investigation made in 1671, at which time a corpse was found with several rich ornaments, and which Mr. Poulson has hastily considered to be the same as that described in the text. To show the impossibility of their identity, we will now quote the description of what were considered the remains of the Countess Maud: "Her corpse was found in a stone coffin, embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with slippers embroidered with silver and gold, a wax lamp, and a plate candlestick with a candle." According to Mr. Poulson's account, the recent resurrectionists appear to have expected that the resurrectionists of 1671 were so considerate as to leave all these *in statu quo;* and that, if the curiosities were gone, it must have been by plunderers since Mr. Gough's advertisement of the hidden treasures! But it appears so obvious that a body "closely enveloped in lead" could not be the same as had been seen 150 years before, not enclosed in lead, but merely "embalmed and wrapped in cloth of gold, with slippers," that we wonder how the supposition that the two corpses were the same could be entertained for a moment. We cannot, moreover, pass unnoticed the carelessness with which, in the extract, "embroidered" is misprinted for "embalmed," and "Baronetage" for "Baronage."

for its admission, from which it may be inferred that the original interment was below the floor of the church."

We will now proceed to our main business—to describe the subjects represented in the plate.

First, with regard to the tomb. Its architecture agrees with the style of the commencement of Edward III.'s reign, which was the period at which Eleanor Lady Percy died. She was a daughter of John, the second Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and wife of Henry, the first Lord Percy of Alnwick, who died in 1315, and was buried in the Abbey of Fountains. It is probable that the manor-house of Leckonfield, near Beverley, was assigned to her as the residence of her widowhood, and that she was thus induced to bestow the honour and profit of her interment on the neighbouring minster, instead of reposing by the side of her husband at Fountains. The indenture recording her obit at Beverley is now first printed, on p. 693 of Mr. Poulson's volume, from Dodsworth's manuscripts at Oxford; and, at the period of Leland's visit, the monument probably either retained its inscription or was well known by tradition. The indenture is dated in 1336, but it appears that Lady Eleanor had deceased in 1328, when the Earl was appointed Constable of Scarborough Castle, on the death of his mother, to whose custody it had been committed in the preceding year.* In the plate in Gough is a sketch of the east end of the monument, giving through the hole a peep of the stone coffin inside.

We will now speak of the statue. Mr. Gough correctly attributed it to George, a son of the second Earl of Northumberland, on the mere ground that he was a Prebendary of Beverley; but we have now a positive confirmation, in the party's own direction, to be buried at Beverley, of which we are informed by the catalogue of "testamentary burials" formed by the antiquary Torre from the wills in the Prerogative Office at York.

It appears that Leckonfield, near Beverley, was the favourite residence of the second Earl, since we find by a curious list of his progeny, made by his chaplain, Robert Cavell, that, of his twelve children, six at least were born at that manor.† The mother of this

* Rot. Fin., 2 Edw. III., m. 7; 1 Edw. III., m. 29.

† Not a vestige of the mansion at Leckonfield now remains; but we learn from Leland that, though it was fortified by license from the Crown in 2 Edw. II. (1308), it was chiefly built of wood. "Lekingfeld," he says, "is a large house, and stondith withyn a great mote, yn one very spatius courte; 3 partes of the house, saving the meane gate that is made of brike, is al of tymbre. The 4 parte is fair, made of stone, and sum brike. I saw in a litle studiyng chaumber ther, caullid Paradice, the Genealogie of the Percys. The Park therby is very fair and large, and meately welle woddid. There is a fair tour of brike, for a logge yn the Park," It is worthy of remark that in the Earl of Northumberland's castle of Wresel Leland also met with a small library bearing the same enthusiastic name as this at Leckonfield. Such notices of a regard for literature in the families of our ancient nobility are always interesting, and we are tempted to add here the

numerous family was Lady Eleanor Nevill, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Joan Beaufort, half-sister to King Henry IV. It was to this marriage that the heir of the Percys was indebted, through the mediation of the Countess Joan with her nephew, Henry V., for his reconciliation with the House of Lancaster, and consequent recall from banishment in Scotland, and restoration to his earldom and estates, which were forfeited by his father, the celebrated Hotspur, and, to judge from that excellent criterion, the number of the offspring, the marriage was a happy one.

George Percy, whose effigy is before us, was the eighth child and sixth son, and was born at Leckonfield on St. Sampson's Day (July 28), 1424. "He was," adds the Bishop of Dromore, "a clergyman, yet he does not appear ever to have attained to any other preferment but a prebend in the collegiate church of Beverley." By Torre's memorandum from his will we are now, however, informed of other preferments. In that document, which is dated November 14, 1474, he styles himself "George Percy, uncle to Lord Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Rector of the churches of Rothbury and Kaldebeck." The former benefice is in Northumberland, and in the patronage of the See of York, and our clerk was probably presented to it by his first-cousin, George Nevill, brother to the king-making Earl of Warwick, and Archbishop of York from 1465 to 1476. The latter, now written "Caldbeck," is in Cumberland, and in the patronage of the See of Carlisle; and the Beverley Prebendary probably obtained his presentation to it from his younger brother, William Percy, who, it may be presumed, was a man of superior abilities to George, as he was appointed Bishop of Carlisle in 1452; he was also Chancellor of the University of Cambridge from 1451 to 1456, and died in 1462.

The effigy of this highly-connected priest is much covered with armorial shields—a circumstance very unusual in figures of ecclesiastics.

On his maniple are: 1. Three lions passant, under a label of

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passage penned by Leland on this second occasion, in the warmth of his bibliomaniacal admiration. "One thing," he says, "I likid excedingly yn one of the towers, that was a study caullid Paradise, wher was a closet in the midle of 8 squares latisid aboute, and at the toppe of every square was a desk ledgid, to set bookes on, and cofers withyn them, and these semid as yoinid hard to the toppe of the closet, and yet, by pulling, one or al wold cum downe, breste high, in rabettes, and serve for deskes to lay bokes on." As a further evidence of a literary taste may be noticed that as well in the house of Leckonfield, in the New Lodge in the Park, and at Wresel, were inscribed round the apartments a large assemblage of versified proverbs and other moral poetry, "chiefly collected," we are told, "by the fifth Earl," and copies of which, from the Royal MSS. in the British Museum, are printed in the Antiquarian Repertory. It is to be feared that they produced little effect in the mind of Henry VIII., who lodged at Leckonfield in his progress to Hull in 1541.

three points. 2. Checquy—Clifford. 3. A bend engrailed between two crescents. 4. A manche. 5. Three legs of Man. 6. A fesse.

On the bottom of his robe are the following coats: Checquy—Clifford. A fesse between two or three lioncels rampant, impaling three lions passant guardant. A lion rampant, a chief.

On the hem of his robe: A fesse between two chevrons. Three . . . A chevron between beasts' heads. Three stags' or bulls' heads. A fesse between three boars' heads.

On the bottom of his hood, among other coats, are distinguished three lions passant guardant, and a fesse between two roundels.*

J. G. N.

[1830, *Part I., pp.* 212-214.]

There is an anomaly in the fine church at Beverley, which would appear surprising to the improved taste and feeling of the present age were we not in possession of certain historical facts which, while they serve to account for what would be otherwise inexplicable, induce a doubt of the sanity of a religion that could abet such aberrations from solemnity and decorum as were exhibited in those absurd farces, the Abbot of Misrule, the Boy Bishop, the Morisco, the Theatrical Miracles, the Feast of Fools, and other mummeries, whose sanction was derogatory to the practice of that sober and decorous worship which the creature ought to pay to the Creator—I allude to the bas-reliefs on the subsellia, or movable seats in the choir. When I first beheld these uncouth figures, I was struck with wonder at the grotesque, and even indecent, postures in which many of them are portrayed, and felt somewhat at a loss to account for their introduction into a sacred structure dedicated to the service of the Most High. The history of the times in which they were sculptured, however, furnished me with a clue towards their elucidation, and subsequent reflection has suggested the following arrangement:

1. They are probably either memorials of individuals who were chiefly concerned in beautifying the choir with the richly tabernacled stalls, which still add a splendour to this portion of the edifice; or
2. They bear a reference to local customs and usages; or
3. To ancient legends of the saints; or
4. They refer, in symbol or caricature, to the persons or propensities of individuals.

The former of these classes embraces but few of the designs. On one of the stalls is a central group representing a person of some distinction in a hunting dress, with a hawk on his fist, and attended by servants and dogs, flanked by single figures, a dog feeding, and a game-cock trimmed for the fist, and inscribed with the name of the Rev. John Wake, who was probably one of the prebendaries, and

* We think these arms could be more correctly made out by a fresh examination with the original.

attached to the sports of the field and other recreations which were prevalent in the sixteenth century. Here are also a few coats of arms which undoubtedly refer to individuals connected with the establishment at the same period. A fesse between three weights, with this inscription: tempore Willmi Wyght cancellarii hujus Ecclesiae, and two men bearing heavy weights for supporters. Another, quarterly: 1 and 4, three pallets couped in chief to make room for as many roundels. 2 and 3, a chevron between mullets, supported on the dexter side by an eagle, and on the sinister by a stag collared, seated on a cask, or tun, to which he is chained, and having this inscription: Arma Magistri Thome Donyngton cantarii hujus Ecclesiae. The third coat is charged with a fesse with rays between three martlets, supported by a falcon on the dexter side, and a fox passant regardant on the sinister. The inscription (placed round two separate carvings of a martlet and falcon) is: Arma Willielmi Tate doctoris Thesaurarii hujus Ecclesiae. 1520.*

The second class is more numerous. Bear and bull-baiting was a favourite amusement in Beverley from the earliest times down to a very recent period, and was in full operation when these stalls were erected. All ranks joined in it, not excepting crowned and mitred heads, on their frequent visits to the town; and, consequently, it would not be rejected, either by clergy or laity. Accordingly we have here frequent mementoes of the sport. On one seat is depicted a mounted bear-ward, with several muzzled bears under his charge; on another a reluctant bear is compelled to the stake by being drawn thither on a sledge; another is conveyed by eager amateurs with a wheelbarrow; and at length a regular bear-baiting is displayed in its full perfection. But this animal is introduced in other situations still more ludicrous; and the attendant monkeys, which were usually associated with Sir Bruin, are portrayed in every mimic posture. Thus the artist has favoured his admirers with the representation of a bear dancing to the delectable music produced by the bagpipes of his companion monkey. Another of these mischievous animals is employed in nursing an infant; a third affects to use the hinder parts of a dog like a musical instrument; while others appear to be engaged in some grotesque mummery, and are disporting themselves on the backs of men. To this class may also be referred that bas-relief which represents three fellows dressed in antic habiliments, dancing a morisco, attended by two companions in similar habits, the one playing a pipe and tabor and the other placed in an uncouth posture, with a fool's bauble in his hand.† Here is another, of an overgrown goose with a man's head appearing at the breast. These

* Of this bas-relief there is a plate in Scaum's "History of Beverley."

† Also represented in the "History." See likewise a woodcut in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1824, part i., p. 62.

kind of representations were perfectly familiar to the people of England at the time here referred to; for the Feast of Fools and other buffooneries were periodically exhibited before the public by the joculators, and one chief excellence of their profession was to assume the garb and manners of brutes and to imitate their cries. The sports of the field are also here represented. On one seat is a pack of hounds, with the huntsman winding his horn; and on another an actual boar-hunt, the animal at bay, and the huntsman striking him with a boar-spear.

The third class may include the bas-relief of St. George and the dragon, a naked figure to represent a human soul consigned to torment, and placed within the clutches of a demon; and an excommunicated person on his knees, in the act of preparing for submission to the highest censure of the Church, short of actual excision, public penance; with others of the same nature.

The explication of the fourth class must depend somewhat more on conjecture; but who can contemplate the portraiture of a dancing-master giving professional instruction to an aged monkey without observing a sly insinuation to some antique beau who wishes to emulate the fire of youth, and endeavours to ingratiate himself with the softer sex by increasing the elasticity of his limbs with *gentle* exercises? Or who can behold a grave physician prescribing to a superannuated goat, and withhold his assent to the conjecture that the animal alludes to some libidinous fellow, then well known, who had brought on himself a premature old age and imbecility by the practice of vices which baffle the skill of the most experienced medical practitioner? What can be the meaning of a picture representing the devil attending a solitary drunkard, but to convey the just and striking moral that perdition awaits the miserable wretch who wastes time, substance, and constitution on this execrable vice? Again, we have here the delineation of a sacred assembly; but, alas! a fox is the preacher, while the hearers are geese. This is an apt representation of an ecclesiastic who prefers the fleece to the flock; a crafty, popular preacher, who delights in *plucking* an audience, which he collects by a plausible affectation of sanctity, which they, like silly geese, believe to be genuine, while in private he laughs at the stupid credulity of the dupes, by whom he is lauded to the skies. One would almost wonder how such a caricature was admitted into this situation. What can be the significant meaning of a monkey mounted on the back of a hare, but that a timid and perhaps opulent individual is placed under the implicit direction of a designing and politic scoundrel, who makes equally free with his name, reputation, and purse. Here also we have a muzzled bear instructing a monkey to play the Scotch bagpipe, and a choir of young pigs following the lead of bruin on the same instrument. Now what is the muzzled bear but some supercilious officer of the establishment, who had

been reduced, either for tippling or loquacity, and compelled for his subsistence to *drill* the sluggish singing boys, symbolized by swine, and the pert musicians typified in the monkey? Some burlesque reference to the fraternity of minstrels which existed at Beverley under the protection of its Alderman, is probably contained in the representation of a hog elevated on his hind legs, and solemnly executing some favourite measure upon the harp. On another seat the same animal is playing the bagpipes, while several of his companion swine are engaged in a merry dance. All these were most likely well-known characters.

On a few of these subsellia are delineated satirical pictures, which seem to bear a more direct reference to real persons and real transactions; for, being intended to represent individuals in a more humble sphere of life, there appeared less need of mystery and symbol. One of this character displays the figures of two workmen, who, having quarrelled, are in the act of determining their differences by single combat; the one is armed with a mallet and the other with a chisel, and they are attended by their seconds. The man with the mallet, being armed with the most formidable weapon, has evidently the advantage; he is preparing to strike a blow which infuses terror into one of the seconds, and to avoid it the chisel man retires. This apparent want of courage excites the contempt of the other second, which he manifests by holding his nose. Another bas-relief displays a shrew conveyed by her husband to the cucking-stool in a wheelbarrow. Her countenance exhibits the furious workings of her mind at the contemplation of the proposed mark of distinction to which she has been elevated by her superior powers of rhetoric, and her feelings are strikingly portrayed by the attack which she makes upon her husband's cranium.

I here close this inquiry for the present, hoping that the few hints above submitted may induce a more minute investigation of this curious subject than is usually bestowed upon it by writers on ecclesiastical topography. GEO. OLIVER.

[1830, *Part II.*, *p.* 401.]

The Church of St. Mary, Beverley, is one of the most interesting specimens of decorated Pointed architecture in the kingdom. It consists of a nave, transepts, chancel, and aisles, with a noble tower in the centre. The interior is equally interesting with the exterior, and displays many architectural features not existing in any other church in the kingdom. The subject of the annexed engraving (see Plate II.) from Scaum's "Beverlac," is a portion of the north aisle of the chancel, looking east. It has a peculiarly curious groined stone roof, which has attracted the attention of many antiquaries and architects, and makes a singular appearance, from the mode in which the ribs spring from the piers and cross each other as they

rise upwards.* The ribs which form the groins of the roof unite on the north side in a cluster at the impost, and are continued down the pier, forming with it one unbroken line, being destitute of impost, mouldings, or capital; but on the opposite side they all enter into rings, without appearing below them; they do not spring, as is usual, from the same circumference of one circle, but are distributed. The arrangement produces this singular effect: that the ribs upon the south side cross each other, whereas those on the north side diverge uniformly—a contrast which is extremely curious. The mouldings of these groins are highly indented and characteristic; their strongly-marked indentures produce a great effect in the crossings, and upon the north side all the mouldings, except the most prominent, coincide and disappear in the body of the column, the upper fillet and mouldings of each groin only appearing, and producing, by their assemblage, a set of flutes not unlike those of a Corinthian column. The diagonal arch is a complete semicircle. The windows of this part of the aisle, which there can be little doubt was originally intended for a chapel, are enriched with tracery, and the eastern one has a very fine effect. There is also a side-chapel out of this aisle which is likewise groined, and through which there is now a passage leading to the vestry. All these are of decorated character, and, as before observed, curious for their moulding and details, some of which are by no means common.

The following inscription to the memory of Dr. Drake, the author of "Eboracum," has not been printed in either of the Histories of Beverley which you have recently reviewed. A beautiful ancient niche near the west door of this church has been most perversely mutilated, to admit the monument of a topographer and antiquary.

"Memoriæ sacrum Francisci Drake, armig. Reg. Soc. necnon Antiquar^{m} Socii; eruditione et studio quantum profecerit Historia ejus Eboracensis, necnon et Parliamentaria, palam testantur; si amicum, si civem, si sodalem spectes, quaque in vitæ conditione, omnium gratiam et amorem mirum in modum conciliavit; adeo benignus, adeo benevolus, adeo urbanus, ut nihil supra. Franciscus Drake, S.T.P. filius ejus e natu maximus, et hujusce ecclesiæ Vicarius, patris tam bene meriti haud immemor, hoc monumentum fieri voluit. Obiit anno Christi 1771, ætatis 76."

THOMAS ALLEN.

Bilton.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 1085.]

I send you for explanation an inscription on a stone (Plate III., Fig. 1) over the arch of the Prebendal House at Bilton, near Tadcaster, Yorkshire, and am, G. LAW.

* We believe a somewhat similar crossing of ribs occurs in the roof of part of York Cathedral.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 1107.]

The inscription at Bilton is thus to be read :

"PLESURENFAITSDARNES XCI A° Di 1550."

The prebendary of this date was Robert Neville, or Thomas Wilson, collated January 30, 1549; provost of Rotheram College, Rector of Ordial, and Vicar of Almonbury, who succeeded him March 27, 1550, and was Master of St. John's Hospital at Ripon and Rector of Badlesworth, and quitted this prebend for that of Fenton, 1560. This prebend was held by the late Archdeacon Blackburne, but who succeeded him I know not. D. H.

Birstall.

[1853, *Part II.*, *p.* 41.]

I enclose a sketch of a stone now built into the south porch of Birstall Church, Yorkshire, about seven miles from Leeds. It is in the inner side of the west wall, and I should suppose it to be a portion of a Norman cross or obeliscal monument, being ornamented with the scroll-work prevalent during that era. If any different opinion be entertained by yourself or other antiquaries I should be glad to learn.

In the churchyard is a stone, mentioned by the late Mr. Scatcherd in his "History of Morley" as the pedestal of an ancient cross. It is octagonal, a circumstance which I rather incline to think would militate against its belonging to a Norman cross; and yet I should be at a loss to know how else to identify it. It is much to be lamented so little now remains of these ancient crosses. Too often have they been destroyed in the most wanton spirit of mischief, to say nothing of the corroding nature of the stone of which they were frequently made. There is one in Ilkley churchyard in this neighbourhood, described and engraved in Whitaker's "Craven," but of the figures on it little trace now remains. What is left at Birstall is, however, probably from its present position, in a fair way of preservation, though unknown to antiquaries and unnoticed by Whitaker in his survey of the parish. C. J. Armistead.

Bishopthorpe.

[1781, *p.* 120.]

In one of the bed-chambers in Bishopthorpe Palace, near York, on each side of the chimney, are (or were) two cherubims weeping most bitterly; and the story says that, when the carver was asked by somebody how it entered into his head to represent them crying, his answer was that "he appealed to the *Te Deum** for the propriety of what he had done."

* "Cherubim and Seraphim continually do *cry*."

Bolton.

[1841, *Part I.*, *pp.* 492, 493.]

Among the many interesting occurrences in the annals of this country, especially in times of tumult and revolution, that have been handed down to us by history and tradition, the circumstance of Henry VI. taking refuge at the remote but hospitable abode of the Pudsey family is not one of the least attractive.

The King had escaped from the Battle of Hexham, in Northumberland, which was fought on May 15, 1464; and he is stated by Grafton and some other historians to have fled into Scotland, a report very likely to be current at the time, as he had passed in that country the interval between the Battles of Towton and Hexham. But on this occasion the fugitive monarch directed his steps southward, and reached the wilds of Craven, a district which (as its historian Dr. Whitaker remarks) was then as remote from public ken as the Hebrides might have been at a later period. Dr. Whitaker assumes that Bolton Hall was the principal residence of King Henry during this period; and "in this very hall, and probably under the same canopy (which still remains, and is shown in our plate), that unhappy monarch ate the bread of affliction during a retreat, as it is reported by tradition, of several months." The same historian traced other memorials of the King at Whalley Abbey, and the neigbouring halls of Bracewell and Waddington. It was from the last-mentioned place that he was trepanned and arrested, as related by the historical writer whose work was published in 1839, by the Camden Society, under the title of "Warkworth's Chronicle":

"Also the same yere, Kynge Herry was takene bysyde a howse of religione (*i.e.*, Whalley) in Lancashyre, by the mene of a blacke monke of Abyngtone, in a wode called Cletherwode (Clitheroe), bysyde Bungerly hyppyng-stones (a ford across the River Ribble), by Thomas Talbott, sonne and heyre to Sere Edmunde Talbot of Basshalle, and Jhon Talbott his cosyne of Colebry (Salebury), with other moo; which disseyvide (was deceived), beynge at his dynere at Wadyngtone halle, and caryed to Londone on horsebake, his legs bownde to the styropes."

This occurrence is stated* to have taken place on the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul, June 29, 1465.

The Talbots, who took an active part in the King's capture, were connected by marriage with Sir John Tempest, the owner of Bracewell and Waddington; and the latter was a participant with them in the rewards bestowed on the capture by King Edward.† The loyalty of Sir Ralph Pudsey, however, the master of Bolton Hall, remains unimpeached in these treacherous performances.

* MS. Arundel, Coll. Arm. No. 5, fol. 170, v°.

† See the notes to "Warkworth's Chronicle," p. 41; Devon's "Issue Rolls of the Exchequer," p. 489; Baines's "History of Lancashire," i. 481.

It appears that the principal companions of Henry's seclusion, and of his capture, were Dr. Manning, Dean of Windsor, Dr. Bedle, and "young Ellerton," who were conveyed to the Tower of London with him: the cavalcade, on approaching London, being met at Esyldon (Islington) by the King-making Earl of Warwick, who there formally arrested Henry of Lancaster, "and forthwith his gilt spurs were taken from his feete."*

Some interesting relics were left by the unfortunate monarch at Bolton, which will be seen represented in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1785, as well as in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Craven." "They consist of a pair of boots, a pair of gloves, and a spoon. The boots are of fine brown Spanish leather, lined with deer's skin, tanned with the fur on, and about the ankles is a kind of wadding under the lining, to keep out wet. They have been fastened by buttons (twenty-four in number) from the ankle to the knee; the feet are remarkably small (little more than eight inches long), the toes round, and the soles, where they join to the heel, contracted to less than an inch diameter. The gloves are of the same material, and have the same lining; they reach, like women's gloves, to the elbow, but have been occasionally turned down, with the deer's skin outward. The hands are exactly proportioned to the feet, and not larger than those of a middle-sized woman." Dr. Whitaker adds the remark that, "in an age when the habits of the great, in peace as well as war, required perpetual exertions of bodily strength, this unhappy prince must have been equally comtemptible, from corporeal and from mental imbecility."

The manor-house, understood to have been built in the fourteenth century, has undergone various alterations in subsequent times, and to a considerable extent within the last forty years. Happily the old hall, wherein the wearied King is, in the accompanying plate, represented to be seated, has been the least subjected to the changes that have taken place.

We are happy to add that, from an unlooked-for and most authentic source, this brief narrative will (in the ensuing month) be followed by an architectural and historical account of the mansion, with details of the family which for many centuries has possessed it; and, as it will be drawn up with peculiar care, we trust it will be found both interesting and instructive.

[1841, *Part I., pp.* 580-584.]

Bolton Hall is situated in the midst of a fine property in Ribblesdale, within the Deanery of Craven, and the West Riding of the county of York.

It has always been understood to occupy the site of a much older edifice, to which the date has been assigned by tradition so far back as the reign of King William, surnamed Rufus.

* Stowe's "Chronicle," p. 419.

For some preceding ages it appears probable that the possessors of the manor inhabited a different place. At the distance of half a mile or more from the hall are still to be discerned traces of the moat which in former ages surrounded "The Peel of Bolton," one of the strong and castellated abodes which in turbulent times had been necessary for the security of person and property. The farm which contains this spot has invariably to this day been called "The Peel."

It was the opinion of Bishop Pocock in the last century that Bolton Hall was one of the oldest gentlemen's houses in England. It may perhaps be justly considered one of the very oldest that have undergone no material change as regards extension or diminution. In the memory of persons now living who are far advanced in years, it has uniformly until the present century presented much the same appearance. On approaching the house it was seen to form three unequal sides of a square, the area being enclosed in front by a screen-wall, with gates in the centre, and between two garden courts. The aspect of the front was towards the north-east, and the whole, which was of no very great extent, was in a plain, simple, and unassuming style. There was a projecting portion in the centre, in which was the principal porch entrance, and it was finished with a plain gable of nearly the same height as the rest of the house. On the western side of the house was the apartment called "King Henry's Room." It was occupied by Henry VI. during the time of his being entertained with loyal and dutiful attachment by Sir Ralph Pudsey. The building on the eastern side contained the offices. The windows were of the broad, square-headed fashion, divided by mullions of stone, and the principal ones were crowned with tablet dripstones, returned at their terminations, without heads or bosses. There is no reason to suppose that the mansion ever was embattled. It is barely probable from its long standing that it may have been so. Were this the case (as in more than one instance is known to your correspondent), every trace of its parapets must have been carefully removed.

Some alterations are understood to have been made in the course of so many generations, but none of them seem to have been of much importance. In the interior, the King's Chamber was newly panelled about the end of the seventeenth century, and thenceforth used as a sitting-room. The good old banqueting-hall, after still greater changes, yet retains its original dimensions. They are $33\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length and 19 feet in breadth. The height to the centre of the roof is $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and that of the side walls to the first beam $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Until the year 1804 its unpolished though characteristic features had happily remained unaltered. Of these was the timber roof, as shown in your plate, of its interior. At the lower or eastern end was the minstrels' gallery, composed of massive beams and planks, and finished with a bulky hand-rail, that has been

well described as putting to shame even "the principal timbers of many a modern house." Beneath this gallery was an entrance into some chambers. At the opposite end was the canopy, which for ages had overshadowed the high table; at which, in the days that have so recently been brought to our recollection, royalty under adverse circumstances must have sat down with many an embittered thought. This coved canopy much resembles those in the halls of the College of Manchester, and of the Carthusians (now the Charterhouse) in the Metropolis. On the north side of the hall was the entrance-porch, and on the same side a spacious fireplace and ingle, within which many a cheerful blaze has enlivened the entertainments of an ancient and hospitable race. Further on towards the gallery was a flight of stairs which communicated with it, and led from thence to the sleeping apartments. On the south side was a handsome pointed arched window, the tracery of which had apparently been constructed at the time of the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style.

Eastward of what has been already described was the hall-kitchen, large and lofty, even to the roof, the place of vast preparations, which indicated that here was "hospitality without grudging," and, as in still older times, that even the wayfarers were "courteously received, and at their departure were laden with such things as were necessary." This train of thought is amply encouraged, when it is on record that in front of the great beam which formed its spacious chimney-breast are said to have been inscribed in rudely-carved letters these memorable words:

"There ne'er was a Pudsey that encreased his estate."

This description, imperfect as it is, may convey some idea of what Bolton Hall was, when in the year 1804 it was sold, with the manor and estates belonging to it, to the late John Bolton, Esq., of Liverpool.

The mansion not having been inhabited by the family for several years, it probably required some repairs. Mr. Bolton conceived the plan of making considerable alterations. Designs were drawn for him by Gandy, and they were carried into effect by Webster, of Kendal. The work was commenced in the year 1806, and in a year or two more his intentions appear to have been completed. The southern exterior of the mansion has been totally changed, and in its general aspect and details it has been designed to represent the architecture of the fifteenth century. Under all the circumstances, the effect is perhaps as good as could be expected at the time. The revival of the English styles, at first under the auspices of Horace Walpole, and many years after as encouraged and promoted by King George III., continued for a length of time to languish, and to exhibit little more than awkward imitations. The principles of these styles were then very imperfectly known, and the most praise-

worthy efforts too frequently ended in disappointment. In the interior the hall has lost some of its fine old features, but happily others of them either partially or entirely remain. The roof presents the same appearance as before, with the exception of a portion of it having been pierced and glazed for the admission of light. The window in the south side was taken away in consequence of the building on its outside having been extended, and hence arose the necessity of obtaining light from above. The wide old chimney has been reduced to a very moderate size, and a similar one has been constructed on the opposite side of the hall more towards the west. The stairs have been entirely removed, but the greatest alteration remains yet to be told. The very thought of it reminds one of the projected removal of the organ screen several years after at York, which it was said could never be accomplished with safety. The material to be removed at Bolton Hall was not indeed stone, but it was oak timber, which, even if separated into its component parts, each of these very parts would be found to be of no mean size or weight. The project was successfully effected, and it was no less than causing the massive gallery at the one end, and the certainly ponderous canopy at the other, to change places. It is well that these venerable relics of the best and hospitable days of this old seat of mirth and hearty welcome have been so carefully preserved, and that no accident (as the change was thought desirable) rendered the attempt abortive. They are understood to be perfectly secure, and, no alteration having been attempted, they each present the same appearance as when originally constructed. The floor is now of one uniform level and unlike the fashion it was of in times of chivalry, for the daïs and the high table are gone. These, with the other substantial tables and benches for the inferior guests and retainers (like those still religiously preserved in the Abbat's Hall at Westminster), had all disappeared before the rise of the present generation. A set of rooms was taken down where the present entrance to the hall was made ; the new windows that are square-headed have been finished without the tablet dripstones, and the mansion is entered by a projecting porch, having a double flight of steps ascending to it. . . .

About half a mile from the manor-house are the village, church, and rectory-house of Bolton.

The manor of Bolton is known, by the records in the College of Arms, to have been in the possession of Oughtred de Bolton during the reign of King Henry I. We have no certain accounts of his ancestors ; but whether or not the tradition is to be relied upon that one of them built a residence on the estate in the time of King William II., it is highly probable that they were of ancient Saxon descent, and may have been settled on the same lands long before the Conquest. After six generations from Oughtred the manor passed from John de Bolton at his death (who had lived in the reign

of King Edward II.) to John Pudsey, son of Katharine, his aunt on the father's side, and Simon Pudsey, her husband.

The Pudsey family held the manor and estates for about fourteen generations. Ample testimony has been given to the loyalty of Sir Ralph Pudsey. His tomb, in the family chapel in Bolton Church, is covered with the effigies of himself, the three ladies to whom he was successively married, and his twenty-five sons and daughters. Thomas Pudsey, another head of the house, who lived when the battle was fought at Flodden Field, was a distinguished character and the friend of Lord Surrey, the commander on that memorable occasion. The family was, doubtless, of Norman descent. In the words of Dr. Whitaker: "Within the compass of a moderate estate the Pudseys enjoyed every distinction, feudal or ecclesiastic, which their age and country could bestow—the manor, free-warren, park, advowson, and family chantry. Here they sheltered their persecuted Sovereign"; and, when their race was drawing to a close, distinguished by a course of loyalty and hospitable virtues, "the last amiable possessors enjoyed to extreme old age the blessings of retirement and religion."

Much in the same manner as the property had passed from the ancient family of Bolton to the Pudseys, so was it again conveyed to the Dawsons, on the death of Ambrose Pudsey, Esq., in the year 1714. This gentleman was succeeded in the manor of Bolton by Christopher Dawson, Esq., his nephew, whose father, William Dawson, Esq., of Langcliff Hall, in the parish of Giggleswick, had on August 7, 1705, married Jane Pudsey, the only one of a family of eight, who left a child. This lady had two sons, and her husband was major of the militia and a magistrate for the West Riding of the county of York.

Major Dawson was endowed with good natural abilities, which, being aided by studious application, his acquirements in classical literature and mathematics were considerable. He was the personal friend of Sir Isaac Newton, who often visited him at Langcliff Hall, and he is said to have been one of the first persons in the North of England who understood the "Principia." His son Christopher lived to the age of eighty years, and died at Bolton Hall, a bachelor, in 1786. His brother Ambrose, who succeeded him, attained to a still more advanced age. He married Mary, the daughter of Richard Aston, Esq., of Wadley. She was sister to Sir Willoughby Aston, Bart., and to Sir Richard Aston, Knt., one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench. Ambrose Dawson obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and became eventually the oldest member of the Royal College of Physicians in London. He resided several years in Grosvenor Street, where he practised in a very unostentatious way and was a most charitable man. Upon his leaving London, about 1776, to reside at Langcliff Hall, and when presents

of plate were not quite so frequent as they are now, he received from the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, a magnificent tea-urn, in the fashion of the time, with an inscription that may be regarded as a volume in a few words:

"The Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square.
To Ambrose Dawson, Esquire, M.D.
Infirmus, et visitastis me."

The country not agreeing with him, he passed a few of the last years of his life in Liverpool with his eldest son, the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq. He died there in December, 1794, at the age of eighty-seven years, and was buried at Bolton.

The memory of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., will long be held in veneration and esteem. He was born in Grosvenor Street, London, on February 16, 1752. His early years were spent abroad, till in the year 1777 he was induced to settle in Liverpool, where he was but partially engaged in mercantile pursuits. On the demise of his father he succeeded to the Bolton Hall estates, as well as to those of Langcliff Hall and Great Stainforth, the property of the Dawsons, which are also in Craven.

It is gratifying to arrive at the point of time when a most benevolent design of this gentleman was brought into operation, which has not only met with great success in the place where it originated, but its benefits have been diffused far and wide.

In the year 1793, in conjunction with a few friends, he commenced the establishment in Liverpool of a school for the instruction of the indigent blind. To the promotion and extension of this truly Christian undertaking, which he had for some time before been contemplating, he devoted the residue of his life. His days were mercifully prolonged for more than twenty years, to the very close of which he uniformly evinced a zeal and discretion worthy of the best ages of the dispensation under which we live. The Liverpool school is the parent of every similar institution in the United Kingdom, London, Edinburgh and Dublin, York, Norwich and Bristol having subsequently "with all readiness of mind" taken up the bright and benevolent example.

Having lived to see "the pleasure of the Lord prosper in his hands," he was suddenly taken ill in the committee-room of the school, and in a very few days he tranquilly passed to the bosom of the Redeemer on April 19, 1816. He died at Everton, near Liverpool, and was buried in the vaults of St. George's Church (the Corporation Chapel) in Liverpool.

A votive tablet of the purest statuary marble adorns the interior of the hall of the institution. It was raised to his memory in the year 1817, and is the production of Mr. Solomon Gibson, of Liverpool. The group consists of a graceful female figure, representing Charity leading two blind children, a male and a female, to a

sarcophagus, on which is a medallion of Pudsey Dawson, each with a wreath in the hand, as if to place it thereon. Beneath this exquisite sculpture is the following inscription:

"To Pudsey Dawson.

"In grateful recollection of the unwearied care with which he watched over the interests of this Institution during a period of twenty-five years, this memorial was erected.

"MDCCCXVII."

This gentleman married Miss Elizabeth Ann Scott, by whom he had a family of twelve children. He served the office of Mayor of Liverpool in 1799 and 1800, and commanded the Royal Liverpool Regiment of Volunteers from its enrolment to the ratification of the peace in 1802, when it was disembodied.

He was succeeded in the estates in the parish of Giggleswick by his eldest surviving son, the present Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

William, the third son, who was in His Majesty's service (while cruising in the *St. Fiorenzo*, in the Indian Seas, in the year 1808), captured, after the fall of his gallant captain, George N. Hardinge, the *Piedmontoise*, after one of the most signal actions of the late war. This brave officer died in India in 1811.

Henry and Charles, the sixth and seventh sons, were also gallant officers in the British army during the late war. They were both in the light infantry, his Majesty's 52nd Regiment. The former, a captain, fell in November, 1812, in an action at San Munos, on the retreat from Burgos, aged twenty-four years. The latter, a lieutenant, was severely wounded at the storming of Badajoz and again at Waterloo. He died in the year following at Chantilly, on his route to Paris, having never recovered from the wounds he had received.

The manor and estates of Bolton Hall are now the property of Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq. They were sold to this lady, who is the widow of Anthony Littledale, Esq., of Liverpool, on October 6, 1832, by the late John Bolton, Esq. The colours taken on board the *Piedmontoise* are placed over the canopy, at the upper end of the hall.

For the better preservation of the relics of King Henry VI. the present head of the family caused an ark to be made, in which they were deposited in the year 1822. Its material is oak, beautifully designed and executed, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Rickman, in the style of the architecture of the fifteenth century. Within it is a handsome plate of brass, bearing a statement of the circumstances under which the relics were left. Saxon.

[1785, *Part I.*, p. 418.]

I send you (see Plate, Figs. 1, 2, and 3) the spoon, glove, and boot of Henry VI. which I delineated from the real ones as pre-

served in a chest at Bolton Hall, near Sawley, in Bolland, Yorkshire, when that prince was some time screened from the unhappy troubles of his reign. W. F.

Bradford.

[1817, *Part II., p.* 13.]

A commodious, plain, Gothic church (see the woodcut) was recently built and consecrated by His Grace the Archbishop of York in the town of Bradford, Yorkshire, whose numerous, extensive, and increasing population (amounting, with the adjoining villages, to about 20,000 inhabitants) could not be accommodated with room in the parish church. The number of sittings in the new church is 1,100, of which upwards of 400 are wholly free for the poor.

W. Morgan.

Braithwell.

[1857, *Part I., pp.* 203, 204.]

On the village green of Braithwell, near Maltby, about half-way between Tickhill Castle and Conisborough Castle, stands an octagonal block of stone (see drawing), mounted on a square base, which itself rests upon two other square bases, the intervening one being the smallest of the three. On the bevelled edge of the octagonal block is cut in letters nearly 2 inches long :

"Nous pri : Jesus Fiz Marie pens et deli Ri not roi."

On one of the sides of this block is the date "MCXCI."

On the square base which supports this octagonal stone is the following inscription :

"This monument was erected by a prince of this neighbourhood, while Richard was prisoner in Germany."

On another face of the same base is given a translation of the older inscription :

"Jesus, Son of Mary, remember our King, I pray."

In another part is recorded this later sculptor's name, with the date, 1798.

Out of the octagonal block rises a square shaft, about 1 foot 6 inches high, on the top of which a small cross is cut. The entire structure is about 6 feet high ; the blocks do not stand square with each other.

The readers of "Ivanhoe" will regret that Sir Walter Scott was not aware of the existence of this monument when he published his illustrations of that work. He assigns Conisborough Castle to the Anglo Saxons, but the present building is not older than 1180, as the architecture of the chapel in the walls of the keep shows. But long before that time a famous castle was there, of which there are now no remains left, with the exception probably of the deep well in the keep.

The monument on Braithwell Green is made of magnesian limestone, as is the keep of Conisborough, and it augurs well for the durability of our new Houses of Parliament that they are built of a stone which for so many centuries has so well resisted the assaults of time. F. F.

Byland.

[1811, *Part II.*, *pp.* 107-109.]

Byland Abbey, situated at a village of that name, is about four miles distant from Rivalx Abbey, the hilly ridge of Hambleton passing between them. Though inferior to the latter in its display of architectural features (few of which are now visible), as well as in the beauties of its landscape scenery, the monastery of Byland possesses enough of both to recommend it to the notice of the traveller and the antiquary.

The woody view on the opposite slope, as given us by Hearne and Byrne in their beautiful engraving, has in part disappeared, through the visitation of the axe; but even when it returns the general view of the hill will not yield that luxuriant idea suggested by the artist, yet the mixture of rugged surface helps to shed on the vale below an air of solemnity well adapted to the site of a religious house. Beyond the abbey a softer scene presents itself in the rising grounds and plantations of Newborough, the seat of the late Earl Fauconberg, now of Thomas Wynne Belasyse, Esq., and by means of a short ascent a view is obtained of the village of Coxwold, pleasantly situated on the same slope, and of the elegant octagonal tower of its parish church.

The west front and transept of the abbey church constitute its principal beauties. The former contains three enriched doorways (an ornament of which the church of Rivalx cannot now boast), over which are a set of windows handsomely finished, and the whole surmounted by the remains of a large Catherine-wheel window, appearing more picturesquely graceful than it probably did in its perfect state. The three doorways, though ornamented alike, vary from each other in the form of their arches, the central one having a waving pointed arch, that to the north of it an arch simply pointed, and that to the south a waving pointed arch encompassed by a circular one.* The window over this last is round-headed, the other windows in the same tier, being three in number, are pointed. These and all the windows of the church are (as might be expected) without mullions, but broader than many of the early windows of our churches.

The transept is placed near the east end of the building, which is in the exact form of a Christ's cross. The choir may possibly have taken in this part, as the short space beyond would scarcely be sufficient for all the purposes of divine service,† yet the vestiges of

* The engraving alluded to is incorrect as to this arch, which it describes as a common pointed one, without a canopy.

† Being only 50 feet, according to an admeasurement given from Sir H. Englefield in Hearne's publication, and no doubt with perfect accuracy. It states the

two interior doorways towards the south end of the transept, fronting each other and opening into the nave and choir, may seem to warrant a contrary supposition. The south front of this transept is nearly entire, containing two tiers of pointed windows (three in each range), and terminating in a pediment, in the contracted part of which is an upright oval window. The interior compartments of the other windows are ornamented by clustered columns with capitals, and the windows themselves are handsomely finished with mouldings.

No trace is left of aisles or pillars, but the walls of the north and east fronts, and of the south one as far as the transept, remain to the height of the first range of windows.

The habitable parts of this monastery have disappeared, if we except some slight vestiges to the south of the church (to be noticed subsequently) and a building at the south-east extremity of the Close, once a dwelling-house, and built apparently out of the ruins, but now uninhabited. This latter retains on the ground-floor the arched vaulting of the original building, which, judging from analogy, may have been the eleemosynary.* Near it is a small remain of a gateway.

To the south of the church we find the same level quadrangular area (like a small bowling-green) which is discoverable at Fountains, Rivalx, Kirkstall, and, I suppose, most other monastic sites. Its two sides appear to have been completely furnished with buildings, whether habitable ones or cloisters communicating with the church must remain in conjecture; but the latter may rather be presumed, from the exactly parallel double-ridged lines which describe the situation of the buildings, and these cloisters may, as at Fountains, have had dormitories over them. The end of the quadrangle fronting the church is also filled up with traces of building, except in one span, which opens to a small street, or court, receding further southward and composed of buildings facing each other, two or three windows of which remain. That the refectory stood on or near this spot there can be no doubt, but whether fronting the church or turned towards the court is not so obvious. The few vestiges of walling in that front have at present a meaner appearance than those next the court.

At the western extremity of the close is a handsome gateway in tolerable preservation, which appears to have formed the grand entrance. It contains a larger and an adjoining smaller portal and

length of the nave to be 200 feet; breadth of the transept, 73 feet; length of the choir, 50 feet; in all, 323 feet, falling somewhat short of the length of Rivalx. Length of the transept, 130 feet; breadth of the choir, 70 feet; of the nave, 38 feet. Total breadth of the body of the church, 68 feet.

* The showers of these places sometimes call this part of the monastery "the Inn." May it not have been applied to the double purpose of dealing out alms (whether in money or victuals) and of lodging travellers—at least, those of a meaner description?

ornamented side walls. Another gateway appears near the south-western extremity of the church. . . .

A circumstance relative to the age of this building, which at first somewhat staggered me, was the sight of a mutilated inscription ending thus, "—— R. 1106," near a breach (probably over a regular entrance) in the exterior of the south wall of the transept. But whatever may be intended by that date it cannot apply to the erection of the abbey on its present site, nor, indeed, on any other recorded one.

Before I conclude, permit me to add that there is a tradition of a previous monastery of Byland at a village now bearing (and perhaps on that account) the name of Old Byland, about two miles from Rivalx. Burton confirms this, and mentions the annoyance of each other's bells as a cause of vexation, which issued in the removal ultimately of the abbey of Byland to the spot I have described. But his own dates furnish sufficient reason for doubting whether any buildings were erected at Old Byland, for he tells us that the church and town were assigned by Roger de Mowbray to certain monks only in the year 1143, and that they removed from thence so early as 1147, wandering for forty years before they settled themselves.

AN OBSERVER.

[1812, *Part II., p.* 505.]

I send you a sketch (see Plate I.) of the remains of the west front of Byland Abbey, Yorkshire. There is a fine general view of these magnificent ruins in Hearne and Byrne's "Antiquities," from the tasteful pencil of Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. J. C. B.

[1843, *Part I., pp.* 261-264.]

THE HISTORY OF THE FOUNDATION OF THE HOUSE OF BYLAND, WRITTEN BY PHILIP, THIRD ABBOT OF THE AFORESAID HOUSE, AS HE HEARD IT FROM HIS PREDECESSOR, ABBOT ROGER, AND OTHER SENIORS OF THIS HOUSE.

"By the disobedience of our first parents man's memory is so greatly obscured and clouded that, unless the actions and events of this earthly life are expressly committed to writing, the power of oblivion soon prevails, and causes them altogether to pass and fade away as though they had never been. Wherefore we have thought it fitting, by a short history, to make known to our successors the cause, form, and manner, or the process of foundation of our house of Byland, as we have frequently heard it from older persons, who were fully informed thereof by Master Roger, our predecessor of pious memory, and many others who came from Calder."

After this preface the history proceeds to relate how, in the year 1134, twelve monks went forth from the abbey of Furnes, and settled at Calder, under their abbot Gerold, where they continued for the space of four years, and were just beginning to build when their new

abode was utterly laid waste in a hostile invasion of the country by David, King of Scotland. Upon this they fled for refuge to their mother abbey of Furnes, but on arriving at the gate were met by the abbot and convent, who had heard of their approach, and who, from fear (it would seem) of some dissensions likely to ensue, denied them entrance. Turning sorrowfully away from their own home, they determined to seek the advice and counsel of Archbishop Thurstan, and set out on foot towards York, having nothing with them but their clothing and a few books, which were carried in a wain drawn by oxen. When this little company were approaching the town of Thirsk, they were met (the history tells us) "by the seneschal of the Lady Gundrea, relict of Nigel de Albany, and mother of Roger de Mowbray, a youth then under the wardship of King Stephen, but soon to receive possession of his lands. This seneschal, much admiring their deportment, diligently enquired from the abbot how he and his monks had come into such grievous trouble, and learning the cause thereof devoutly entreated them to dine that day at the table of his mistress, who was then lodging at the castle of Thirsk, the town close at hand. To this request the abbot acceded, confidently trusting his own and his monks' necessity to the will of God. But the seneschal went on before to the castle to give his mistress notice of their approach, and how in her name he had from motives of piety invited them to dinner. Now when Abbot Gerold and his monks arrived thither, with their wain following them, and the said lady, who was sitting in an upper chamber, saw secretly through the window their miserable plight, she was moved by pious compassion and burst into tears. Their arrival, however, made her glad, and being much edified by their demeanour and simplicity, she kept them all with her, and caused their necessities to be bountifully supplied, strictly forbidding their departure and faithfully engaging to provide for them, within a short time, both a place of abode and means of subsistence. And since the abbot and his convent could not travel with the said lady from manor to manor through the country, nor was it meet that they should do so, she sent them to her uncle, Master Robert de Alney, a Norman, who had been a monk of Whitby, and was then living as a hermit at Hode as aforesaid. There she caused them to be well and honorably maintained until her son Roger de Mowbray came to his lands from the wardship of King Stephen."

Of this their sojourn at Hode the history gives an account, and then proceeds:

"Four years being thus passed at Hode, and many persons admitted to conversion there, Abbot Roger besought the Lady Gundrea to mention to the Lord Roger de Mowbay, her son, that the situation of Hode was too confined for building an abbey there, and that he should provide another and a more convenient site for his monks, whose numbers and possessions daily increased. Certain

veteran soldiers discharged from the court and family of the said Lord Roger had been converted to them, and had brought with them no little temporal wealth, and by their assistance a grange had been built at Wilden. Among these soldiers there were two of great name and prudence, Landric de Agys and Henry de Wasprey, and a third also, not inferior in prudence, Henry Bugge, who had charge of the works at the abbey, and as time went on they obtained many benefits for their house. For as soon as they entered this our new abode, it was reported throughout the province that we had lately received the support of many noble and well-born men, and thus the devotion of all who heard it was inclined towards us.

"But the Lady Gundrea hearing and entertaining the petition of Abbot Roger, and giving diligent heed to the sudden and unexpected conversion of the soldiers, began to show them more abundant grace and favour. Wherefore she requested Lord Roger her son, to permit her to bestow upon the monks out of her own dowry the vill of Byland on the Moor. To this supplication of his mother's the said Roger devoutly and graciously acceded in the year of our Lord 1143, about the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, and he himself gave to the said monks the said vill and all its appurtenances.

"This donation being perfected, Abbot Roger and his monks, in obedience to the admonition and precept of Roger de Mowbray, removed from Hode to a certain place in the neighbourhood of Byland, upon the stream called the Rye, and there they built for themselves a small cell where their tiled building is now erected, not far from the abbey, which that noble person, Walter d'Espec, Lord of Helmsley, a short time, that is, thirteen years before, had piously built, and which is now called Rievaulx. And so Abbot Roger and his monks remained upon the Rye five years. The intention and purpose of Roger de Mowbray had been that the abbey should, if possible, be built on the south bank of the river Rye, in order that we might receive in all respects the same advantages and easements from the water which the monks of Rievaulx enjoy on the north bank. But the situation of the place rendered this impossible; the two houses were too near each other to allow of it, for at every hour of the day and night the one convent could hear the bells of the other, and this was unseemly and could not in any way long be borne."

The history now turns aside to detail several minor events which took place, and some territorial changes and additions to the property of the convent. These are not sufficiently important to merit our attention, excepting only one passage, which I will translate, as giving us an interesting example of the care which the religious houses evinced for the "spiritual wants" (as our phrase now runs) of those who became dependent upon them in their

character of proprietors of the soil. If churches were chiefly built, as we may gratefully acknowledge, by the piety of the great thanes and lay nobility of our land, this instance will prove that, where opportunity offered, ecclesiatics were not less forward in this good work, and their personal co-operation in it, and minute care for little matters relating to the ornament of God's house, adds much life and reality to the narrative.

"Afterwards Abbot Roger, considering within himself the divers perils and the fatigue which his parishioners underwent in coming from Scalton to the mother church of Byland, as well for the purpose of hearing the divine office as in order to partake of the sacraments of the Church, went to the Lord Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, formerly Abbot of Fountains, in the first year of his pontificate, that is to say in 1146, to make his humble supplication and request. This was that he would grant leave to him and his convent to build a chapel in the vill of Scalton, which is within the limits of the parish church of Byland, grounding his petition principally upon the aforesaid perils, and for the benefit of the heirs and tenants of his pious benefactor, Lord Hugh Malbys. In this chapel the men of the said vill of Scalton were only to hear the divine office and to receive the sacraments of the Church, perpetual reservation being made to the mother church of Byland of the right of sepulture of the parishioners in Scalton, which right is to this day carefully observed. Having obtained a license, the said Abbot R. and his monks diligently and devoutly erected at their own expense a chapel in the middle of the vill of Scalton. The chapel being built and finished, and as befits the house of God decently furnished with books, vestments, a font, and other necessary ornaments, Abbot Roger gave commandment to Landric de Agys, his cellarer, that with all haste and reverence he should cause to be conveyed in a wain the lesser bell of the said mother church of Byland to her said daughter of Scalton. This Landric duly performed, and everything, as has been said, being duly and honorably provided, the said Abbot Roger conferred the chapel on a certain clerk called Richard. And he, on the presentation of Abbot Roger, was canonically instituted by the said Lord Archbishop Henry, and he had and kept charge of it for 54 years, without any interruption either of years or times, namely, for eight years in the reign of King Stephen, and throughout the whole reign of King Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and throughout the whole reign of King Richard, son of the said King Henry; and the said Kings, Henry and Richard, have by their charters confirmed Byland with its appurtenances."

After this account we shall be better prepared to afford ready credence to the next passage of the history which I will translate. From this passage it appears that Robert de Mowbray was desirous of granting to the convent the right of patronage or advowson of

several churches, with the view of their ultimately obtaining the appropriation of them to their own use. It may be worth while just to point out what would have been the difference between these two acts. With the former we are all familiar; it would merely have transferred the right of nominating the incumbents of these benefices to the monks, leaving the right of receiving the tithes and profits annexed thereto untouched. The latter, on the contrary, would have affected the right to these revenues and vested them in the convent, imposing on them, however, the obligation of performing, either personally or by deputy, the spiritual duties of the benefice. We shall see, however, that Abbot Roger was too disinterested to accept this grant; he had observed the evils which frequently ensued from appropriations, and, therefore, at the risk of offending their patron, he withheld himself from accepting his bounty. Such an instance as this ought to make us cautious how we believe the sweeping invectives against religious houses in which our writers indulge when treating of appropriations. That they finally led to the great impoverishment of the Church, and that this injury, by the dissolution of the monasteries and the transfer of so many impropriated tithes into lay hands, has become well-nigh irremediable, we are now painfully experiencing; there is scarcely one populous town the condition of which does not bring it home to us. But this termination, resulting from events which could not be foreseen, does not justify an indiscriminate censure of the motives of those with whom the misfortune originated:

"But Roger de Mowbray, seeing that many had come together to serve God, and that the spot where the monks abode in the vicinity of Byland could not, as has been said above, be made convenient for the construction of an abbey, and that the vicinity of Rievaulx made it altogether unfitting, on his return from the East country added to his gift an extension of their bounds, and in the year 1147 gave them for the site of their abbey two carucates of waste land, according to the measurement of Hugh Malbys, his steward, lying in the vicinity of Cuckwald, beneath the hill of Blackhow. Moreover, Lord Thomas de Colevyle quit-claimed and gave to God and the monks all the land which is between the pool of their mill and Thorpe. He gave also all Bersclyve and Bertoft, and the appurtenances of the vill of Cuckwald, lying to the north towards Whitaker, to do therewith whatsoever they would for ever.

"The said Roger Mowbray likewise granted to Abbot Roger and the monks the right of patronage of the churches of Thirsk, Hovingham, and Kirkby Moorside, together with many other possessions. But the said Abbot Roger, 'being a man of scrupulous conscience for the care of souls, refused to accept these gifts,' protesting and declaring that they were already amply and sufficiently endowed. This refusal much displeased Lord Roger de Mowbray, for his

intention had been that the Abbot and monks, having obtained the right of patronage of these churches, might in process of time more easily have obtained their appropriation to their own use. And it was said that on the occasion of this refusal the right of patronage of the said churches was given, at the instance and petition of the said Sampson de Albany, Roger Mowbray's cousin, to the aforesaid canons of Hode, who are now called of Newburgh, among whom the said Sampson devoted himself to God, and took on him the habit of a canon regular. He obtained also from the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Lincoln that the said canons of Hode should have peaceful possession during the life of Sampson himself of all the churches which the said Sampson held before his entrance into religion.

"Now, when the aforesaid monks had sojourned, as has been said, four years with their Abbot Gerold at Hode, and five years afterwards with Abbot Roger, upon the Rye, in the vicinity of Byland, they began diligently to clear the ground on the western side, within and near to Middleburgh, and to build below the moor in the said region of Cukwald, and they straightway removed into the said territory of Cukwald, where they diligently erected and built a small stone church, a cloister, and other houses and offices, as is still plainly to be seen in the same place, and from that time they abode there in holy religion during thirty years. During which time many nobles, as well from those regions as from Westmoreland, devoutly offered large donations in frank almoigne to the said Abbot Roger and his monks, as will appear below."

Catterick.

[1805, *Part I., pp.* 211, 212.]

Perhaps you may think the following inscriptions in the north aisle of the church of Catterick, in Yorkshire, relative to the families of Burgh, or Brough, and Lawson, of Brough, in the parish of Catterick, deserving of a place in your Magazine. The pedigree which accompanies them, so far as it is marked (*a*), is to be found amongst the Harleian MSS., No. 1,487, fol. 40, except that all the names of the Burgh family (saving Roger and Anthony, his father) are written "Borough" in the Harleian MS., and except that Sir Ralph Lawson is named "Robert" in the MS., which is without dates.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On a brass inlaid in a dark marble stone on the floor:

"Hic jacet Joh'es de Burgh, armig' & Katerina ux. ejus qui Joh'es obiit x° die mensis Januar', anno D'ni. mill'mo cccc°xii° quor' a'i'ab' p'piciet' D's. Amen."

At each corner of this stone was inlaid a shield of arms, of which one only now remains, viz., . . . a saltire. . . .

On another marble stone on the floor are inlaid in brass the effigies of two men in armour, and at each corner of the stone was a shield of arms, of which the two at the head are lost, and those at the feet are . . . on a saltire . . . five swans . . . quartered with . . . a fesse engrailed . . . between six fleurs-de-lis . . . and at the feet of the men this inscription:

"Hic jacent Will's Burgh, armiger, filius & heres Joh'is Burgh, qui obiit quarto die Nove'br' a° D'ni M°CCCCC°XLIJ°. Et Matilda uxor ejus, que obiit xii° die Novembr. anno D'ni M°CCCC°XXXIJ°. Et Will's Burgh, armiger, filius & heres p d'c'i Will'i, qui obiit ultimo die me's Dece'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°XXL°, et Elena uxor ip'i' Will'i filii Will'i p'd'c'i, que obiit xx° die me's Junii, a° D'ni M° CCCC°XLVJ° q'or' o'n'u' a'i'abz p'piciet' o'ipotens De'. Ame.'"

On another marble stone on the floor are laid the effigies of a man and woman, the man in armour; and at each corner was inlaid a shield of arms, now lost. At the feet of the effigies is this inscription:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Burgh, unus fundator' istius Cantarie q'i obiit xvii° die Augusti, anno D'ni M°CCCCLXXXXII° cuj. a'i'e p'piciet' De'. Et orate p' bono statu Elizabeth. ux'is ejus."

On a mural monument:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Johannis Lawson de Burgh, baronetti, & Catherinæ charissimæ ejus conjugis, filiæ Gulielmi Howard de Naworth Castello, in comit. Cumberlandiæ, equitis aurat.

Obiit { ille 26 Oct., 1698. / hæc 4 Jul., 1668.

Ibidem hic reponitur cor. Johan'is filii supradicti Johannis Lawson, baronetti. Requiescant in pace. Johannes Lawson, bar'tus, obiit Oct. 19, 1739, æt. 53."

On another mural monument:

"In this aile are deposited the remains of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough-hall, bart., who died on the 1st of October, 1781, aged 69; and of Dame Anastasia, his wife, the third daughter of Thomas Maire, of Lartington, esq., who died on the 2d of November, 1764, aged 54. To whose memory this monument was erected by their eldest son. R. I. P."

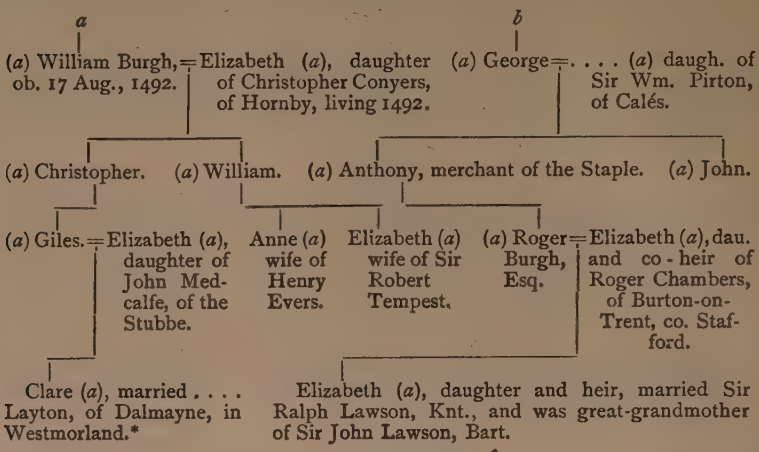
Arms: Argent a chevron between three martlets sable impaling argent a ship sable in a sea proper.

John de Burgh, Esq., ob. 10 Jan. 1412.

William Burgh, Esq., son and heir, ob. 4 Nov., 1442. = Matilda, wife of William Burgh, ob. 12 Nov., 1432.

(*a*) William Burgh, Esq., son and heir, ob. Dec. 31, 1465. = Elen, daughter of John Pickering (*a*), ob. 20 Junii, 1446.

b


a
b
(a) William Burgh, ob. 17 Aug., 1492.
Elizabeth (a), daughter of Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, living 1492.
(a) George
. . . . (a) daugh. of Sir Wm. Pirton, of Calés.
(a) Christopher.
(a) William.
(a) Anthony, merchant of the Staple.
(a) John.
(a) Giles.
Elizabeth (a), daughter of John Medcalfe, of the Stubbe.
Anne (a) wife of Henry Evers.
Elizabeth (a) wife of Sir Robert Tempest.
(a) Roger Burgh, Esq.
Elizabeth (a), dau. and co-heir of Roger Chambers, of Burton-on-Trent, co. Staffford.
Clare (a), married . . . . Layton, of Dalmayne, in Westmorland.*
Elizabeth (a), daughter and heir, married Sir Ralph Lawson, Knt., and was great-grandmother of Sir John Lawson, Bart.

P.S.—Under an arch in the church is an old monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Masham, who probably had a seat at Scotton, in the parish of Catterick, as I find that Henry Lord Scrope of Masham died seized of the manor of Scotton in 15 Richard II. There are some other inscriptions in the church of Catterick, which I will endeavour to send to you at another opportunity.

[1805, *Part II.*, *pp.* 705, 706.]

I wish to correct (or, at least, to hint a doubt as to the accuracy of) that part of my letter which states that there is under an arch in Catterick Church a monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Masham. I have since found among my papers a drawing of the monument, a copy of which drawing I send to you (see Plate II.), from which the monument seems more probably to appertain to some person who had matched with a daughter of the Scropes of Masham than to a Scrope. The arms are without colours, and as there are several families whose arms are similar to one of the bearings on this tomb in point of form, I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents acquainted with the ancient state of property in the neighbourhood of Catterick will ascertain to whom this monument belongs. The font at Catterick is curious, but I have not yet been able to find the drawings of it, or the copies of other monumental inscriptions in the church amongst my papers.

[1829, *Part I.*, *pp.* 393-395.]

At the south end of Catterick Bridge, on the east side, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, built at the time of the erection of the bridge. On widening it about forty years ago the

* Cumberland.

chapel was almost demolished, and the only remains of it are now converted to a coal-house belonging to the adjoining inn.

William de Burgh, of Burgh (Brough Hall), gave in 1509 to the friar minors in Richmond a rent-charge of 26s. 8d., on condition that they caused one of their brethren to say Mass every Tuesday and Saturday in this chapel for the accommodation of travellers passing that way.

The following is in all respects as exact a transcript of the indenture for building the bridge as the worn folds and faded ink of the original would permit me to make. RICHMONDIENSIS.

ENDENTURE DE CAT'K BRIGG.

This Endenture made betwene Nicholas de Blackburne, C'rist. Conyers, William de Burgh, John de Barton, and Roger de Aske, William Franke, and Thomas Foxhole, of ye ta partie, and Thomas Ampilforde, John Garett, and Robert Manfelt, Masons, of ye t'othir pt. bere witnes—Yatt ye foresaides Thomas, John, and Robert schall mak a Brigg of stane owre ye watir of Swalle, atte Catrik, betwixt ye olde stane brigg and ye new brigg of trees, quilke foresaide brigg, with ye grace of Gode, shall be made sufficiant of workemanship in mason craft accordand in substance to Barnacastell brigg, aftir ye grund and ye watir acordes, of twa pilers, twa land stathes, and thre arches, and also with five corses of egeoves, lik and accordand to ye same thiknes of egeoves as Barnacastell Brigg is of. And also ye forsaid Brigg schall have a tabill of hewyn stane under the alluryng owre ye watir, more yan Barnacastell brigg has. And ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall gette lymestane and birne itt, and care itt, and mak yaire lymkilns at yaire owne cost, atte yaire owne moste ease, als mykle will suffis yam to ye werke abowne saide. And also ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall fynde and mak caryage of sande, als mykle as yam nedes to ye werke abowne saide. And ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, schall have for yam and yair men free entres and issue to care, fetche, and have a wey to yair most ease and profette, ye forsaide lymstane and sande. And saides Nicholas, William, John, C'rist. and Roger, schall find caryage of alle manere of freestane and of fillingestane, to ye forsaide brigg, to be broght and laide upone yaire coste, atte both endes of ye brigg, to ye most profette of ye forsaide Thomas, John, and Robert. And same Nicholas and hys felowes schall fynd upon yaire owne coste als mykell wode and colles broght one ye grunde as will suffys and serryf yaim to ye birnynge of alle ye lymkilnes yat schall be made to ye forsaide werke. And ye forsaide Nicholas and his felowes schall gatte lefe and free entre and issue to ye saides masons and yaire men to come to ye wherell of Sedbery, and to ye wherell of Rysedalle beck, for to brek ye stane yat schall go to ye saide brigg, or to any

other wherell yat is wythin ye boundes quilk is most profitable to ye forsaide werke. And as ye wherreours breke ye saide stanes, and schapile yaim in ye saide wherells, yat yen ye forsaides Nicholas and his felowes gave of yair cost, void ye stanes fra ye wherells, yat yay be not taride nor indirde in yair werke becaus of voidyng of the forsaide stanes. And ye saide Nicholas and his felowes schall fynde, mak, or case mak upon yair owen coste, alle manere of tymbir werkes quilke schall go, or yat is necessary or nedful to ye saide Brigg, yat is to say, ye brander arches of ye pilers, and of ye landstathers, and the centres, with all manner of schaffaldyng and othere warke yat is nedful to ye said brigg, to lay and raise yam of yair owen coste, with ye help of ye masons and yeir servants, and yai to have yam wene ye warke is perfurnist and done. And ye forsaide Nicholas and his felowes schall mak ridde ye grundes in ye watir warke ye brigg schall be of, at sydes and in ye midwarde ware att is most nedefull, and mak ye brandereth of ye ta landstather to be layde befor ye feste of ye Invencion of ye Haly Crosse next comand. And ye tothir brandereth of ye tothir landstather to be layde by ye feste of ye Nativite of Seint John Baptist yen next aftyr followand. And ye forsaide Nicholas and his felowes schall of yaire coste keepe ye watir were, and defende itt fre ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert, to ye tyme ye brandereth be laide till ye warke of masoncrafte be passed ye danger and ye newsance of ye same saide watir. And all sa yai same Nicholas and his felowes schall gar or mak be layde ye brandereth of a pilere be ye feste of ye Invencion of ye Haly Crosse yen next after followand, in ye t'othir yere, and ye tothir brandereth be ye fest of Seint John Baptist yen next after followand in ye same yere. And ye saides Nicholas and his felowes schall gar be raised in ye thrydde yere, ye scentrees of ye ton parte be ye same feste of ye Invencion of ye Haly Crosse, and ye tothir be ye feste of Seint John Baptist, next aftyr followande. And ye saides John, Thomas, and Robert, schall thys forsaide brigg sufficiantly in masoncraft mak and fully performid on yeir parte, and holy ended, be ye fest of Seint Michill ye Archangel, quilk yat schall fall in ye yere of oure Lord Gode MCCCCXXV. fore ye quilk saide werke ye forsaides Nicholas and hys felowes schall pay or mak to be payde to ye forsaides Thomas, John, and Robert, CCLX marcs of sterlynges, and ilkan of yaim ilk yere a gowne accordande to yare degree, atte ye festes and ye yeres underwrytyn, yat is to say, in hande xxl. and atte festes of ye Invencion of ye Haly Crosse and Seynt John Baptist, next followande after ye datte of yis endenture, be even porcions XLl. and thre gownes. And att ye feste of Seynt Hyllary, in ye yere of oure Lord Gode MCCCCXXII. xxl. And atte ye forsaides festes of ye Invencion of ye Haly Crosse and Seint John Baptist, next after followande be even porcions XLl. quilk saides festes schall fall in ye yere of oure Lorde Gode MDCCCCXXIIJ and thre gownes atte ye saide feste of

Seint John. And atte ye feste of Seint Hillary next after yat in ye same yere of oure Lorde xxl. And atte ye saide feste of Seint John Baptist next after, in ye same yere of oure Lorde, xxivl. and thre gownes, atte ye same feste of Seynt John, swa yat ye brigg be endede and mad be yat time. And if atte be unmad, yai sall have but x marcs, and quan yair werke is finyst and endede, x marcs. And allso ye forsaides Nicholas and hys felowes sall gyff to ye saides masons atte yair entre, ccc yrene and steele to ye value of vii^{s} viij^{d}. And ye saides Nicholas and hys felowes schall mak a bige of tre ats ye saide brigg, in ye quilk ye forsaides masons schall wyrke, yat is to say, iiij romes of syelles, and twa henforkes, quilk bige sall be made and covered and closed reasonably be Fastyngange next comyne. And if itt befall yat ye forsaides Thomas, John, and Robert, and yair servants, have noght all yair covenants fulfilde be vi. days warnyng after ye indenture maks mencion, yat yen ye saides Nicholas and hys felowes sall pay yeme yair wage daly to ye tyme yat yai have yair covenants fulfilde. Moreover, ye saides Thomas, John, and Robert sall mak ye pilers of ye foresaide brigg all substanciell in length and bred has ite was acorded with ye forsaide John Garett be a indenture triptit betwene ye saide Nicholas and hyme mad if ye counsell of ye forsaides Nicholas and his felowes acord yem yairto. To ye wytnesse of quilk thing ye parties above named has sett yaire seale. Wryten atte Catrike in ye feste of Seint Hillary, ye yere of oure Lord King Henrye ye fift after ye conquest ye nyend.

Indorso. Fuit homo missus a deo cui nomen erat Johannes.

Conisborough.

[1801, *Part I., pp.* 201-203.]

You herewith receive some sketches of Conisborough Castle, with ome account and description, which may, perhaps, seem too minute; but, should this venerable place be entirely destroyed, a description of this sort will be highly valued (see two plates).

Conisborough, or Conisbro', is a village beautifully situated on the brow of a steep hill on the right of the road (at five miles and a half) from Doncaster to Sheffield; the ancient Britons called it Caer Conan—that is, Town Royal—and, it is said, it was the seat of jurisdiction over twenty-eight towns. The Saxons called it Cyning, or Conan Byrgh, which also signifies Royal Town. The river Don passes it at half a mile distance. Between the river and town stand the venerable remains of this castle, one of the most ancient and also most perfect remains of antiquity in this kingdom. The earliest mention that has been found concerning it proves it to have been a fortress of Hengist, the Saxon general, being situated at the angle of a valley called Mexborough Ings, where Aurelius Ambrosius defeated Hengist in the year 487, forcing him to seek refuge in

this castle; and afterwards, in 489, again defeated him, took him prisoner, and, by the advice of Eldad, Bishop of Gloucester, beheaded him at the northern gate of the citadel. Near the entrance to the castle is a tumulus, supposed to be the tomb of Hengist, though very improbable. Some gentlemen lately dug it, searching for his remains, but in vain. William the Conqueror gave this castle, with all its privileges, etc., to William de Warren, and, in the reign of King Edward III., John, Earl of Warren, gave it to his mistress, Maud de Hereford. It was afterwards the property of Richard, Duke of York, who was named De Coningsbury, because he was born here. Through his son, King Edward IV., it continued with the Crown till James II. granted it to Lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, Esq., and now belongs to the Duke of Leeds.

I have not been able to learn at what time this castle first fell to decay. The height of from 20 to 30 feet of nearly the whole circle of outward wall, eight rounders by which it was strengthened, and here and there the foundation of the inner walls, are still visible, and the strong tower, or keep, almost entire, though more than 1,300 years since it was erected. The castle is of an irregular, but rather oval form, and measures at the foot on the outside 700 feet in circumference, surrounded by a fosse still 40 feet deep from the foot of the walls, and full of numerous and amazing tall ash and elm trees, which, I conceive, have greatly contributed to protect the building from the injuries of the weather. The counterscarp of the fosse is 20 feet steep, but towards the river there is none, being levelled by the plough.

The entrance was on the north side by a drawbridge, the masonry whereof still remains, but now the fosse is here entirely filled with rubbish, forming a highway across. A covered way, 10 feet wide, was formed by two walls brought to the edge of the drawbridge; that on the left is 30 feet long and joins one of the rounders; the other winds to the right for 100 feet, where this covered way opens into the court or castle yard, and then runs on as a main wall to the keep, as is seen by the annexed plan (Plate II., No. 1), in which the double lines show where the walls are still standing, the dots where they are entirely broken to the ground, but can be easily traced. Where the covered way terminates is the remains of a portal; its architecture and fragments of steps pronounce it to have been the entrance to some buildings, the ruins and foundation of which appear contiguous to it and to the whole of the north and east wall, which were probably for the purposes of lodging the officers and servants or retainers of the governor or proprietor of the castle, storehouses, and other necessary offices. The only objects, other than bare walls, are, on each side of the tower appear steps to the top of the walls, hollow beneath. At A is a break through the

bottom of the wall, which, from the symmetry of a remaining stone, perhaps was a loophole or sally port. It must, however, have been but small, being in its present ruined state only 6 feet square. B is the only hollow rounder with a loophole; C, a fireplace and chimney; D, a small trough in the wall; E, two staircases; and at F the portal. Upon these ruins grow some very large trees, and between S S the wall is built of much greater thickness and strength than any other part, although an inner one. The greatest part of the south-west wall is sunk with two of the four rounders by which it was strengthened, and, from its reclining posture, I conjecture it was undermined; one of the rounders particularly is sunk so low that it is overgrown by the grass which surrounded it.

I will now attempt to describe the keep, a noble round tower, strengthened by six large square buttresses running from the bottom to the top at equal distances; 18 feet from the ground, both the tower and buttresses expand, sloping gradually to the width of 4 feet, so as to give greater strength to the base.* The buttresses are not an exact square, but lessen gradually as they project from the tower. This tower is at the south-east end of the castle, two-thirds of it being within the walls which lean against it; the rest is itself an outward wall. The door of entrance fronts the south-west, and is 24 feet from the ground, ascended to by a flight of thirty-two steps about 5 feet broad, the masonry of which is different from that of the tower; wherefore Pennant concludes there was formerly a drawbridge from some wall to this entrance. I must observe that if these steps are a more modern work than the tower, the rest of the castle is also, because the remaining ruins and steps are evidently the same work, both, indeed, different from the tower, which is highly finished, the stones being very much larger and more closely and regularly arranged than those of the surrounding ruins. I would not pretend to differ with a man of Pennant's fame, but that it is clear he made a very superficial survey of the place; he states only four rounders, and eight are visible. The present wall opposite the door is at too great a distance for any kind of drawbridge from it, and no appearance or likelihood of any intermediate wall, or any holes, or place about the door, necessary for the fastenings, etc., requisite for a drawbridge; in the inside are recesses for massy bars, but it is observable that neither machicolations, or portcullis, nor the mode of securing loopholes, seem to have been known by those who built this tower. On a level with this door is a floor on which we enter through the wall, which here is 15 feet thick, and at each buttress 23 feet; it seems to have been but one apartment, is circular (as is also the whole inside of the tower), and 22 feet in diameter; the wall quite plain, and without any aperture whatever except the entrance. In the centre of the floor is a round hole resembling the

* The dots inside the plan of the tower are meant to represent this.

mouth of a well; it is an entrance to a lower apartment, of the same dimensions with that I am now speaking of. Here again Pennant is in an error when he says this dungeon is of a *vast* depth, and at the bottom a draw-well, for it has, time out of mind with the oldest inhabitant of the village, been so full of rubbish by the falling in of the upper floors and top of the tower as to be but 8 feet deep, nor is there any tradition of a well; but tradition says from its bottom was a subterraneous passage out of the castle. There have been two other floors, the first obtained by a flight of twenty-five stone stairs from the entrance passage, lighted by two loopholes. At this room the wall is 13½ feet thick, the floor entirely fallen away; the fireplace is extremely noble, ornamented by a triple pillar on each side with carved capitals, supporting a chimneypiece 12 feet long, now naturally ornamented with a profusion of the plant pellitory. Opposite is a large arched window, ascended to by three bold steps; it has a stone seat 16 inches high on all three sides; near the fireplace is a niche in the wall with a trough, perhaps for the purposes of ablution; in another place is a door to a closet of ease. Opposite the entrance is a staircase door to the apartment above ascended to by thirty-four steps and the light of two loopholes. This room has a fireplace supported by pillars, though not so grand as the former; also a niche and trough in the wall, the niche differing from that below by being arched in the resemblance of a crown; also an arched window with steps and stone seats, the wall here only 12 feet thick.

Those who visit the top of this tower are obliged to walk half round it from one staircase door to another on a ledge which formerly supported the floor, scarcely 9 inches broad, covered with weeds, and always moist and slippery; by the assistance of nails driven in the wall to hold by it is not, however, so extremely dangerous to walk round the ledge of the first apartment; but at the second ledge, 40 feet above the floor, in the middle of which the dark dungeon at that height is conspicuously dreadful, it is almost impracticable for grown people, and not many, I believe, have ventured farther than the top of the second staircase. An enthusiastical love of antique curiosities, however, emboldened me to attempt it, followed by a friend, and highly gratified we were on gaining a door opposite the fireplace; here we found a small room decorated in the Gothic manner, of which I send a drawing, No. 2; it may give an idea of the perfect state of this tower. It is of a hexagonal form, and contained in the wall and one of the buttresses, in length 12 feet, breadth at each end 6 feet, and between the two middle pillars 8 feet; it is arched and ornamented with two cross arches supported on six pillars, one at each angle; on the two middle ones rests also a fifth arch, curiously carved, rendering the space more uniform. In the centre of each cross arch is a circular

keystone (Fig. 1), but not both alike. Figs. 2 and 3 show the order and exact ornaments of two of the pillars, all varying except the two on each side of the entrance. Opposite the door is a large loophole, height, 6 feet; the outside is but 6 inches wide, the inside 30 inches, the wall 5 feet thick; the triangular pieces on the arch surrounding it have been ornamented with various carvings, now much defaced. Against the wall under this window appears to have been some fixture. A circular aperture pierces each side of the buttress, 30 inches diameter on the inside, diminishing outwards to about 20 inches; the outward stone forms a quatrefoil (Fig. 4); round the outside of each are eleven balls at regular distances. In this room are two niches opposite each other, about 1½ feet square, the top cut in the resemblance of a crown; one of them has a circle of small squares resembling diamonds round it, probably the addition of a later date; no trough or cavity in the bottom of either, but a small hole penetrates downwards in the wall at the back of each. The certain antiquity of this chamber, and the idea that here, perhaps, our warlike ancestors had offered up their prayers, or buckled on their armour, or taken their repose, filled us with a pleasing awe and veneration that was almost heightened to superstition by a charming sound like an Æolian harp, which we both distinctly heard at several intervals, unable to conjecture how it was occasioned. On the left of the entrance is a door to a small closet in the wall 6 feet square, 7 feet high, quite plain except a niche, neither trough nor hole; the floor on a level with the former. Encouraged by this reward of our boldness, we proceeded on the narrowest and most dangerous part of the ledge to the next staircase door, on the left of which is a winding passage to a sink; the loophole by which it was lighted is broken away, perhaps by cannon, being towards a commanding hill; many other fractures appearing only on this side of the tower gives some weight to this conjecture. Twenty-five stone stairs carry us to the present top of the tower; the buttresses rise several feet higher; on one of them appear steps; in three others is a large arched alcove; in a fifth is a round place exactly resembling an oven, 5 or 6 feet in diameter and height, the mouth 2 feet square; it is on a level with the passage, which seems to have run round the tower. Projecting stones for supporting a floor still appear, the wall 10½ feet thick, diminishing 18 inches at every floor. We here discovered from whence proceeded the sweet sounds heard in the Gothic chamber. The height of the three rooms is 52 feet. The remains of each buttress is 86 feet high, the main tower 8 feet less. The mortar consists of lime-sand, small shells, and charcoal. On digging the foundation for a house near the Rev. Mr. Watkins' in 1797 some lead pipes were found in a direction from the village well to the castle, about half a mile distant. A Roman way is discoverable, running through Mr.

Savile's orchard and Mr. Shergold's gardens, but not in a direction to the castle.

On Cateby Hill, near Conisborough, was the ruin of a chapel, or hermitage, near a wood, which three years ago Sir Lionel Copley's steward (knowing no better) cleared away, and, like a faithful servant, built a fence with its relicts to part of his master's wood. I have a drawing of this chapel by me, and, in the hope that the castle may be more respected, I conclude, M. BROWNE.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 421.]

I have read Mr. Browne's account of Conisborough, or Conisboro' Castle* with so much pleasure that I cannot resist the inclination to correct a very few mistakes, for which, I am sure, both he and you will pardon me.

In the first place, "Caer Conan" and "Cyning Burgh" signify not the royal town but the city of the King.†

The river Don is not more than 350 yards from the building. John, Earl Warren, gave this castle, in the reign of Edward the Third, to his mistress, Maud de Nereford, not Hereford. Richard, Duke of York, was surnamed de Coninsburgh, not Conisbury.

MELIBŒUS MINOR.

Constable-Burton and Burton-Constable.

[1826, *Part II., p.* 304.]

There are in the county of York two mansions, which bear the very similar appellations of Constable-Burton and Burton-Constable; the former in the North Riding, the ancient residence of the Wyvills; the latter in the East Riding, the probably still earlier habitation of the Constables, formerly Viscounts Dunbar. This circumstance, though doubtless notorious in the neighbourhood, is unnoticed by Dr. Whitaker in describing the former of these places ("History of Richmondshire," vol. i., p. 321), and may perhaps have drawn him into some misapprehension, when he says: "I am at a loss to conceive how a place stated in Domesday to have consisted of twelve carucates should have suddenly expanded into sixteen knights' fees; yet so it is stated in the old watch and ward accounts of Richmond Castle." Whether there really be any confusion in this passage I cannot affirm, but some of your correspondents may be able to determine.

Both these places appear to have received their names at an early period, and from distinct proprietors, as different families, says Camden in his "Remains," have arisen from the Constables of various great castles, of which Chester, Richmond, Flamborough, etc., have been adduced as examples.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1801, part i., pp. 201-203; *ante*, pp. 199-204.

† See Camden's "Britannia."

"Constable-Burton," says Dr. Whitaker, "acquired its appellation* from Roald, Constable of Richmond, and probably the first grantee of the Earls of Richmond after Domesday." The seat of the Constables, in like manner, is so named, says Camden, from its Lords; but those Lords, according to Douglas's, "Scottish Peerage," derive not their name from any office in Yorkshire, but are descended from —— de (not le) Constable, who came over to England with William the Conqueror; though Burton, in his "Monasticon Eboracense," derives them from the Saxon Kings of England and the Kings of Scotland.

With respect to the orthography of these places, it appears from the various authorities I have consulted that the seat of the Wyvills is correctly written Constable-Burton, and that of the Constables "Burton-Constable"; but this order is reversed, I presume, erroneously, in the "Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire." NEPOS.

Copgrove.

[1789, *Part II., p.* 688.]

In a farm, part of the estate of Henry Duncombe, Esq., and near his seat at Copgrove in the West Riding of Yorkshire, are the remains of an ancient entrenchment which may be traced near half a mile in length, consisting of one line forming several angles. About 300 yards south of this line is another entrenchment enclosing an area 66 feet square in the centre of which is a small elevation.

In ploughing the ground near these works very lately was found a small piece of brass the size of the drawing (Plate III., Fig. 4) and about the thickness of a crown piece. Could we ascertain to whom this brazing belonged, perhaps it would throw a light on the history of these entrenchments with regard to which even tradition is silent.

E. H. R.

Cottingham.

[1797, *Part II., pp.* 1001-1004.]

Cottingham is a very ancient country village, formerly in the possession of Robert Estoteville, who built a castle in King John's time, and, by his permission, fortified it with a double moat and high bank. This Robert Estoteville, according to Camden, was descended from Robert Grundelwose, a Norman baron, and a man of great note in those times, whose estate came, by marriage, to the Lords de Wake, the last of whom, at his death, left the whole estate and manor of Cottingham to be equally divided among his four daughters, hence it became four distinct manors.

* "Its *second* and *distinct* appellation" are the Doctor's words, yet, as he writes it Constable-Burton, he must have meant its *first* appellation, which, though it *distinguishes* the place from the numerous other Burtons, rather tends to confound it with Burton-Constable in Holderness.

Margaret, one of the daughters, married Edward Plantagenet (son of Edward I.), Earl of Kent, by whom she had Edmund, John, and Joan; the two former of which dying without issue, her part of Cottingham estate descended to Joan, the daughter, surnamed for her great beauty the Fair Maid of Kent. She married William Montacute, the valiant Earl of Salisbury, whence it was called Cottingham Sarum. After his death she married Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, who died about 35 Edward III., possessed, by right of his wife, of the manor of Cottingham Sarum, in whose family it remained till, by the rebellion of Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey (grandson of Joan), in the reign of Henry IV. it came to the Barringtons' family of Barrington Hall, co. Essex, from whom it descended to William Winn, Esq., who left it to his two daughters, Susannah, married to Alderman Beckford of London, and Elizabeth, married to William Tate, Esq., whose heirs are now in possession of it. This manor is very extensive, and the fines thereof are arbitrary. Edward Codd, Esq., is the present steward.

The other three daughters of Lord Wake were married to the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Westmoreland, and Lord Powis, from whom the other parcels of the old manor are called at present: Cottingham Richmond, Cottingham Westmoreland, and Cottingham Powis. These three manors devolved in Queen Elizabeth's time to the Crown, and in the reign of Charles I. were sold to some gentlemen in London. They were afterwards purchased by Sir William Wise of Beverley, who left them to his only daughter Elizabeth, married to John Tadman, Esq., of Beverley, whose son was in possession of them in 1700. Afterwards they came into the possession of — Metham, Esq., whose son, Sir George Montgomery Metham, Knt. (so often mentioned in Mrs. Bellamy's Life), sold them to the late General Burton in the year 1768; from him they descended to his son, Captain Richard Burton, who, dying without issue, they came to his sister, Mrs. Burton, the wife of General Christie Burton, M.P. for Beverley, the present proprietor. All the fines under these three manors are certain and small. Robert Ramsey, Esq., of Beverley, is the steward of these manors.

John Peploe Birch, Esq., of Granstone, in the county of Hereford, is the lessee of the rectoral tithes, and holds an annual court here under the Bishop of Chester, for what is called the Rectory Manor, the fines of which are arbitrary. Mr. William Ritson, of Hull, is the steward of the said court.

King John granted a charter for a market here and two fairs, one on the Feast of St. John, the other of St. Martin; but the former of these fairs and the market are now lost.

The town of itself is situated about the middle of the parish, five miles from Hull and the same distance from Beverley, and three miles west of the Hull and Beverley turnpike-road, upon a rich soil,

exceedingly well calculated for gardens, in which it greatly abounds, and thus affords a plentiful supply for Hull Market. The very agreeable situation of this village, added to the salubrity of its air and its vicinity to Hull, renders it a place of general resort for the genteel families of that place, some of whom have erected very elegant buildings for their summer's residence. The principal of these are William Travis, Esq., Mr. Richard Moxon and Mr. Thomas Thompson, bankers, Mr. William Moxon, Mr. A. Atkinson, and Mr. William Markham, merchants. Among the gentlemen who have their constant residence here are the following: George Knowsley, Esq., who has an elegant seat at the west end of the town, adjoining the place where Lord Wake's castle formerly stood, the site of which he has lately purchased and converted into gardens; but a great part of the ancient bank before mentioned still remains; Nicholas Sykes, Esq., who occupies the very elegant villa and pleasure-grounds formerly the residence of Samuel Watson, Esq., which have been particularly and judiciously described by Arthur Young, Esq., in his "Six Months' Tour."

The town is exceedingly well watered by several springs, which, rising in grounds on the north side of the place and uniting their streams, form a fine rivulet, which, running through the village from north to south, and continuing its source in the same direction through Newland, empties itself into the river Hull. Upon this rivulet on the south side of the town stands a mill, used for the purpose of grinding snuff, the property of the aforesaid William Travis. The quantity of snuff manufactured weekly at this mill is about 15 hundredweight. On the same side of the town, and not far distant from this mill, is a very extensive nursery, containing upwards of 30 acres of ground, in the occupation of Messrs. Philipson and Scales.

The parish church, of which I have sent you a north-west view (Plate I.), is a large, ancient, and handsome building, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. It has a spacious vestibule at the west end, where the baptismal font is placed; also two flights of steps into the west and north galleries, the family vault of the Burtons abovementioned, and three elegant monuments of the same family, the sketches of which, together with the monumental inscriptions and coat of arms, I have also sent you (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4):

1. "Sacred to the memory of RALPH BURTON, esq., colonel of the third regiment of infantry, major-general of his Majesty's forces, and member of the honourable House of Commons, who, having dedicated himself from his earliest youth to the profession of arms, quitted his native country to take part in a rude and savage war begun on the Continent of America, A.D. 1754, where, during twelve severe campaigns, he showed a most unwearied zeal and firm courage. At the close of this war, unassisted by party, but known at Court by his distinguished services, he was honoured by his Sovereign with the command of the army in Canada, appointed colonel of the third regiment, lieutenant-governor of Montreal,

and major-general. With every talent that could fit him for the most toilsome fatigues of war, he possessed a peculiar complacency of manner, which rendered him most amiable in private life. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a warm friend. The life of this most valuable man, esteemed by his king, useful to his country, ever regretted by his friends, ended September the 24th, 1768, ætatis suæ 43."

Beneath is placed the following inscription in the form of an oval:

2. "Near the remains of Major-general Burton are placed those of MARGARET, his wife, who died the 30th of September, 1790, ætatis 52."

3. "Near this monument lie the remains of WILLIAM BURTON, of Hotham, esq., who married Catharine, second daughter of John Moyser, of Beverly, esq., by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter: William, Robert, John, Richard, and Catharine. John, Richard, and Catharine died young, and are buried in this church. The hospitable and friendly manner in which he lived among his neighbours, his strict regard to truth and justice in all his doings, his kindness and charity to the poor, gained him the character of a worthy, honest man. He died the 7th of November, in the year of our Lord 1752, in the sixty-second year of his age. Near the Remains of William Burton are deposited those of Catharine his wife, a woman endowed with great and many virtues. She died the third day of April, 1787, in the eighty-ninth year of her age."

4. "Nigh hereto lie the remains of WILLIAM BURTON, of Hotham, esq., who married Dorothy, second daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, of Kilwick, in this county, bart. He died on the 3d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1764, in the 41st year of his age. His only surviving brother erected this monument."

He beareth, Argent a fesse between three talbots heads erased, or.

The body of the church, where Divine service is performed, is separated from the other parts by ceilings, and consists of a spacious nave, two aisles, and the two galleries before mentioned. It is all neatly paved and in excellent repair. The chancel adjoining is spacious and very neat, at present having lately undergone a thorough repair.

Nigh the altar-rail is the tombstone of a Capuchin Friar, Nicholas de Luda, who was presented to this rectory by Edward the Black Prince in 1364. Of the inscription, which is in the Old English characters, much abbreviated, and in barbarous monkish rhyme, you receive herewith a facsimile.

The tower is a noble structure, and contains four good bells and an excellent clock. The Bishop of Chester for the time being is the patron of the vicarage, and also of the curacy of Shridby annexed to it, and the Rev. Stephen Thurlwell is the present vicar and curate.

There is also a neat little chapel for the Protestant Dissenters—the Rev. Anthony Kidd, minister; and a free school of ancient institution, but with no endowment till 1712, when Mark Kirby, Esq., of Hull, gave by will the rents and profits of several closes of pasture and meadow land for the benefit of the schoolmaster for ever for teaching ten poor children whose parents are not able to pay for them, to be appointed and approved of from time to time by the said Mark Kirby's heirs, the minister and churchwardens for the time being, and also the said schoolmaster and his successors, or any two

of them. In 1767 Mr. William Hardy was nominated master of the said school by General Burton, the governor, and, by virtue of that nomination, obtained a license to the same from Dr. Roper, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of York. It appears that this school was first founded by Richard Burton, Esq., ancestor to the present General Burton, and the nomination of a master to the said school has remained with the Burton family ever since. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Hull, which, running in a kind of zigzag direction, parts it from Holdemoss, about four miles distance from the town. Upon the bank of this river stands the noble mansion of General Christie Burton, occupied at present by John Brooke, Esq., who married the daughter of Mr. John Smeaton, the famous engineer. Nigh to and adjoining the turnpike-road from Hull to Beverley, which runs nearly parallel to the above-said river about the distance of three-quarters of a mile, are a few farmhouses and cottages, which, with the mansion above-mentioned, compose a small hamlet known by the name of Hullbank. The land between Hullbank and the town, a great part of which some thirty years ago was a large common and ings, and for a considerable part of the year overflowed with water, is, since the enclosure, by being properly drained, rendered exceedingly fertile, and is beautifully checkered with meadows, cornfields, groves, and gardens. The south side of the parish is bounded by an ancient drain called Setting Dyke, and a part of the Spring Dyke bank, which dyke supplies Hull with water. The springs by which it is fed rise in Cottingham parish in lands belonging to Captain Walker, whose seat, together with a few farm-houses upon his estate, from the vicinity of these springs, are called Spring Head. The lands between the Setting Dyke and Spring Bank are very rich, and chiefly employed in grain and pasturage; the greatest inconvenience attending them is that they have none or a very bad road to them. Yet there is a good salvo for that—they are almost tithe free. The rest of the land which lies south of the town, called Newland Fields and Newland Tofts, is low and flat, but exceedingly rich pasture-ground, producing plenty of milk and butter, which affords the best supply for Hull market, about two miles distant. Newland is a neat little hamlet in the parish, and has a few genteel families in it, the chief of whom are Benjamin Blayds Haworth, Esq., and George Perral, Esq. At this place a turnpike-road branches out from the Hull and Beverley turnpike-road, which, running through Cottingham, joins a branch of the Beverley and Hosle turnpike-road at the west end of the town. The land on the west side of the town, which was a large open field, but has been recently enclosed, rises with an easy ascent to the high wold, through which runs the Beverley and Hosle turnpike-road, joined by the branch above described near the Malton guide-post. By the side of this branch of the road, at about a mile distant from the town, stands

a neat farmhouse, called Harland, most delightfully situated upon account of the prospect it affords over the lower part of the country, the summer residence of the aforesaid Edward Codd. Indeed, in almost every part of this ascent the most beautiful landscapes that can be conceived meet the delighted eye. You have a view across the Humber of a great part of the Lincolnshire coast; the flourishing town of Hull, with the ships there in one of the finest and largest docks perhaps in the world; the pleasant town of Beverley, the Holderness coast as far as the Spurn; and in many places the view almost quite around is so extensive as to be bounded only by the horizon. The land here produces extraordinary good crops of corn, and some of it answers very well for seeds.

About half a mile west of the town is a noted spring about two yards diameter, which, breaking out in a ploughed land, utters an astonishing quantity of water, and will continue to do so for eight, ten, or twelve, or sometimes sixteen weeks, and then suddenly stop, when the land, which for fifteen or twenty yards round while the spring was running was so wet and soft as to be impassable, will in a few days become quite dry and hard. From my own observation, it does not appear to me that the rains have any influence over this spring, for it will be two, three, or even seven years sometimes without breaking out at all, so that the land gets ploughed over and over again, and the people seem to have forgot that there ever was such a thing until its reappearance brings it to their recollection, and then they say, "Kell Gate springs are broke out again." This generally, if not always, happens in the spring season, so that no other corn except wheat is ever overflowed by it, and even that receives no damage by it, except it be in the very centre of the channel which the water makes in its passage about a yard wide. This west side of the parish is bounded by the parishes of Kirkella and Terriby. The northern part of the parish, once overpowered with woods, which are now almost quite cleared off, is full of pleasant risings and watered with many fine springs and clear rivulets. A good deal of corn and potatoes are grown in this part; there is also some good granging ground, but not so fertile by much as the other parts before described. Here are several straggling farmhouses, and to the north-west is a small hamlet called Demeil, or Beerhouses. This part of the parish is bounded by Beverley Parks and Shridby lands.

The population of this town alone, exclusive of the rest of the parish, by an actual survey made in the year 1792, was as under:

284 inhabited houses,
295 families,
562 males,
616 females,
} total, 1,178 inhabitants.

By the parish register it appears that from the above year to the present time the baptisms have exceeded the funerals by seventy, so

that, allowing as many to come into the town yearly as go out, which is nearly the case, the present number of inhabitants will be 1,248.

W. H.

Cowthorp.

[1831, *Part I., p.* 577.]

At Cowthorp, the estate of Lord Petre, about seven miles from Knaresborough and three from Wetherly, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is to be seen a great natural curiosity, a gigantic oak, which surpasses in size the famous Greendale oak at Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, or any other in my recollection (see the Plate). The late Dr. Hunter, in his edition of Evelyn's "Sylva," has given a view and account of it, and observes, when compared with this, all other oaks are but children of the forest. A storm in the year 1718 rent off one of its principal branches, which, being accurately measured, was found to contain 5 tons and 2 feet of timber. Before this mutilation its branches are said to have extended over half an acre of ground. Its present circumference close to the ground is 60 feet, and its principal limit extends 45 feet from the trunk.

In a wood not far from Cowthorp was found in the year 1749, at the depth of 4 feet, the head of a stag with the horns entire, measuring from the tip of one horn to the other full 6 feet.

The church of Cowthorp is dedicated to St. Michael. In the choir on a large flat stone are the effigies of a man and woman, bearing between them the model of a church. It is ascribed to Brian Rowcliff, a Baron of the Exchequer, and his lady. In the windows are, or were, the arms of Roos, Hamerton, Ingilby, Tempest, and several others.

Guy Rowcliff became possessed of the estate by marriage with Joan, daughter of John Burgh, or Brough. It subsequently descended through the families of Snowsdale, Hamerton, and Walmsley, to that of Lord Petre, the wife of Robert, the seventh Lord Petre (great-great-grandfather of the present peer of that name), having been Catherine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sole heir to her brother, Francis Walmsley, Esq. Her ladyship married, secondly, Charles, fourteenth Lord Stourton, and died in 1785, aged eighty-eight.

The rectory is in the archdeaconry of York, and is valued at £38 2s. 5d. in the King's Book. The present incumbent is the Rev. W. C. Fenton, presented in 1824 by T. Starkie, Esq. The population in 1821 was 1,518 persons.

N. R. S.

Danby.

[1864, *Part I., p.* 779.]

About a year and a half or two years since I drew the attention of my parish clerk, a very intelligent man and a most zealous and careful

co-worker with me in my houe-digging labours, to the circumstance that traces of very early burial might most probably be sometimes met with in my churchyard. Since that period he has picked out for me from amid the soil thrown out in grave-digging fragments of a very great number of earthen vessels, all more or less associated with charcoal, but all, unhappily, too evidently disinterred before, and broken up and dispersed. In fact, we scarcely ever open a grave in the original churchyard without meeting with pieces of medieval pottery, and of so great difference in appearance and consistency as to warrant the inference that they belong to periods separated by the lapse of many years. Thus, from two graves which were dug last week I have now before me portions of at least six different vessels, all of the vase character, one distinguished by a green glaze, another by the thinness of the ware, a third by the ribbing running round the entire circumference of the original vessel and by the uniform black colour of its inner side, a fourth by its having formed a portion of the handle of another, and so on. And what is remarkable is that, having had occasion three years since to make additions to the existing burial-ground, the strip of land so added (adjoining the east end, and having ever been in regular cultivation with the rest of the farm it belonged to) was found to contain the same evidences of former interments—charcoal and broken pottery. I am aware of at least one other instance in this neighbourhood in which the same phenomena occur in unconsecrated ground, and there the vessels, though all broken, are yet much less broken and dispersed than in the case of the churchyard here.

The ecclesiastical history of the church is that it was one of the many which were granted by the De Brus family to the Priory of Guisborough, and, as far as I can state in the absence of my notes on the subject, some time near the middle of the twelfth century. Besides, a grant of half a carucate of land was added, a part of which was made available as the site of the Prior's country-house. This site is distant about 300 yards from the east side of the churchyard.

The notice in the last number of the *Gentleman's Magazine** of the medieval grave-pottery found in "many parts of France" leads me to think this communication might not be without interest to some of your readers. One descriptive sentence in the notice might very well be applied to a fragment of the earthenware above named which was obtained last year: "It is of a light pottery, with a light green glaze round the interior of the shallow neck." Most of the ware, however, is red.

J. C. Atkinson.

* *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1864, part i., p. 608.

Dewsbury.

[1797, *Part I., pp.* 286, 287.]

Dewsbury is situated in the half wepentake of Morley, in the West Riding of the county of York, at the foot of a high hill, called from it Dewsbury Bank. I would rather derive the name of this town from Dur, or Duvr, the river (Calder) on whose banks it is situated, than, with the learned Camden, from the obscure inscription of a votive altar.

The earliest record of this place is the following inscription on an ancient cross of stone (erected in the churchyard) long since demolished :

"Paulinus hic prædicavit et celebravit."

("Paulinus here preached and administered the Sacrament.")

Tradition informs us that it had the figures of the twelve Apostles graven round it. Paulinus was consecrated Archbishop of York 625, and was driven from his see 633. Mr. Watson, in his "History of Halifax," informs us that "decimæ et portiones garbarum" were paid in 1349 to the church of Dewsbury from the churches of Eccleshill, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Almondbury, "et ab antiquo solvi consuet." "It is not easy," says Mr. Watson, "to account for the beginning of this custom, unless we have recourse to the opinion that Dewsbury is the mother-church of all this part of the county, Paulinus having officiated here in the year 626, before churches in common were built, and perhaps ordered something of the kind to be erected here, and to the support of such as propagated Christianity in this place tithes might be brought from distant parts of the country, and some small reservations made as churches were afterwards permitted to be built in different parts of that district. This seems to be agreeable to the words 'ab antiquo solvi consuet.' But the disuse of payment has long since put an end to all this."

The church is doubtless of Saxon origin (whether we suppose it to have been first erected by order of Paulinus or not), and occurs in the Domesday Survey (f. 299), "Pr'þ'r & æccl'a."

The right of presentation most probably belonged to the Confessor, and at the time of forming the Survey (before 1086) was vested in the Norman conqueror. He, however, appears to have bestowed it on his cousin William, Earl of Warren (in Normandy), whose power was so great, and the possessions granted him after King William's victory so immense, that he has been justly said to have been invited by the Conqueror to share with him in the spoils of England as a partner rather than as a subject.*

William (probably the second Earl of Warren, who died in 1138) gave this church with its chapel to the Priory of Lewes, in Sussex.†

* *Topographer*, i. 1.

† John de Dewsbiri appears to have died in 1231 (15 Henry III.), possessed of a moiety of the church of Dewsbury. See MS. Dodsworth, 28, in Bibl. Bodl.

In the year 1266, John, Earl of Warren, presented William de London to this church, but the Prior and convent of Lewes, exhibiting the instruments which they had received from the ancestors of the said Earl, by which it appeared that they were possessed of the right of presentation, the said Earl remitted his claim on the Feast of the Blessed Virgin, December 8, 1265-1266; and in January following, W. Prior, and the convent of St. Pancrass, Lewes, presented W. de Redemeld to this church.*

"There is an ancient tradition," says Leland, "that a younger brother of one of the Earls of Warren was made parson of Wakefield, and had Dewesbury also, and pensions from all the churches within the see of Earl Warren, in Yorkshire, and had a stately parsonage-house built, and a chapel within the same."†

That this tradition was not without foundation will appear by the following extract from the register of York :‡ "On the 10th kalend of January, 1290,§ John, son of the above-mentioned John, Earl of Warren, was admitted to the custody of the sequestered church of Dewsbury at the presentation of the prior and convent of Lewes, and instituted 19 kal. Sep., 1294."‖

By a "pronunciatio super quibusdam ecclesiis appropriatis ac decimis ac pensionibus quas prior et conventus de Lewes possidet in dioces. Ebor.," taken October 17, 1309, they appear to have received as tenths from the church of Dewsbury £2 13s. 4d.

In 1348 the churches of Dewsbury and Wakefield were appropriated by King Edward III. to the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster,¶ on October 2, in which year a reservation was made of these pensions, 40s. to the Archbishop of York and 20s. to the Dean and Chapter.**

At the dissolution of religious houses the advowson of this church reverted to the Crown. About the same time the chantry in Dewsbury Church was suppressed ; it was supported by certain messuages, etc., which were granted to Sir Edward Warner, Silvester Lee, and Leonard Bate.††

Upon the resignation of John Rudde, S.T.B., John Bucke, M.A., was presented by the Queen (Elizabeth) to this vicarage on August 5, 1570.

Amongst Mr. Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian Library (No. 162) is a collection of church notes in the West Riding of Yorkshire, at

* Harl. MSS., excerpta ex reg. Ebor.
† See Mr. Gough's "Camden."
‡ Harl. MS. *ut supra.*
§ 1293 : MS. Dodsworth, 28, in Bibl. Bodl., f. 30.
‖ This date seems to agree better with the Bodleian MS. than 1290.
¶ Weever's "Fun. Mon.," second edition, p. 280.
** Harl. MS.
†† Chantry Rolls in Augm. Offic., 458.

folio 65 of which are notes taken in Dewsbury Church, January 21, 1618, viz.:

"Quier window.

"Scargell. Er. a saltire G.

"Warren. Ar. a bend G. a border componey Or and B. Or, on a chief indented B. 3 plates.

"Co. Warren. Checque Or and B. G. 2 barres gemewise and cheyt Ar. Quarterly, 1. Ar. 2. Gu. fretty Or, on all a bend Sa.

"South window.

"Sothill. G. an eagle displayed Ar.

"Nouell de Lindesige. Ar. a saltire G. a label of five points Vert.

"Quier window.

"'Orate pro bono statu Thome Yougesmith, vicar' istius eccl'ie, et p' a'i'abs Joh'is Gurll, quondam vicarii istius eccl'ie —— Joh'is Yougesmith et ——— qui. istam ffenestram fieri fecerunt.'

"In the North quier window, belonging to the High lodge in Wakefield park.

"Savill. Ar. on a bend Sa. 3 owles of the first.

". . . B. a chevron ent. 3 birds close Ar.

"North isle of the church.

"G. a bend humette Ermine.

"PRIEZ PVR SIRE ADAM DE PETON.

"Heton. Ar. 2 barrs Sa.

"Sothell and Poucher quarterly.

"In Sothell's quier, belonging to Sothell-hall in that parish, quarterly, 1. On an egle displayed Ar. an annulet Sa. 2. A rose Ar.

"'Orate p' a'i'abus Joh'is Suthell senioris armigeri, et Joh' . . . ux'is ejus . . . eorundem ami . . . cancell' . . . ni fieri fecerunt.'

"About the pulpite, graven in wood:

"'Of your charity pray for the saules of Thomas Setehyll, et Margery. . . .'

"South isle of the church.

"England. Ar. on a fesse cut 2 barrs gemewise, 2. 3. lozenges Ar. . . .

"On a wood stall:

"'Petrus Barkeston, Margareta.'

"That Dewsbury hath been a markett-towne they have their charter to shew. The church was founded by Paulinus, first Archbishop of York, and is mother-church to Wakefield, Almondbury, Mirfield, and others, who still pay her duetyes. They say there stoode a crosse in the church-yard not long since* with this inscription," etc.

In Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i., Plate III.,

* It was probably demolished in the reign of Edward VI.

Fig. 10, is the lid of an ancient stone coffin, ornamented with a cross accompanied by a sword, from Dewsbury, now placed against the vicarage-house, but formerly in the south choir. Plate IV., Fig. 6, of the same work is another, ramified, and accompanied by two animals, perhaps dragons, now against the wall of the vicarage-house, but dug out of the south choir when the church was repaired a few years ago. It lay over one of the Soothills, of Soothill, in this parish, who bore, G. an eagle displayed a., to which the animals on the stone are supposed to allude. This choir with the manor of Soothill belonged to the late Sir George Savile, of Thornhill and Rufford, Bart., in right of the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Henry Savile, Thornhill, Knight of the Bath, in the reign of Henry VIII., with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Soothill, of Soothill, Esq.* E. H.

Doncaster.

[1753, *p.* 281.]

The following inscription is exactly taken from the cross at Doncaster in Yorkshire. I hope that some of your ingenious correspondents will favour the public with an explanation of it :

I:CE/TEST:LA:CRVICE:OTE: D:TILLIA:KI:

ALME: DEV: ENFIACE: MERCI: AME

TILLIAKI

I have seen the same inscription in the "Magna Britannia," but is there printed as one word. I take it to be Norman French ; and in a list of the great men who came in with William the Norman I have seen "Sire Tillie." EBORACENSIS.

[1809, *Part II.*, *p.* 878.]

September 18. By the violent storm of this night a considerable part of an ancient pear-tree in the garden of Mr. Maw, of Doncaster, was blown down. This tree is noticed in Dr. Miller's "History of Doncaster" as said to have been planted by King Charles I.

[1839, *Part II.*, *p.* 409.]

An ancient low building at the corner of Marsh Gate, Doncaster, near the dispensary, the property and residence of Mr. Ward, farmer, etc., in whose family it has been upwards of 150 years, abuts into the road, and some time since the Corporation wished to purchase the property for the purpose of removing the obstruction, but as the agreement was not completed the building still remains, and has recently undergone a thorough internal repair. These operations

* "Sep. Mon. of Great Britain," i. cix.

have brought to light the age of the building, which was originally of "stud and mud" for the exterior and of oak for the interior. In the middle room upstairs (the house is only one story high) the plasterers were ordered to remove the walls and the roof, and after scraping off whitewash, the accumulation of centuries, and at least an inch thick, they perceived something like the figure of a horse. They used more care, and having removed the whole, but not without injury, the following sketch painted in oil presented itself: The foremost figure is a full-length representation of one of the Queens of England in ancient costume with the crown upon her head; behind her is a herald blowing a trumpet and holding the reins of a richly-caparisoned horse. Many other figures are destroyed, but it is said that the date, 1305, is perfect.

[1842, *Part I.*, *p.* 309.]

A very ancient pear-tree, stated by local tradition to have been planted by King Charles I., was recently cut down at Doncaster. It stood in the spacious garden behind the banking-house of Messrs. Leatham, Tew, and Co., in High Street, from whence, in consequence of some building alterations, it was found necessary to have it removed. The property formerly constituted a portion of the site of the Priory of Carmelites, or White Friars, one of the many religious houses that were suppressed at the Reformation. This was surrendered in 1538. After the dissolution the house and grounds became the residence of the families of Ayr, Earls of Dumfries, and Swift, Viscount Carlingford. In 1641-1642 Charles I. was at Doncaster, and it is related by Calamy, in his "History of Ejected Ministers," etc., that the King dined at the Lady Carlingford's, upon which occasion the story is that his Majesty left this memorial of his visit. The tradition is noticed in Miller's history of the town. As an object of some curiosity, a drawing, as well as the greater part of the wood of this time-honoured inhabitant of the garden have been preserved by Charles Jackson, Esq., one of the partners of the house.

[1842, *Part II.*, *p.* 84.]

The principal inn in Doncaster, situate in French Gate, known two centuries ago by the name of the Golden Lion, where King James stopped on his way from Scotland to London, and which was also a post of notoriety during the Civil War in Oliver Cromwell's time, has been lately levelled with the ground.

Drox Abbey.

[1829, *Part II.*, *p.* 555.]

As some labourers were lately digging for gravel on the ruins of Drox Abbey, near Hull, they found a lead coffin full of bones, and also turned up a piece of brass about 5 inches long, one end of

which was circular, and at the other was a spirited but somewhat grotesque representation of an old man in a very perfect state. The latter is in the possession of T. W. Gleadow, Esq. There is great reason for the supposition that it is one of those emblems of office which the ancient jesters were accustomed to carry in their hands on State occasions, mentioned by writers of the olden time under the name of the "fool's bauble."

Eastby.

[1790, *Part I.*, *pp.* 319, 320.]

The following epitaph was found not long ago in the parish church of Eastby, a village situated on the banks of the river Swale, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. The circumstances attending the discovery are not less curious than the thing itself. In the chancel of the church there hung an old wooden frame, much like the frame of a common oblong country looking-glass; indeed, precisely the same, substituting only for the glass plate a thin plate of wood. Upon the back of this frame it had been customary time immemorial to cut the sacramental bread. One day, either from being loosened by age, or the loss of a peg, or some such accident, one of the sides of the frame gave way, in consequence of which the upper plate of wood, having no longer anything to keep it in its place, dropped out, and the epitaph was discovered upon the lower board. It was very fairly written and not at all injured by time, but since it has been exposed to the air the paper is rent in several places. . . . No particulars are now known of the subject of the epitaph. His family was a very ancient one, the Swales, of Swale Hall, in Swale Dale, and the last representative of it, Sir Solomon Swale, died some years ago in great poverty.

"An Epitaph pon the death of RICHARD SWALE, gentleman, who departed the xxiii. of Aprill, in the yeare of oure Lorde MDXXXVIII., after that he had lyved fourescore and sixe yeares, one month, and sixtene days."

[Here follow verses in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, which are for the sake of brevity omitted.]

East Witton.

[1814, *Part I.*, *p.* 342.]

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will, through the medium of your Magazine, favour me with a drawing and description of the old church at East Witton, in the North Riding of the county of York. As this ancient building is now in ruins, such a communication may preserve the last few stones from oblivion.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Ellerton.

[1828, *Part II.*, *pp.* 593, 594.]

In August last, on clearing away the rubbish from the bottom of the old church at Ellerton Priory in Swaledale, Yorkshire, two stone coffin-lids of great antiquity were found amongst the ruins. On one of them, supposed to be that of the founder, is engraved a cross botoné, bearing on one side of the staff the inscription "HIC IACET," and on the other "WIMERVS P'SONA," in old monkish characters. At the bottom of the staff are three steps similar to those of a Calvary cross. On the other lid is a cross somewhat similar, but terminating at its foot in a triangle. In the middle of this is an open book, on one leaf of which is engraved in old French characters "PETRONILE PR," and on the other "IORISE." These letters are not placed horizontally, but perpendicularly. Their form and disposition, however, will be best understood by the annexed engraving. The sculpture on both is as perfect as if it had been but of recent workmanship; whence it is highly probable that they had been originally placed in niches in the wall, as the engravings must in the course of so many years have been entirely obliterated by footsteps had the stones been laid on the floor.

The Priory was founded in the reign of Henry II. for nuns of the Cistercian Order by Wymerus, a second son of the family of Aske, of Aske, in the neighbourhood of Richmond. As it was usual at that period for great men in the decline of life to enter an abbey of their own foundation, and take the habit of a monk or become a priest, "PERSONA" may have been attached to his name for that reason. The other lid is of a later period, and gives us the name of a prioress, Petronilla, not before known.

On raising these lids the skulls and several bones of the ancient tenants buried beneath them were found quite entire, particularly a jaw-bone, from appearance that of an elderly person, as where the grinders had been placed the bone had almost closed up, leaving only small indents to show their respective situations. The workmen, not cautioned to be attentive to what they were about, split that of Wymerus into two pieces at the letter P without injuring the inscription. They afterwards dug up the bones, and threw them all without distinction amongst the rubbish, where they now lie buried.

It is to be lamented that a great and irreparable injury has been done to the ruins by these workmen, for in procuring stone to build an additional room to the adjoining farmhouse for the reception of the owner in the shooting season, they have not only dug up the foundations of the cloisters and other parts of the building, but have also entirely demolished the outer walls of the church, particularly the south wall, where these coffin-lids were found, which joined the bell-tower to the east end. Insensible of the injury which had been

done, they coolly said in excuse that "the sods had been preserved and thrown to one side, which they would lay down again, and make all flat and smooth as a bowling-green." Thus by degrees have the remains of antiquity in this neighbourhood been destroyed by the premises falling into the hands of owners ignorant of their value, to the great regret of the historian and antiquary.

The church, of which the foundations could easily have been traced till this last devastation, was about 25 yards long and nearly 5 yards broad, with a small tower 9 feet wide within at the west end, having a trefoil window and a shield over it, on which could barely be traced two crescents. It was without aisles or transepts. The cloister quadrangle was traceable by the foundations remaining a few feet above the surface, which made it about 16 feet square. The church and the whole of the buildings were upon the lowest and most humble scale of monastic institutions, and contained but few inhabitants, chiefly of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood.

The coffin-lids are of that species of stone called gray grit, found in abundance upon the adjoining moors. That of Wimerus is 5 feet 11 inches long, the breadth at the head being 1 foot 9 inches, and 1 foot 5 inches at the feet; the other was in length 5 feet 4 inches, in breadth at the head 1 foot 5 inches, and 12 inches at the bottom.

The site of the Priory, with the demesnes, rents, profits, etc., belonging to it, was soon after the dissolution granted by Henry VIII. for the usual term of years to Ralph Closeby, and in 24 Elizabeth to Gabriel Drax, whose descendant, a female, lately married to John Sawbridge, Esq., now enjoys it.

The family of Wymerus came into this country with William the Conqueror, and having obtained from Alan Rufus, the first Earl of Richmond, the large estate called Aske, after two or three generations took the surname of Aske, which the descendants made use of till about the year 1535, when the line of Askes ended in females. In addition to this large estate, Alan, who lived in almost regal state, and had the same kind of officers under him, made the first of his family, Whyomar, his sewer (dapifer), which office the eldest son always enjoyed, and had apartments in Richmond Castle as long as the Earls were resident there. With the gradual decay of the castle, through neglect and the non-residence of the Earls, all the different offices of sewer, chamberlain, seneschal, steward, etc., were abolished, except that of constable (now enjoyed by the Duke of Leeds as a family inheritance derived from his mother, daughter and heiress of the last Earl of Holderness), and we only know from history and other traditions that there were such persons who enjoyed those situations in it. In the old plan of the castle now published their different stations in it are pointed out by their standards placed over them, on which were painted their respective arms (see Clarkson's "History of Richmond," p. 52, 4to., 1821).

The Aske estate, after having been in the possession of several families, is now the property of Lord Dundas. It was purchased in 1762 by his grandfather, Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart., of the last Earl of Holderness. Sir Lawrence soon after his purchase made great additions to the old castellated mansion by building several splendid rooms, laying out new gardens, etc., so that it is now a princely residence, well fitted to receive the illustrious personage who has lately honoured it with a visit, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Ferryfryston.

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 573.]

Will any of your antiquarian readers have the goodness to help me to an explanation of the enclosed inscription (Fig. 9) which is painted on glass in the east window of Ferryfryston Church, in Yorkshire? I apprehend it will be very difficult to make out, as the inscription itself appears to be in an imperfect state, as the glass on which the rest of the writing was probably painted has been broken and lost. As far as it goes, what I send you is a true copy of the original.

The church contains nothing remarkable, except the singularity of being at a distance of near half a mile from the habitation of any parishioner.

CLERICUS.

Filey.

[1805, *Part II.*, *pp.* 793, 794.]

Filey is a neat fishing-town, consisting chiefly of one street, situate in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about eight miles from Scarborough and twelve from Bridlington. It stands nearly in the centre of a most beautiful bay, which is terminated at one point by the promontory of Flamborough Head, and at the other by a low reef of rock, called the Bridge, forming a natural pier, and projecting visibly near a quarter of a mile into the sea. This Bridge and the low rocks adjoining, which are crowned by cliffs of fine-veined earth, form a truly romantic scene, further embellished by a view of the castle, town, and sands of Scarborough, which are strikingly exhibited from the Bridge. On the opposite side of the bay is a range of high chalky rocks which stretches for a length of above nine miles to Flamborough Head, many of them nearly perpendicular, and formed into columns and other singular shapes. The sands of Filey for a length of nearly three miles are considered as much the finest on that part of the coast. The bay is in a sheltered situation, and, with an artificial pier added to the natural one, is supposed to be capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. Filey is resorted to in the summer season by numerous parties from Scarborough and Bridlington. Its inviting scenery and the peculiar advantages it possesses for sea-bathing would soon render it one of the first places of that description in the North of England were suitable buildings erected

for the reception of permanent visitors, but these accommodations are few and not likely to be increased.

The church (of which I send a sketch) is placed on the summit of a rugged steep, between which and the opposite ground is a deep chasm separating the church from the village, and passable only by a narrow bridge. This renders the situation of the church truly picturesque. The building itself is at once simple and substantial, judiciously calculated to form a sea-mark, and yet to withstand the most violent shock of the elements. It forms the perfect model of an ancient cathedral. Its style is that of the early Gothic. The portico in the south front, from its circular form and its variety of columns and mouldings, assumes the appearance of Saxon, but the capitals and minute ornaments are not in that style. The pillars within the church are massy; some of them circular, others angular; but their arches are all pointed. Those which support the tower are shafted and mark the transition to the more modern Gothic. The windows are chiefly in the lancet form, but those in the tower and the east and west ends are enlarged and formed into compartments. Notwithstanding these variations, the style of the church, especially without, preserves a sufficient appearance of uniformity. The inhabitants of Filey are remarkable for their sobriety and industry, and for their cordiality as neighbours. Besides their stated fishing, which is carried on to a considerable extent, they fit out annually a number of vessels for the herring fishery on the Yarmouth coast, which commences in September and finishes in November; of these there were twelve sent off in the present season. Their home fishery is not carried on without difficulty and danger. A few winters ago several boats were wrecked, and nine men, most of them heads of families, perished. A lifeboat is now talked of, which would be a desirable acquisition to Filey, but this cannot be gained without the contributions of the opulent. A Second Traveller.

Flamborough.

[1753, *p.* 456.]

In obedience to your commands I went to Flamborough Church, and with some difficulty, occasioned by the antique language, the odd spelling, and strange characters, I made out the epitaph, which here presents itself in its own dress, and in Gower's or Chaucer's verse:

Epitaph.

"Here lieth Marmaduke Cunstable of Flaymborght knyght
Who made advento into France for the right of the same
Passed over with Kyng Edward the fourith that noble knyght
And also with noble Kyng herre the sevinth of that name
He was also at Barwik at the winnyng of the same
And by kyng edward chosyn Capteyn there first of any one
And rewllid and governid ther his tyme without blame
But for all that as ye se he lieth under this stone

"At Brankiston feld wher the kyng of Scottys was slayne
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene
With the gode Duke of Northefolke that journey he has tayen
And coragely avancid hymself among other ther and then
The kyng being in France with grete nombre of ynglishmen
He nothing hedyng his age there but ieopoe hym as on
With his sonnes brothen sarvants & kynnesmen
But now as ye se he lieth under this stone.

"But now all his tryumphes are passed and set on syde
For all worldly joyes they will not long endure
They are sunne passed and away dothe glyde
And who that putteth his trust i' them I call hym most unsure
For when deth strikith he sparith no creature
Nor gevith no warnyg but takith them by one & one
And now he abydyth godes mercy & hath no other sucure
For as ye se hym here he lieth vnder this stone

"Pray you my kynnsmen lovers and friendis all
To pray to our lord Jhesu to have mercy of my souill."

This epitaph is written on a copper plate fixed into a large stone, which is placed upon a large stone coffin, or chest, in which the body was reposited, and beside it is the upper part of a skeleton in stone; the ribs project greatly and the breast is laid open, in the inner side of which appears what by tradition is held to be a toad at the heart (of which he was supposed to die), but it bears little or no resemblance to a toad.

Forcet.

[1820, *Part I., p.* 39.]

I send you herewith the inscription engraven upon the tomb of Simon Birckbeck, sometime vicar of Gilling and curate of the chapel of Forcet, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, in Forcet Church:

"Hic . jacet . Simon . Birckbeck . Socius . colleg . reginæ . in . Oxon . bachalaur . sac . Theolog . pastor . Eccles . de . Gilling . et . Forcet . et . filius . Thome . B . de . Horn . bie . in . Westmerl . Armig . Resurgam . 1656."

Touching the said Simon Birckbeck, I find the following entries in the parish register of Forcet:

"Bridgett, wife of Mr. Simeon Birbeck, vicar of Gilling, buryed 6 Feb. 1644.

"Mr. Simon Birbeck, vicar of Gilling and Forcett, buried 14 Sep. 1656." ANTH. A. WOOD.

Fountains Abbey.

[1791, *Part I., p.* 134.]

A few weeks ago, being in the neighbourhood of Studley Park, I went to visit Fountains Abbey, and was much pleased to find the chapter-house clearing out. Part of the floor was to be seen, which

is a fine tessellated pavement, not unlike the remains at the altar in the church; and the pedestals and part of the shafts of marble pillars yet remain which formerly supported the roof. On the floor are some fine inscribed marble tombstones. I wish some ingenious draughtsman would send you drawings of the antiquities lately discovered and an inside view of the chapter-house. I am very sorry to remark that the fine tessellated pavement at the high altar is much loosened since I was last there. It might easily be repaired, and is the only thing not properly attended to in the whole park.

VERAX.

[1794, *Part II.*, *p.* 1074.]

I send you two letters, written about 1537 by R. Layton and Ant. Darcye, visitors of religious houses, to the Lord Cromwell, copied from the originals among Mr. Dodsworth's MS. Collections in the Bodleian Library. H. E.

1. "Please your Worship to understand, that the Abbot of Fountaynes hath so greatly dilapidate his house, wasted the woods, notoriously keeping six w——s; and, six days before our coming, he committed theft and sacrilege, confessing the same; for, at midnight, he caused his chapleyn to stele the keys of the sexton, and took out a jewel, a cross of gold with stones. One Warren, a goldsmith of the Chepe, was with him in his chambre at the houre, and there they stole out a great emyrode with a rubye. The sayde Warren made the Abbot believe the rubye was a garnet, and so for that he payd nothing; for the emyrode he paid but twentye pounds. He sold him also plate without weight or ounces.

"From Richmond (in com. Ebor. the 20 Jan'y). Your poor and faithful servant,

"R. LAYTON."

2. "It may please your Masteship to be advertized, that here, in Yorkshire, we find great corruption among persons religiouse, even like as we did in the S. *tam in capite quam in membris*, and wurse, if wurse may be, in all kinds of knaverie, as * * * * * * * (*hiatus indecens*), with such kind of offences lamentable to heare.

"The lead from Jorevall abbeye amounts to 399 fodders; the fairest church there that may be seen.

"ANT. DARCYE."

[1853, *Part I.*, *p.* 642.]

Earl de Grey has during the past winter and spring employed a great number of workmen in pursuing the interesting excavations of Fountains Abbey, and the discoveries made are considered important and curious. The passage leading from the Abbot's house to the south door of the Lady Chapel is now cleared to its original level. On its east side has been a large doorway leading into an open

court. On its west side is the base of a building of the Perpendicular period, having a doorway from the said passage, and one leading into the court on the south side of the choir. In one corner is a circular staircase lined with bricks, once leading to the main apartment above, for this base story, which is a few feet below the regular level, was merely the undercroft of the principal apartments above. From the south-east corner buttress of the Lady Chapel to the north-west corner of the Abbat's hall has run a wall, dividing a spacious court south of the Lady Chapel from the open cemetery, which has been on the east side. Eight coffin slabs of different ages and designs have been found in various positions in the cemetery within 26 feet of the east wall of the Lady Chapel.

Giggleswick.

[1784, *Part II., p.* 671.]

The curious antique cross (see Plate, Fig. 2) is now standing near the church in the town of Giggleswick. Its antiquity is undoubted, being used many years before its erection as a threshold in an old house and its beautiful Gothic head walled in. The house itself was ancient and is now pulled down. . . . Tradition through the channel of the inhabitants of Settle informs us that some of the Giggleswick residents stole it from the base of the old cross at Settle in order to prejudice the trial concerning the antiquity of the market. But this is partial, and as it is an interested tale the inhabitants of Giggleswick deny the assertion. This pillar is about 5 yards high. Two yards are stuck in the ground and walled up as a pedestal. I dare not assert whether it is Saxon or not. W. F.

[1786, *Part II., pp.* 825, 826.]

As I have been informed that the school (see Plate II., Fig. 8) at Giggleswick, near Settle, in Craven, is shortly to be pulled down, to be rebuilt in a more elegant and commodious manner, I thought it a pity that the memory of the old one should drop with the stones. . . . The building is low, small, and irregular, consisting of two stages, the lower for reading, the higher for writing, etc. On the north side is a small projecting building in which was once a tolerable collection of books, now dispersed. Upon the front wall, almost over the door, is an ornamented vacant niche, under which is the following inscription in old characters (see the Plate):

"Alma Dei Mater defende malis JACOBUM CARR, presbyteris quoque clericulis. Hoc domus fit in anno millen' quingen' duoden' nostri miserere Deus. Senes cum juvenibus laudate nomen Dei."

By the above inscription it appears that this building was originally a chantry, and on searching Browne Willis* I find: "Egleswick,

* "History of Abbeys," vol. ii., p. 290.

Virgin Mary's chauntry, an annuity of £3 12s. to Richard Summerskale, incumbent." This must certainly mean Giggleswick, which was anciently spelt Gegleswick. There are some old cups preserved, upon which it is spelt Ygleswick. The initial G or Y is probably left out by an erratum in Willis, there being no such place as Egleswick in those parts. This, then, fixes, in conjunction with the stone, the date, etc., of the foundation of this chantry, and we may conjecture the niche was filled up by the effigies of the Virgin Mary. This building stands on the north side of the churchyard, and I find authors remark that chantries were as frequently placed without as within the church. The school was founded May 26, 7 Edward VI., and in the grant is styled, "The Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. of Giggleswick,"* and was endowed by several rents and services (amongst which was twelve pence and two chickens annually), with the appropriations of the tithes of the collegiate church of St. Andrew the Apostle, of Nether Acaster, in Yorkshire, which lands so appropriated were situated in North Cave, Brampton, and North and South Kelthorpe. Also the appropriations of the lands belonging to the chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded in the parish church of Rise and Aldborough in Yorkshire; those possessions to be held of the Crown, as of its manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, by fealty only in free socage, and not *in capite*, yielding to it £63 annually. In the grant no mention is made of the building in which it should be held, but I conjecture that the late dissolved chantry was thought a proper place for it, in which it hath since been. It is superintended by eight governors, one of whom is to be the vicar of the parish for the time being. John Nowell, vicar; William Caterall, of Newhall; Henry Tennant, gent.; Thomas Proctor, of Cletchop; Hugh Newhouse, of Giggleswick; William Browne, of Settle; Roger Armistead, of Knight Stayneford; and William Bank, of Fefar, were the first governors. There are two masters, and one occasionally for writing, etc. It is under Christ's College, Cambridge. I have also heard that it is dependent upon the See of Durham; but this may only arise from its belonging originally to the church of Giggleswick, which I apprehend once belonged to Durham Abbey, and is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The Archbishop of York is also to be consulted on the election of a master or governor, etc. Since its original foundation its revenues have increased very much, and it is at present well endowed. A person left a certaim sum of money to be laid out upon March 12 annually in figs, which curious legacy is yet kept up, being styled the Potation Day; and upon the same day a jubilee or fair is kept up at the village, and the governors meet to inspect and regulate their affairs. INVESTIGATOR C.

* Copy of the grant in this correspondent's possession.

Graysbrooke.

[1763, *pp.* 531-533.]

Graysbrooke, alias Greasbrook, or, as it was anciently wrote, Graysbroke, is a free chapelry in the parish of Rotherham, in the deanery of Doncaster, and West Riding of the county of York. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Rawmarsh, on the north-west and west by the chapelry of Wentworth, and on the south and east by the parish of Rotherham. Its extent from north to south is about two miles, and from west to east about a mile and a half. Upper and Nether Haugh to the north; Moorley and Lord Rockingham's plantation to the west; Whitehall to the south-west; Greenside, Munster, and Basingthorpe to the south; and Berbryth, alias Barbot Hall, and Car House to the south-east. The Marquis of Rockingham is lord of the manor, and has all the great tithes, and the inhabitants are chiefly his tenants. Indeed, this chapelry appears to have belonged to the family of the Wentworths for several generations past. The small tithes and fees for burials and churchings are paid to the vicar of Rotherham, and the inhabitants contribute likewise towards the repairs of Rotherham Church. The village of Graysbrooke is two miles from Rotherham and two from Wentworth House, and is pleasantly situated upon an eminence between two hills, from whence there is an easy descent to small rivulets on the north and south sides of it. It consists of one street, which is about half a mile in length. The road from Rotherham to Barnsley passes by Car House, Barbot Hall, and the east end of this village.

The chapel, or, as it has been sometimes called, Trinity Church, consists of a nave, with two aisles and a small chancel. It has a little bell at the west end, is slated, and has one door to the south. It has a decent yard, and at the south-east end is a house for the minister, which is at present divided into two tenements. This chapel was formerly a chantry belonging to the family of the Lovetofts, in the county of Lancaster, and the chapel-house and a small parcel of land in this chapelry were appointed for the benefit of a priest to say Mass. But after the Reformation, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the chapel-house and the before-mentioned land were purchased by a greeve* of Graysbrooke for the public benefit of the inhabitants. And as they were at a distance from the parish church of Rotherham, and were, therefore, desirous to have Divine service performed occasionally in their own chapel, the income of the aforementioned land, etc., was frequently applied towards hiring a minister at times for that purpose. In this unsettled state it continued till about the year 1727, when one, Mr. Robert Hyde, became curate of

* A greeve in this village signifies a kind of petty governor, whose office is to prevent encroachments upon the waste, and to inflict penalties upon such as do not keep their fences in due repair, their hogs rung, or their cattle from trespassing.

it, and for some years taught a considerable Grammar School in the neighbourhood; but at present there is only a small school in the village for English, writing, and arithmetic, taught by the clerk of the chapel. During Mr. Hyde's residence here Queen Anne's bounty was procured to this chapel for the first time. It was afterwards gained a second time by the benefaction of Lord Malton, upon which he was granted the patronage; and again a third time by a subscription amongst the inhabitants, and the advance of £80 by Mr. Hyde, on which account the inhabitants agreed to allow him £6 10s. a year extraordinary during his life, or so long as he continued minister of the place, payable out of some lands called Brigg Field. Mr. Hyde afterwards removed to Heath, near Wakefield, where he was one of the assistants in an academy established there by Mr. Randall, though he still retained the curacy; but in a few years after unfortunately lost his life by mistaking his road in the night and falling into a stone quarry. This curacy was after this possessed for about three-quarters of a year by Mr. Zouch, now rector of Sandall, near Wakefield. He was succeeded by Mr. Nathaniel Doage, curate of Trinity Church, in Sheffield. Upon his decease in April, 1760, it was given to Mr. Rowland Hodgson, chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham, rector of Rawmarsh and curate of Wentworth; but upon his resignation it was bestowed on Mr. Ward, vicar of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, another of his lordship's chaplains, who is now the present curate. The right of nomination to this curacy is in the Marquis of Rockingham. It is worth about £50 per annum. The sacrament is administered here every six weeks through a benefaction of the late Marchioness of Rockingham. The feast is on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Near the chapel is the poor-house, which in the year 1760 contained about twelve poor people.

The inhabitants of this chapelry are generally of the Church of England, though Methodism in some degree prevails here. They chiefly consist of farmers, colliers, and shoemakers, together with some few in the other necessary employments of life. The Gells, a family of note, did formerly reside at Car House, but the estate now belongs to the Marquis of Rockingham, and the house is in ruins, some of the offices only being inhabited at present by some colliers.

The Roman highway is said to have passed through this village, though there are at present few or no vestiges of it. The land hereabouts is in general very fertile, and produces large crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, clover, and grass; it affords also very good pasturage, especially in the low grounds towards the east, called the Ings. It contains also excellent mines of stone, slate, and coal, three large colleries being carried on in the south and south-east part of the chapelry, with three steam-engines by Messrs. Bawdon, Hirst, and Fenton. The coals are conveyed from hence chiefly by carriages upon Newcastle roads down to a navigation cut near Rotherham

in the river Rother, and from thence to Bawtre and several parts of Lincolnshire, etc.

There is also here plenty of wood and water, insomuch that there is reason to believe there are very few places of the same extent in England that yield more of the real necessaries of life.

This chapelry in the year 1760 contained 150 dwelling-houses and about 680 inhabitants. It is very healthy. The proportion between the burials and christenings generally being about eight of the former to about thirty of the latter, except when any epidemical distemper prevails here. As in the year 1757 there were about twenty burials on account of the smallpox. The marriages are solemnized at the parish church of Rotherham.

The Marquis of Rockingham's plantation is a piece of ground in his park, about a mile distance from Wentworth House to the south, containing about six acres, which is planted with trees and shrubs of various kinds, and is laid out in serpentine walks, etc., which afford a very agreeable summer's retreat. . . . From hence through a shady walk covered with a kind of red earth spangled with spar you are conducted to what may be called the House in the Wood, which is built in a quadrangular form of about 14 yards by 10 yards, and situated upon a rising ground with a smooth-shaven grassy area around it. At the borders of this area the trees are adorned with honeysuckles, which in the season run up almost to the topmost boughs, and at the bottom are rose-trees, flowering shrubs, etc. The entrance to the house is from the south. The door opens into what may be called the hall, which is adorned with some handsome small bronzes. On the right is a small drawing-room furnished in the Chinese taste; on the left is another room of the same size, from whence there is a passage down into the kitchen and other offices, which is very commodious. At the farther end of the hall from the entrance a door opens into a very handsome gallery, furnished with much plainness, neatness, and elegance. There are here two chimney-pieces of white marble, and opposite to the entrance is a bow-window, which through an avenue in the plantation commands a prospect of Wentworth House.

From this place by an easy ascent through an avenue towards the south-west we pass along by the side of the ha-ha to what may be called the Amphitheatre, which is a walk in that form, planted on each side with fragrant flowering shrubs, except a small opening in the middle, where from a settee there was another prospect of Wentworth House, which is now obstructed by the growth of the trees. From hence we soon enter a shady serpentine walk, which conducts us into the lower part of the plantation, where, entering a short, gloomy path arched over with yews, we are presented with the appearance of an ancient monastery, near which are planted laurels, larch-trees, and wild cherry-trees, etc. From hence we pass over the

north end of a small canal, from whence the water issues forth in a small babbling stream down towards the bottom of the plantation. Not far hence is a commodious pleasure-ground, at one end of which is a neat alcove and at the other a large settee in the Gothic taste, besides other smaller seats on each side of the platform. A little higher from hence is an aviary built in the Chinese taste, very elegant. More might be said with truth of this pretty place, in which nature and art seem to be so agreeably united, but description can scarcely do it justice. It is said to have been first formed under the direction of the late Marchioness of Rockingham, and has received several improvements from the present noble family.

Great Driffield.

[1785, *Part II., pp.* 873, 874.]

In Great Driffield Church is the following epitaph against the north wall of the chancel under a man kneeling in front with a Bible in his hands and an hour-glass at his knees :

"Ricardus Spinke artium liberalium vere magister quas coluit perfectè ; Opt. Max. Dei minister, quem coluit fideliter ; ingenii velocis et vividi, apprehensionis subtilis et pu . . . entis, imaginationis fæcundæ et operosæ, rerum peritia, linguarum varietate, morum suavitate admirabilis, supra ætatem doctus, infra dignitatem promotus, præter merita infelix : quem omnes amarunt probi, oderunt invidi, stupendum stupuerunt ingenium eruditi ; quo nemo amicis amicior, bonis melior, improbis adversior, jam qui specimen humanarum virium, speculum mortalitatis, quid dignus vivere longius in exemplum, moriturus in præmium, absoluto prius literarum quam vitæ curriculo, Natus 7mo die Decembris 1605, Denatus 9o die Octob: 1634, Corpus hic posuit Christum dominum præstolans ; monumentum chara mater."

Against a north pillar is an epitaph to another of this family, who is represented as kneeling in a black tuck-up gown with an hour-glass at his feet :

"To the memory of the vertuous and learned . . . Spinke Esq. An epitaph."

Then follow six lines illegible. D. H.

Grinton.

[1813, *Part II., pp.* 105, 106.]

Grinton Church stands on the south side of the river Swale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and is formed by a nave and two side aisles. They are rather low in proportion to the tower. This circumstance with the damp dark floor gives the interior a gloomy appearance. The whole is built with freestone procured from the neighbouring quarries. The seat for the family of Sir Sebastian Swale, of Swale Hall (and as it has been humorously, though correctly, added, in Swale Dale), close by the river Swale, was not long ago converted into a vestry, in the window to which still remain his arms in stained glass. The tower is furnished with five bells. Swale Hall

is on the same side of the river with the church, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile, and is now used as a farmhouse, and, excepting some remains of an avenue of trees, does not appear of much consequence. Near the church is a stone bridge of three arches, the road over which leads to Fremington and Reeth. The latter is the market town. The three places stand within a quarter of a mile of each other. The Register, the beginning of which is remarkably well written, commences in the year 1640. The first incumbent's name that appears is in the year 1674—Tobias West, vicar; Ralph Garth, Thomas Raw, churchwardens.

In the church was suspended a curious garland of flowers, which had been composed with considerable taste and care. Inquiring why it hung there, I was informed that some years ago a young woman of the town of Askrigg (five miles from Grinton) left a sum of money to have a garland made every year, for which the young men run a foot-race; the reason given is that she had experienced a disappointment, and, as if inclined to revenge it on the faithless sex, they run up the steep part of the adjoining hill; but not designing, I suppose, to break their spirits, as her own had been, they are afterwards treated with a dinner called the Garland Feast.

The following coats of arms are in the church:

1. Sable, three harts' heads cabosed argent, attired or.—Cavendish. S. S., 1706.
2. Azure, three chevrons interlaced or.
3. Or, on a cross gules five escallops argent, impaling [blank].
4. Or, four bars azure, over all a bend gules.

On a mural monument north side the chancel: Arms: Argent, three leopards' faces gules, impaling azure, semée of cross-crosslets and three cinquefoils argent. Crest: a griffin's head couped.

"Here lyes ye body of Dorothy Darcy, 5th daughter of ye Hon. Henry Darcy, esq. 3d son of Conyers Ld. Darcy, Conyers, and Menil, who departed this life ye 28 of November 1698, and now rests in Christ, waiting for a happy resurrection.'

In the chancel:

"Here lyeth ye body of Margr't Charder, deceased October ye 16, 1728, in the 85 year of her age; she was heiress to Mr. James Hutchinson, who gave Fremington Free School."

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Thomas Langstaffe, who departed this life Feb. the 10th, in the 48th year of his age, annoq. Dom. 1702.

"A wonderful sagacity, a sprightly witt,
And a piercing judgement too,
With piety and charity in him did meet.
The talents Heaven did bestow,
These talents he did faithfully employ,
And now in heaven the blessed fruit enjoys."

"Francis Charder, of Reeth, junior, dyed October, the 30 day June, 1714, 91 his age."

"Here lyeth ye body of Francis Charder, senior, who dyed November ye 21."

Mural, south side of the chancel:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Parke, of Lowraw in this parish, who died the 5th November 1764, aged 66:—Of Hannah Parke, his wife, who died the 7th April 1770, aged 74:—Of Elizabeth Parke, their daughter, who died the 31st Nov. 1792, aged 68:—Of John Parke, their son, also of Lowraw, who died the 15th Dec. 1796, aged 73:—And of Ralph Parke, their son, also of Lowraw, who died the 19th Jan. 1811, aged 78."

Middle aisle:

"Here lies the body of Elizabeth Hutchinson, wife of Mark Hutchinson, of Bukcroft, who departed this life the 2d day of January in the yeare of our Lord 1769."

J. RAW.

Guiseley.

[1797, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1021, 1022.]

The enclosed arms and inscription were taken from a pane of glass in the north window of the parish church of Guiseley, near Otley, in the West Riding of the county of York. The inscription shows the arms to be those of Francis de Rawdon, which family bear: Argent, a fesse between three pheons sable. The quartering: Argent, a chevron between three hinds' heads erased gules, is, according to Thoresby, the arms of Beckwith; and by the pedigree of Rawden, published in his "Ducatus Leodiensis," fol., 169, "Anne, daughter and coheir of John Beckwith, gent., married George Rawden, Esq.," who were the parents of the Francis above mentioned. Should you think it worth while to give the enclosed a place in your Miscellany, I will thank any of your correspondents to point out to what families the remaining quarterings belong. Mr. Thoresby says: "Sir George Rawden (who was son of this Francis) was deservedly famous for repulsing the Irish, A.D. 1641":

"In hac parte septen-trion-ali sepelitur corpus FRANCISCI DE RAWDON (una cum proavis suis) et Doratheæ uxoris suæ, Filiæ Gulielmi Aldburgh de Aldburgh armegiri, qui Connubiis vixerunt annos 57. Ipsa obit anno 1660. Ille die 25 Aprilis, 1668."

NED RA.

Hackness.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 739.]

The chapel within the parish church of St. Peter, of Hackness, near Scarborough, in the county of York, was consecrated, by virtue of a commission of Richard, Archbishop of York, directed to Richard, Bishop of Sodor, by the name of St. Margaret's Chapel. It was founded and decently furnished with altar-rails, font, pulpit, seats, and two bells, with other necessaries for Divine worship, by Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, of Hackness, Knt. The annual stipend for a curate was also settled by him, being equal in value to

all the tithes yearly arising out of the precincts of Harwodale, Harwood, and Hingley.*

In the south side wall of the chancel is erected a monument to Arthur Dakins, Esq., with his arms and the following inscription:

"Here lieth interred, in ye assured hope of the resurrection, ARTHURE DAKINS, esq.; who, after he had attayned unto ye age of 76 years, died ye 13 day of July, 1592. He left behinde him by Thomazin, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Guy, esquire, and Alice, his wife, sister to sir Wimund Carewe, of Anthony, in the countie of Cornwal, knight, an only daughter and heyre, named Margaret, whom he twice bestowed in mariage in his lifetime; first, unto Walter Devereux, esquire, second brother unto the Right Hon. Robert, now Erle of Essex. But he died in his first youth, w'thout issue, by a hurte received in service before Roane, in ye year 1591; and then he married her unto Thomas Sidney, esquire, ye third sonne of the Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, knight, and companion of ye Garter; but he, after he had two years overlived his wive's said father, died also, without issue, ye 26 day of July, 1595; whos body was by his distressed widow honourably buried at Kingston upon Hull; and in the 13 moneth of her single and most solitary life ye said Margaret disposed of herself in mariage unto Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, knight, ye second sonne of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight, who died in Paris in the year 1566, when he there remained ambassadour from our most dread sovraigne the Q. Ma'tie that nowe is."

Arms: Gules, a lion passant-gardent and two mullets in pale or, between two flaunches argent, each charged with a lion rampant sable. Crest: A dexter arm embowed proper, holding a battle-axe argent.

These arms and crest were confirmed to Arthur Dakins, Esq., in 1563, with the following motto: "Strike, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe."

Can any of your numerous and ingenious correspondents account for the origin of this singular motto? The same was used by the family of Dakeyne, of Stubbing Edge, in Derbyshire, and is now used by a branch of the same family long settled at Darley Dale, in the last-mentioned county.

Sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby, in his will, proved the last day of August, 1646, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Hackness Church, nigh to his late wife, the Lady Margaret Hoby, deceased. Lady Margaret died in the year 1633, aged sixty-three years. I should be glad to learn any farther particulars concerning Hackness, especially the ancient descent of its manor. Z.

Halifax.

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 165-167.]

The following extracts from the register books of the parish of Halifax were made by my friend the Rev. J. B. Reade when serving the office of curate about twenty years ago. They were chiefly written by John Favour, LL.D., who was vicar of Halifax in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

* Torr's MS. penès Dean and Chapter of York.

He appears to have been very observant of the bad qualities of his parishioners, but we may fairly believe that he recorded them with grief. Drunkenness was a vice which, it seems, was lamentably prevalent. The number of homicides is startling, but the parish was large, and the general state of morals in Halifax at the period to which these entries relate was probably not worse than that of the surrounding district, or perhaps of the country at large. Among many brutal episodes it is gratifying, however, to perceive that the "good deed in a naughty world" was at times conspicuous, and that in the midst of such turbulent and violent spirits there were some the tenor of whose lives was virtuous and peaceful.

J. YONGE AKERMAN.

[The entries are of burials except where otherwise expressed.]

"1594.

"Dec. 5°. Robt. Wade, Soarby,* vir honestus, 5 lib. an' redit' dedit Scholæ, 4 lib. paup'ibus an'uatim, 30 lib. in pecunias numeratis egenis distribuendas.

"1596.

"Jun. 18°. John Edw. Northend,† North. in æbrietate cõfossus ab æbrio cognato suo Jacobo Oldfield.

"Dec. 10°. An infant found dead on Hal. more.

"Expen.

"Makinge ye pulpit	£2	5	2
For mendinge ye bells	2	9	10
To ye clark	04	10	0
For a com'n book	0	6	8

"1596.

"Januarii 24°. William Kinge, Skir. M. This Will'm King was a swearer, drinker, and a most filthy adulterer. Among others he kept long one Dorothy Brigg, a widow, in whose house and yard he was stricken with sudden deathe. His last words were oaths and curses.

"1597.

"Junii 17°. Isabel vid. Richardi Com'ons. This Richard Commons was an Irishman, by occupation a goldsmith, a common drunkard, and a blasphemer of God's holy name. When he had spent all he could make, he sett fyre to strawe in the lower roome of

* The names which follow the surnames are, in each entry, those of the hamlets of Halifax in which the parties were resident.

† In this and other cases where there is more than one Christian name the meaning is evidently John, *son of* Edward Northend, etc.

his house, and hanged himself in the middest. Thus desperately he died. But by God's mercyfull providence the straw took not fyre, and so both house and the towne were preserved w^h^ he purposed to burn.

"Octob. 13°. Edward Thomas al's Hauckston, cum ebrius esset ab equo cecidit et collū fregit p'pe crucem milliarē inventus est.

"Decēbris 8°. Bapt. Joannes filius Joannis Favoris LL.D. Vicarii de Halifax, qui fuit natus 30° Novēbris, inter horas 5^a^ et sexta āte merid. Baptiz. 8° Decēb. sepul. 11° eiusdē.

"Mar. 5°. Ux. Georg. Boulton, Skir. This George Boulton was a com'on drūkard and a lecher. Hee solde his land, dranke it, fledde ye c'ntry, and was slayne.

"1598.

"Decēbris 4°. A mā child about the age of 12 years drowned in the Chalder agaynst the north Br.

"Decembris 26°. Will'm Ratclif, Ovēdē, subitania morte correptus in plateis cum eucharistiam suscipisset.

"Decembris 29°. Gilbert Saltonstal, Hipp. 40s. in pecuniis, 20s. an'ui redit'q' dedit et legavit scholæ grāmat' vicariat' de Hal.

"Januarij 13°. John Michel, Hal. æbriosus, inter pocula pugione cōfossus et trucidatus est.

"Feb. 7°. Michael Waterhouse, 20 £ piis usibus testamento legavit.

"1599.

"Martii 25°. Daniel Antony Dison,* Soar. D. Dison gladio dum meretricem sequeretur in æbrietate subito peremptus est.

"Martii 26°. James Kinge, Skircot. Ja. Kinge mitis, pacificus, eleemosynis deditus scholæ gram'at' vicar' de Halifax quīque libras testamēto legavit.

"Junii 8°. A child whō no mā knewe found in Shelf.

"Aprilis 18. John Baerstow impius et tumulentus inter pocula ab Henrico Waterhouse æbrioso cultello transfossus et trucidatus est.

"Octobris 2°. Edward Hurst, Hal. cū puellam stuprasset redactus ad insaniā novem vulneribus cultello inflictis seipsū misere trucidavit.

"Decēb. 13°. Rich. Rich. Sharpe Chald. fluvii impetu suffocatus.

"Feb. 5°. Arthur Oldfield was fornicat. et poculis deditus subitanea morte inter pocula correptus, interiit.

"Martii 12°. D'na Anne Lacy vid. Jo. Lacye de Briarley Armig. fæmina valde pia et religiosa, Deo et hominibus dilecta. Supra octagenaria.

"1600.

"Maii 30°. Richard Whitaker, Skir. Vir valde pius et religiosus.

"Augusti 28°. John Longbothā, North. Vir vere pius et re-

* *I.e.*, Daniel, son of Anthony Dison.

ligiosus quīque libras scholæ grāmat. testamēto legavit, alia opera sancta prestitit.

"Decēb 1°. John Pillinge, a most wicked and incorrigible drūkard, died miserably in want.

"Januarii 19°. Gregory Mich, Pauldē, an arrāt hypochriticall roge, Hall.

"Martii 19°. Jo. Watmoughe de Thornton, hyghe cūstable, a kynd neyghbor.

"1601.

"Maii 2°. Henry Edward Gibson* ebriosus Blasphe: sortiarius perditus. Hal.

"August 23°. Nupt. Henry Michell and Elizab. Grave. This queane had 5 bastards before she wedd.

"1602.

"April 5°. Bapt. Jenet [daughter of] Mich. Nicolson, War. and Sarah Farenside, a blynde woman y^{t} hath had 4 bastards.

"Maii 21°. Francis Brian Snipe,† North. qui trucidatus fuit a Joanne Grenfield, Juniore, hom' neq' et perdito et vitiis inquinatissimo.

"Junii 26°. Sara [daughter of] John Fearensyde, blynde, had fyve bastards, a most damnable wicked queane.

"Septeb. 9°. Richard [son of] Robt. Earle, North. A lewd youth slayne in a coal pitt.

"Deceb. 17. Anna Norman, Neptis Joannis Favoris de Halifax vicarii, quæ ut pie vixit, ita sanctissime dormivit in D'no. Testamento legavit piis usibus xx^{lb}. Halif. The said Anne Norman gave also to every . . . . in the vicaridge 5*s*. besyde that xx^{lb}., w^{h} xx^{lb}. being remitted to the discretion of her uncle, who was her executor; he distributed at her death 46*s*. He made the pew in the chancell for womē church^{d}, w^{h} cost 45*s*. He kept a blynde woman, at her request, 5 or 6 years, and gave x^{lb}. unto Tho. Birke, her cossin Germā, y^{t} had neither father nor mother livinge.

"Februarij 2°. Vid. Robt. Boothe, fæmina pia an'orū fere 92. Ovend.

"Februarij 2°. John Longbothā, Soar. This was a co'mō drūkard, wrote [*i.e.*, wrought *or* worked] in ye morninge, spēt in ye afternoone in drinkinge, and died seddēly ere night.

"Martii 12°. Henry Magson, Ovend. H. Magson, a co'mō drūkard, brake his neck, beinge drūke in the nyght at a taverne stayrs.

* Henry, son of Edward Gibson.

† Francis, son of Brian Snipe.

"1602.

"Martii 24°. Hujus mēssis Martii e vivis excessit sereniss. Regina Elizabetha hora tertia āte meridiana. 28° denunciatus est Jacobus Primus Rex. Ang. Frā. et Hibern. hora 4ª post merid. apud Halifax. Rex. Jacobus moritur Mart. 26, 1625.

"1603.

"April 4°. Judith [daughter of] John Fearēsyde, Hylifax. This was a whore and had 2 bastards.

"April 20°. Thom's Wilkinson, Ovēdē. This Thom's was a great whorem^{r} in his youth and boasted of it in his last sickness, whereof he died.

"Junii 18°. Richard Nicol, South. an'orū 90. Vir honestus et pius 4os vidit filios cōcionatores eruditos.

"Julii 31°. Bapt. Mary [daughter of] Will'm Stancliffe, an old adulterer of 80 years of age, and Grace Castill al's Alinson, a bastard herself.

"Februarii 29°. Inf. Annæ Ingham, Ovēd. B. This Anne knewe no father to her child, but being an idiot was forced by a stranger in the field.

"Martii 5°. John Stocks, North. 100 an'orū. 9° John Denton, Hal. drūkard.

"1606.

"Jan. 10°. Joannes Hamar se laqueo jugulavit in Soarby, decimo Januarii.

"1607.

"Jan. 7°. John Barstowe, Northbrigg, ebriosus et incorrigibilis, inopina et subitanea morte peremptus.

"Jan. 12°. Brian Crowther, Hall. legavit scholæ gram'at. vicar. de Halifax viginti libras et pauperibus ejusdem villæ decē libras an'ui redditus ex dominio sive manerio de A in comitatu Eborū in perpetuū. This Brian Crowther, besydes that xxx^{lb} annuitye given to ye schole and poor of Halifax, he gave x^{lb} in present money to be distributed to the poor immediately after his death, moreover xxxiij^{lb} to those that presently were or had been his servants, divers good sums to his poore kinsfolke, xx^{s} a-year to those that wrought his clothes, and to some of their children iij^{s} and iiij^{d} a-year.

"1613.

"Jan. 24°. Vid. Brian Crowther, Hal. Fœmina eleemosynis dedita. This Jane Crowther, of the Hemingways of the Over Brea in Northow, gave to good uses by her last will 8^{lb} for ever by yeare for a schoolm^{r} to teach the poore children of Halif. ther catechisme and to read, x^{lb} in money to be lent to poore folke, xx^{lb} to x. poor children, xxx^{lb} to three preachers, xl^{s} per an'ū to Mr. Boys the

present preacher during his aboad. She gave to her poore mayd servant part of her goods and x^{lb} in money. She with her sister Helen Hopkinson bought ye soyle and built the almes houses next the church for 20 poor widowes. She gave to Jo. Favour, vicar of Halifax, 1^{lb}, and made him one of her executors in trust, besydes many good deeds in her life time, for whome wee ar all bound to prayse God, who ever make us thākful. Amen.

"1609.

"Julii 27°. Edward Denton, Worley, cum à concione in capel. de Luddingden domū revertit subitanea morte correptus obiit ante horā unā elapsā.

"Novēb. 17°. Giles Cowhearde, Skire, and 8° John Parkinson, Hal. were com'ō drūkards, who, mistakinge ye preach^{ge} y^{t} denunced God's judgemēt agaynst wilful obstinat sinners, sware greivous oathes that they came to the church to be blessed and not to be cursed, and therefore would never come to the church agayne. This they blasphemed the 5th of February and both fell presently sick, and never came to the church but to be buryed.

"1610.

"Maii 11°. John Booth, Ovēdē, vir valde religiosus et integerrimæ vitæ.

"1611.

"Feb. 7°. Jeremy Waterhouse, Hal. ebriosus, impius, profanus.

"March 12°. Joannes Lacy, Gen. South, potator prodigus.

"1612.

"April 27°. John Northend, impius, homicida, æbriosus, impenitens ad mortem.

"Maii 28°. George Riley, impius, profanus, adulter, inter pocula subitanea morte correptus.

"November 6° istius mensis succubuit morti nobiliss' et magnæ spei Princeps Henricus Jacobi Reg. sereniss' primogenitus, Princ. Walliæ.

"Januarii 6°. Ux. Rich. Nicols, Halifax, al's Anne Broadley, fæmina piissima magna tum cognitione in sacris literis tum charitate in pauperes prædita.

"1614.

"Jan. 12°. Nupt. Edmond Balls, Hal. and Grace Longbottom. Grace Longbottom was an infamouse whore; had 2 bastards in her widdowhood.

"Jan. 24°. Antony Maud, Sower. Was a pitiouse, blaspheming, incorrigible, drunken rogue. Died drunke in a drift of ye great snow ye 23 of Jan.

"Feb. 8°. Jam's Robinson, Hal. A very religiouse, zealouse, honest old man; not able to read, yet very ready in the Scriptures, with prompt use and application as I have heard any without learning.

"1616.

"Octob. 12°. Mr Jeremy Gibson, minister de Coley, vir bonus et concionator diligentissimus, Art. Mag."

[Here we come to the end of the entries made by Dr. Favour.]

"1633.

"October. Memorandum that I, John Thompson, Ma^r^ of Arts, was elected and appointed curate at Eland, by Henry Ramsden, vicar of Halifax, by whom I was allowed and authorised to receive the surplice fees at buryalls, marriages, xtenings, &c. growing and arising within ye said chapellry, upon condition that the rest of the inhabitants, not usually resorted to Divine service to Eland, would make up the aforesaid sum fourty pounds by yeare or thereabouts, so as there might be a convenient maintenance for an able and ingenious minister."

"A NOTE taken out of a book of Richard Harrison's of Wheatley, written by the hand of John Waterhous of Shibden, a° 1566, who some time was Lord of Manor of Halifax.

"NOTE.—There is in Halifax this year, 1566, of householders y^t^ keep fires and answer Mr Vicar and his farmers of duties as householders twenty-six score and noe more, as I am credibly informed; and the time of John Waterhous, lately of Halifax, deceased, who died at Candlemas 26 years ago, at his death being very neare 100 years of age, I trow 3 years under, and when he was a child there were but in Halifax in all 13 houses, God be praised for his increase. When this John Waterhous was a child of the age of 6 or 7 yeares was the steeple of Halifax church begun to be builded, and he and many more children stoode on the first stone of the steeple; it was xx. years in building."

[If this tradition be correct, the steeple was commenced about 1450.]

Hambledon.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 728.]

In one of my morning rides I stopped at the small village of Hambledon to see what the church afforded worthy of observation. I found a plain neat monument sacred to the memory of a Mr. Ramsden, of Halifax, who, it seems, died about two years ago in early life, inscribed with the following beautiful lines:

"Affliction's daughters saw this flow'r decay,
And mourn'd the loss of fragrance, change of hue;
'Twas strange! in spite of care it pin'd away,
No art its head cou'd rear, its bloom renew.

"Affliction's daughters, know, this flow'r decay'd,
And met no loss from death; beneath our skies
Not half its hues or fragrance were display'd;
By death it gain'd the bloom of Paradise."

JAMES WALTERS.

Harrogate.

[1789, *Part II., p.* 688.]

Plate III., Fig. 5, is the head of the bolt of a catapulta. It is of brass, 5 inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad at the edge, and weighs 8 ounces. This curious fragment of an ancient weapon, now in the possession of Dr. Hutchinson, of Knaresborough, was found on turning up the soil in the year 1788 in a field about 400 yards below the old Spa at High Harrowgate. E. H. R.

Hatfield.

[1785, *Part II., p.* 589.]

Lynd Holm House is situated in the parish and chase of Hatfield, about three miles south-east of Thorne, a small market-town in the county of York, remarkable (as tradition says) for having been the residence of a very gigantic person of that name, of whom many strange things are related. It is an ancient building, encircled with a morass, which renders it difficult for people unacquainted with its situation to gain a passage to it; and however remarkable and incredible many of the achievements attributed to this great man may be, some of which would only excite laughter if related, certain it is that about thirty years ago — Stovius, Esq., of Crowle, animated by the prodigies so often related, went to the place with proper assistants to search for his bones which were said to be interred there, when after a due search bones of a very uncommon size were found, part of which were deposited in the hands of the aforementioned Mr. Stovius, and I believe he, or some of the family, now have the bones of the middle finger, which were collocated together, tipped with silver, and made use of as a tobacco-stopper. A few miles from hence lies Wroot Church, to which (I am informed) the cathedral church at Lincoln was formerly tributary. R. D.

[1785, *Part II., pp.* 856, 857.]

Mr. Abraham de la Prynne observes in No. 275 of the "Philosophical Transactions" "that the levels of Hatfield Chace in Yorkshire were the largest chace of red deer that King Charles I. had in all England, containing in all above 180,000 acres of land. These levels," he says, "were effectually dischaced, drained, and reduced to arable and pasture land at the expense of above £40,000 by Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, a Dutchman." He likewise observes "that some of the trees found here were chopped and squared, others bored through, and others half split with large wooden wedges with

stones therein, and broken axe-heads, somewhat resembling the figure of sacrificing axes; and near a large root in the parish of Hatfield were found eight or nine coins of some of the Roman emperors very much consumed and defaced." And he says "that upon the confines of this low country on the Lincolnshire coast are many large hills of loose sand, under which, as they are continually blowing away, are discovered roots of trees with the marks of the axe as fresh upon them as if they had been cut down but a few days. Hazle-nuts and acorns have been frequently found at the bottom of the soil of these levels, and fir-tree apples or cones in large quantities together." Dr. Plott mentions the like roots of trees found in Stebben Pool, the old Pewitt Pool at Layton, and other places in Staffordshire. Dr. Leigh observes, in his "History of Cheshire," "that in draining Martin Meer were found great numbers of the roots and trunks of large pitch-trees in their natural position, and eight canoes, such as the old Britains sailed in; and in another moor was found a brass kettle, beads of amber, and human bodies, entire and uncorrupted as to outward appearance. Several places of the soil of the isles of Anglesea and Man are likewise full of roots and trees. . . ."

The peat dug in this chase is of two kinds: the first is generally black, and when dried and broken resembles pitch, and undoubtedly contains a great quantity of bitumen. The second kind is from a very light to a very dark brown. It is not hard when dry, nor does it appear to be bituminous. It is generally supposed to be a vegetable, and when analyzed is found (like other vegetables) to contain salts and oil. R. D.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 393.]

I send you a drawing (Plate I., Fig. 1) of a cross in Hatfield parish in Holderness. The principal front is charged with a vine growing out of a chalice by a Scripture allusion. At the corners of the base are lions couchant, perhaps alluding to the arms of England borne by the Conqueror, who bestowed the Earldom of Holderness on the Earl of Albemarle. H.

[1865, *Part II., pp.* 218-220.]

I enclose you a photograph with a description of an ancient chest, which perhaps may not be uninteresting to some of the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine.* The chest in question stands in the vestry of the parish church of Hatfield, near Doncaster, in Yorkshire. It is certainly of great antiquity, and the date which has been assigned to it is the reign of King John, and this seems not improbable, as it bears a considerable resemblance to an old chest still remaining at the castle of Rockingham, Northamptonshire, which is figured in the first volume of the *Archæological Journal*, p. 359, to which the late

Mr. Hartshorne attributed that date. The Hatfield chest is even the ruder and more antique-looking of the two, being formed out of the bole of an oak-tree, excavated to form a box, with a close-fitting lid let into the top. It is as black as ebony, of great strength, and further secured by a complex system of studs, locks, and bands, which may be better understood from the photograph than from any description. Its dimensions are as follows: Length (external), 69 inches. Breadth: large end, 28 inches; centre, 24½ inches; small end, 22½ inches. Depth: large end, 23 inches; centre, 20½ inches; small end, 18 inches. Thickness: large end, 8½ inches; small end, 12 inches; sides, 5 inches.

This chest has been considered a Peter's pence box, and as these are now very rare, as much as £40 has been offered for it, in order to present it to the British Museum, which offer, however, was declined by the parochial authorities. It may be doubted whether it was really anything more than the strong chest of the parish, though secured with such extraordinary care as implies its having been the receptacle of valuables of great price. Probably the idea of its being a Peter's pence box arose from its having a slit in the lid, evidently for the reception of money; but this may have been merely for the alms and offerings of the faithful when attending their parish church. Perhaps some of your numerous archæological readers may kindly favour me with their opinion on the subject.

I would add a few words respecting this Hatfield and its church, it being a place by no means void of antiquarian interest. It has been long traditionally held to have been the scene of the great battle in which Edwin, King of Northumbria, was killed, October 12, 633, which, according to Bede, "was faught in the plain that is called Hethfield"; and Hunter, in his "South Yorkshire," accedes to this opinion. It appears, however, from a letter of Abraham de la Pryme to Ralph Thoresby, vol. ii., p. 3, of his correspondence, published subsequently by Hunter, that Pryme, after careful investigation, was compelled to give up this idea, which he would naturally very reluctantly do, as being a native of the parish of Hatfield, and to fix the place of the battle and of Edwin's death at Edwinstow, in Notts; and it is very observable, though not noted by him, that there is a place or district in the immediate neighbourhood of Edwinstow which still bears the name of Hatfield. Be this, however, as it may, it appears that this Hatfield in Saxon times belonged to Wulfric Spott, the Minister of King Ethelred, as may be inferred from his will, to be found among the charters of Burton Abbey, printed in "Mon. Ang." From the Domesday Survey we learn that before the Conquest it was the property of Earl Harold, being an outlying member of the great manor of Coningsborough; and after that event it became the fee of W. de Warren, in whose family it continued till 20 Edward III., A.D. 1346, when it reverted to the Crown. It was

settled upon the Princes of the House of York, and when they ascended the throne became royal demesne. Here they had a lodge where our early sovereigns occasionally resided for the purpose of sporting in its celebrated chase, which abounded in all kinds of game and wild fowl. This was sometimes dignified with the name of palace, and here William, the second son of Edward III., was born, and hence denominated "de Hatfield." He died in infancy, and was buried in York Minster, where his effigy still exists. Here also was born Henry, eldest son of Richard, Duke of York, on Friday, February 10, 1441. When Coningsborough was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Lord Hunsden, Hatfield was retained in the hands of the Crown, where it remained till the time of Charles I., by whom it was granted in the fifth year of his reign to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Fleming, who undertook the drainage of its chase.

There was a church at Hatfield at the time of the Domesday Survey, but of this not a vestige is apparent. The present church is a large imposing structure, cruciform in plan, with a lofty, massive tower at the intersection. The nave has aisles, the transept none, while the aisles of the chancel have been expanded into chantry chapels, which gives a fine open, spacious appearance to that part of the church, which also happily is free from pews, a dark, dreary array of which, with galleries, sadly encumbers the body of the church. The nave is the oldest part of the building, being substantially of the Norman Transition period, with a large round-headed doorway at the west end, with good plain mouldings, and a small one on the south side, quite plain, also round-headed, without mouldings or shafts. The piers are cylindrical and lofty with square abaci, their bases having foot-ornaments at their angles, and the hollow moulding that holds water. The pier arches are pointed, merely chamfered, without moulding, and having rather a Decorated than a Norman Transition aspect; at the former of which periods it is evident that much was done to this part of the church, the aisle windows here being of that date, and a series of transverse arches having been added to the north aisle from fear of the building giving way in this quarter, probably from an alarm caused by the subsidence or fall of the original central tower. It is a good plan for strengthening a building, and has been copied by Mr. G. G. Scott in the parish church of Doncaster. The present fine tower was built at the latter part of the fifteenth century, evidently under the auspices of the family of Archbishop Savage, whose arms it bears on each face. Sir John, the Archbishop's brother, was steward and keeper of the chase, and here doubtless that worthy prelate acquired the love of field sports for which he was rather famous. The chancel seems much of the same date, or rather earlier, and to the same period we may attribute the clerestory of the nave. There is a curious crypt-like apartment on the north side of the altar containing a fire-place, which

was probably the original vestry, the present one, which is above it, having been enclosed from the north aisle about two hundred years ago. The font appears of the Early English period, as is also the large south porch. The church, if it were cleared out, would have a very fine effect, though it is remarkable for the total absence of architectural ornament. It was formerly very rich in painted glass, all which has now disappeared. J. S.

Helmsley.

[1808, *Part I.*, *p.* 201.]

This north-west view of half of the keep of Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire (Plate II.), was taken in the autumn of 1806. The other half, south-east, has been destroyed. Near the south-west angle of the keep is a small portion of wall, probably once attached to it. In the distance to the right are the remains of an avenue leading from the grand gate of entrance into the castle. Z.

Hemingburgh.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 303, 304.]

Hemingburgh, or Hemingborough, on the banks of the Ouse, midway between Howden and Selby, is remarkable for possessing one of the handsomest village churches in the county of York. It stands on a rising ground and is built in the form of a cross, being composed of a nave and chancel, with a transept or cross aisle, and presents a pleasing specimen of the style of architecture prevalent in the middle of the fifteenth century. The exterior walls are supported by neat buttresses, garnished with grotesque machicolations, and finished by an embattled parapet; some of the side windows are square-headed, but the greater part are low-pointed and adorned with tracery of various designs. Two large pointed windows lighting each end of the transept and extending nearly its whole breadth are divided into five bays or lights, each having their heads filled with parallel tracery. The entrances are through a porch on the south side of the nave, and a lesser doorway on the same side of the choir; that at the west end, once the principal entrance, is now walled up. Over the one leading to the choir is a representation in bas-relief of two angels pointing to a figure in the centre of the arch, which is sadly mutilated, but supposed to be intended for the Holy Virgin. On the verge of the arch is inscribed in the old Gothic character: "Ave gra' plena, d'n's tecum. Ecce! ancilla domini." The interior of the church is divided into three aisles by a double row of clustered pillars supporting bluntly-pointed arches. The clerestorial galleries extending through the nave and transept are pierced with windows of similar designs to those in the lower part of the fabric. The roofs are of oak and divided by groins into square compartments.

In the middle of the church, and resting on four pointed arches,

is a neat square tower, which measures from the ground to the top of the battlements about 60 feet; above this a beautiful octangular stone spire rises to the amazing height of 126 feet (its diameter at the base being 24 feet and no part above 6 inches thick), making a total altitude of 186 feet above the pavement of the church, and forming a notable object for many miles round.

On the floor of a chapel in the north aisle of the chancel, belonging to the family of the Babthorpes,* is an emaciated figure or skeleton in stone, and against the wall an altar or table of rich workmanship of the same material. Against the wall of the chapel on the south side of the choir are a helmet, crest, etc., and an ancient banner emblazoned, Gules, besanty or. Below on a funeral escutcheon: 1. Ermine, three besants or. 2. Azure, three lions rampant or. 3. Argent, a cross patonce borded gules. On a scroll: "Dame Lenox Pilkington, sole daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster Selby, Esq. Died the 17th day of July, A.D. 1706." On a curious oak screen which separates this chapel from the middle aisle are inscribed in the Gothic character: "Orate pro an . . . . Whal . . . . Benefactoris istius ecclesie," etc.

On a brass in the choir is:

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Jane Smith, who departed this life April the 27th, 1674."

Near to this another brass:

"Here resteth the body of Thomas Bevell, late Vicar of this Church, who departed the 14th of November, Anno Dom. 1677, ætatis suæ 34."

Under the tower:

"Here lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Marmaduke Easdale, who was 35 years Vicar of this Church, and departed this life, Nov. the 5th, 1741, aged 81."

The ancient carved stalls, or seats, of the prebendaries are still remaining on each side of the choir. The font is circular, without much ornament, and apparently Anglo-Norman. Near thereto is a flat stone sculptured with a cross and sword. In the tower hang five bells, dated 1730. An organ and gallery were erected in 1718. At the north-east corner of the church, and forming part of it, is a school-house. A history of this parish, with lists of the prebends, etc., is appended to Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense."

J. * * *

Heslington.

[1831, *Part II., p.* 456.]

A stone coffin was lately found in Heslington gravel-pit, and presented by N. Yarburgh, Esq., to the Yorkshire Museum. The

* The family of the Babthorpes, now extinct, had their residence at Babthorpe, about a mile south-east of Hemingburgh; the site of the hall, moated round, is still visible.

contents have been carefully examined by several of the members of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It appears the body was that of a female. It was wrapped in cloth, the arms and legs being crossed, and covered with a liquid composition of plaster or lime. In this composition a cast of the body has been preserved, which is placed in a case in the Museum. In the coffin were found a pair of gold ear-rings; two necklaces, one of glass and amber placed alternately, the other of chronoide; a jet finger-ring, quite perfect; a large jet ring or bracelet, which is broken, with several other metal rings, which are thickly encrusted with oxide of copper. A sandal appears to have been thrust into the coffin whilst the composition was in a liquid state, as there is a perfect cast of it in the plaster. The body was in a complete state of decomposition; the bones are crumbling into dust, but the teeth are sound. The position in which the body was interred—due north and south—proves that it was the corpse of a pagan, but whether British or Roman cannot be ascertained. Ornaments of a similar description were used by the Britons as well as by the Romans, and have been frequently found in their places of sepulchre.

Horsforth.

[1848, *Part II., p.* 196.]

On June 30 the church of St. James, Woodside, Horsforth, received consecration. It is designed in the Decorated style by Mr. C. W. Burleigh, of Leeds, and has been built with reference to future enlargement by the addition of another aisle and a western tower. At present it consists of a nave and chancel, north aisle and porch, and a bell-gable at the west end. The placing of the porch on the north side has been rendered necessary by the nature of the site, there being no southern approach. The length of the nave is 60 feet, that of the chancel about 30 feet. The west window is of four lights, the east window of three. The tracery in nearly all the windows is varied and of purely geometrical character. The hood moulding over the interior of the windows, though of simple construction, casts a depth of shadow upon the upper portion of the tracery. The roof is of high pitch and open to the ridge. An octagonal font designed by the architect was presented to the church. The entire cost, including land, repairs' fund, site of parsonage-house, and repairs of damage recently done to the church by lightning, will be about £2,500. The expenditure on the church itself and the wall enclosing the churchyard has been about £1,800. Sittings for 400, all free. The foundation-stone of this church was laid on October 26, 1846.

Howden.

[1792, *Part II., p.* 973.]

Enclosed I send you the copy of an inscription (Plate I., Fig. 2) on a large blue stone in Howden Church which has been frequently misrepresented. It relates to Walter de Kirkham, Bishop of Durham, who, dying at Howden on August 9, 1260,* was there embowelled and his bowels buried in this church. J. SAVAGE.

[1793, *Part I., p.* 25.]

Previous to my complying with the request of Mr. Savage, I wish to submit to his consideration a few observations on the inscription he has communicated to you.

I shall not insist, on the uniform tradition of the place, that it was placed over the bowels of Bishop Walter Skirlaw, or that he was a prelate of far more consequence in his time than Walter de Kirkham, and a capital benefactor to Howden, nor on a copy of the inscription taken by Mr. Carter, which I send you herewith, and which reads so very differently from that communicated to you last month. I shall rest all my objections on examining the authority for applying the inscription to Walter de Kirkham, as stated by Mr. Hutchinson, ("History of Durham," i., 213). "The Bishop departed this life at Hoveden, on the 4th day of August, 1260, and was buried at Durham on the 16th day of that month, he having been emboweled at Hoveden, as appears by an inscription in the church there." The authority for this to Mr. H. is v. Hoveden, v., ii.

I have sought in vain for any mention of Howden in the second volume of the "History of Durham," and should have been surprised at finding it, as it is not a member of the Church of Durham. I shall, therefore, prefer the authority of Matthew Paris, and Matthew of Westminster, in "Godwin de Præf.," ed. Rich., 742, and Robert de Graystanes, in "Anglia Sacra," i., 738, for Kirkham having died at Howden, and being buried at Durham, without a word of his having been embowelled at Howden, which appears *only* from Mr. H.'s reading of the inscription in question. It may be added, in further confirmation, that Leland, in whose time, we may fairly presume, the inscription was fairer, and the monument better preserved, says: "It appeareth, by inscription of a very fair stone, *varii marmoris*, that the bowelles of Walter Skirlawe, Bishop of Durham, were buried in Howden Church" ("Itin.," i., 58). D. H.

[1793, *Part I., pp.* 595-598.]

From my knowledge of the character of Mr. Savage, who is a worthy man, and with a hearty desire of contributing such information as is in my power to assist his modest and humble attempt

* Hutchinson's "History of Durham," vol. i., p. 213.

towards a history of Howden, I will beg leave, through the channel of your valuable publication, to convey the following hints:

Dr. Burton's MSS. of his "Monasticon Eboracense" being now in my hands, through the distinguished liberality and favour of Edward Constable, Esq., of Burton Constable, in Holdernesse, with permission to transcribe and publish the same, I will extract thence such matter as may seem material, and be consistent with the limits which you grant to your correspondents on the like occasions.

"In the days of Edward the Confessor, the manor, church and lands of Howden, were wrested from the monastery of Peterborough* and, being in the king's hands, King William the Conqueror gave the said church of Howden, with all its chapels, lands and appurtenances, to William Karilepho, Bishop of Durham, who immediately after conferred the same on the monks of Durham for ever."† The manor and its privileges the prelate retained.

The gift of this manor, etc., made to the see was by charter, and confirmed by the Bulla of Pope Gregory.‡ William Rufus, accusing William, Bishop of Durham, of joining in conspiracy with his dissident barons, or at least of abetting them, in various circumstances, wasted Howden, Welton, and sundry other possessions of the See in Yorkshire, seized them into his own hands, and soon afterwards bestowed them on Adonis§ (Comes Campaniæ), and Alanus (Comes Richmond),‖ his favourites.

This manor did not continue long alienated from the See of Durham, King Henry I., by his charter, making restitution thereof, with other lands of which the Bishop of Durham had been disseized.¶ Bishop Flambard was a great favourite with King William Rufus, but in disgrace with his successor until the compromise with Duke Robert took place, when he was received into favour.**

* "Hist, Peterb.," 12, 254, referred to by Dr. Burton.

† "Mon. Angl.," vol. I., p. 45. Domesday, in the whole manor, only "ecclesia & presbyter."

‡ "Will. Conq. p. cartam suam dedit Allerton and Hovedon, etc., beato Cuthb'to et Epis. Dun.

"Papa Gregorius, p. W. de Carile hum Ep'um-Dun. L'ras suas regi direxit et Hoveden, cum ceteris o'ib's Epi maneriis et terris aliis o'ib's sive redditibus, S'to Cuthb'to & succ. suis Ep'is Dun. auctoritate apostolica concessit et roborando munivit." (Mickleton's MS.)

§ E libro summi altaris Dunelm.—"Rex. Gul. Rufus accusatum Gul. Episcopum Dunelm. quod consencerat conspirationi nobilium eum, spoliavit de Hoveden & Welton, & aliis terris in Evirwickshir, & Odoni & Alano comitibus divisit." ("Lel. Col.," vol. i., p. 386.)

‖ "Lel."

¶ "Rex Hen. I. per cartam suam reddidit Ranulfo Eq'o Dun. omnes illas terras unde eum disseivit, & quas cepit rex in manu sua apud Sanctum Albanum quando ibi coronatus fuit, in festo Pentecostes, scili't Alvertonam, Hovedenam, Welletonam, & Crecam, &c. adeo integre et plene sicut aliquis Eq'us ea unquam melius h'uit. M.A. 2d pt. 846." (Mickleton's MS.) Nova concessio (Nevil) p. K. Hen. VI.

** See "Annals of Bp. Flambard, Hist. Durh.," vol. i., p. 143, and the records in the notes.

By several records it is stated that the Bishop of Durham should hold all pleas within the liberty of Howden, which he held within his county palatine, pleas of the Crown excepted, and that he should have there return of writs and other franchises.*

In the pleas of *Quo Warranto* the bishop claimed, in 8 King Edward I., that he had a right to exercise in this liberty all such jurisdiction as the King held elsewhere, except in pleas of the Crown, insisting that the successors of St. Cuthbert held all royal liberties and franchises therein from the time of the grant.

Bishop Lewis Beaumont demised to certain foreign merchants, called in the records *Alienigenis*, but of what country not easily determined, his manors of Allerton, Howden, and Richall, for a term of ten years.†

Bishop Nevil, by commission, appointed Justices of the Peace in Howdenshire, and granted to Thomas Quixley, his sergeant-at-law and privy counsellor, the franchises of Howden and Howdenshire for life, with a fee of £13 6s. 8d.‡

In the "Valor," taken at the time of King Henry VIII., Howden stands thus: "Inter Recorda, etc., penes Rem. R's de valoribus temporalium & fp. Dun. 26 Hen. VIII.—Temporalia de Hoveden. Sit manerii cum red. & firmis tam lib'or tenem. quam tenent. ad volunt. d'n'i in diverfis villis & villatis p. ann. £280 11s. 11d. P'quisit. cur. ibm co'ib's annis 40s.—vend. Faggot. 20s.—Granor. reddit. 34s. 4d.—Tot. £284 15s. 1d. Reddit. resolut. d'no regi exeunt' de Howd' & Howd'shire & solsut. p. manus vic. Ebor. £3 14s.—Pro feod. John'is de Balliv. 7os.—Rectori S. Martini in campis pro hospicio d'ni Lond' 4s."§

Bishop Barnes demised to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of ninety years, the manor of Howden, with its several rights and appendages,

* "Terra apud Hoveden die sci Mauricii & die sequente p. Joh'em regem. Phlo epo e turri Lond. Dunelm. epus. Q'd possit & debet pl'itare o'i'a pl'ita quæ pertinent ad vicecom. infra libertat. suam de Hoveden. excerptis pl'itis coronæ. Et q'd h'eat ib'm retorn. brevium et alias libertates. P. a° 52 H. III. m. 10. et esch. Hen. III. No. 33. P. a° 17 Ed. II. pti. 2. m. 22.

"R. Stichil ep'us pl'itavit in Quo. War. an. 8 Ed. I. *Vide* Crake.

"Vid. inq. capt apud Ebor. 8 Ed. I. de le Wappyntak de Houden, &c. inter Usse & Derwent, & quæ servicia & de quibus tenentur terræ, sci't 33 villæ in Wap. pred. 1 reg. d. & cap. 189.

"Le ar. de Howden in com. Ebor. serra demand. in com. Dun. Cr. jur. 141 4th Inst. 219. 22d Ed. IV. jur. p. 61." (Mickleton's MS.)

† "Lodov. Dun. epus dimisit certis mercatoribus alienigenis maneria sua de Allerton, Hoveden, & Richall, pro X annis, ubi dictus epus h'et ret. brevium & al. lib'tates regales. Turr. Lond. p. 17. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 21.—2 reg. d. & cap. Dun. 80." (Mickleton's MS.)

‡ "Rot. cl. m. No 19, 114, 118. Concessio ep'i (Nevil) Thomæ Quixley servient' ad legem Rob'ti epi Dun. ac jurisperiti de concilio suo omnium franches, &c. de Howden & Howdenshire (sic de novo concess. ep'o) pro vita cum feod. 13l. 6s. 8d. Rot. cl. m. No. 19." (*Ibid.*)

§ Rot. cl. m. No 19, 114, 118.

together with the park, *les groves*, and three water corn-mills, at 34s. 8d. yearly rent, and also demised to the Queen the fisheries, shores, passages and ferry-boat at Howden Dyke, rendering yearly 10s. 4d.; also a horse-mill at Howden, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. The horse-tracking fishery and passage from the river Ouse to the stone bridge in Howden, in a street there called Briggate, for four-score years at 12d. yearly rent.*

Toby Matthew, Bishop, granted a commission of survey.†

In the year 1200, King John granted to Bishop Philip his license to hold a yearly fair here.‡

So far may suffice to testify to your correspondent, D. H. (whose paper appeared on p. 25), that Howden did anciently belong to the church and See of Durham; and a modern testimony is recent, for, in order to enable Bishop Trevor to repair the damages done to Newcastle Bridge by the floods in 1771, and to indemnify him against the great charges incident thereto, an Act of Parliament was passed in the 18th year of his present Majesty to enable him to infranchise the copyholders of this manor.

Your correspondent, D. H., is mistaken when he asserts that what was said in the first volume of the "History of Durham," touching Bishop Kirkham, arose from the reading of the inscription in Howden Church, for the author of that work had not then seen the monument, and made his assertion from a variety of authorities before him, and he placed confidence therein as they were supported by Hoveden, a monk of the house, who was more likely to know the truth than the authorities D. H. refers to, to whose works I do not find leisure to refer, though I greatly doubt D. H.'s credibility.

Kirkham died at Howden, August 4, 1260; Skirlaw in 1405. It might be much the practice of those times to deposit the bowels of great personages where they died, and to embalm the bodies for their interment at a distant place and period, so the bowels of both Kirkham and Skirlaw most probably were laid in Howden Church. The authority of Leland ("Itin," i., 58) is not to be questioned. Mr. Pennant, following Leland, makes the same assertion. But it is not a consequence that Kirkham's bowels were not laid there also. We will now refer to other authorities. Mr. Gough, in his "Funeral

* Mickleton's MS. † Rot. cl. A. No 14.

‡ "Lel. Col.," vol. i. Dr. Burton refers frequently to the MS. of Mr. Johnston, *penes* Rich. Frank, Esq., of the date of 1670; and he extracts from that MS. as follows: "K. Henry III. granted the bishop the privilege of having good of felons, felo de se, wrec de maris, tollage and lastage, a clerk of the market, a coroner, executio brevium, fines de banco & de scaccar. coram justic. & assis. coram justiciones de pace," etc.

I could give a regular succession of senescals, clerks of the hamlet, bailiffs of the liberty, receivers, clerks of the market, and keepers of the gardens, granaries, and park, with other officers, from the records of the courts of Durham, but they would be a trespass in this place.

Monuments," says: "The bowels of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who died 1405, were buried at Howden, in Yorkshire, where remains a slab with a cross, and this inscription: 'Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw, quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo anno D'ni 1405.'" Johnston's MS., as transcribed by Burton, of the date of 1670, is as follows: "Upon a blue marble grave-stone, with a cross upon it, adjoining the north-west pillar of the steeple" (which stone was broken by the Scots),* has the inscription engraved in Plate II., Fig 7.

Dr. Burton, notwithstanding his insertion of Johnston's description, says: "On the north side of the north pillar of the steeple lies an old black coffin, like marble, with a large cross florée at top, and insculptured about its verge thus: 'Hᶜ requiescunt ViSCERA Jordani de Metham,'" etc., without giving any intimation in any part of his work who this Metham was, or noticing either Kirkham or Skirlaw.

At the north-west pillar of the steeple there now lies a stone, formed like a coffin, of veined black limestone, very ponderous and large. The greatest part of it is above the common pavement; the upper edges are canted off, as the stone-cutter's term is, and on the top is a cross florée. An inscription is cut on the narrow fillet, caused by taking or canting off the edge of the stone. It lies in a dark situation, and the inscription cannot be perfectly seen on the end and side next to the pillar. When I visited Howden, and inquired after this monument in particular, I was assisted by the curate and Mr. Savage, and the inscription was then copied with attention: "Hᶜ REQUIESCUNT VICERA WALTER. DE . . . IA' QUO'DA'," etc. The word "requiescunt" is very faint, and some of the letters almost obliterated. After the word "De" comes in the fracture of the stone, and not one letter of the proper name is left except the last and transverse line of an H and the character A, which are perfectly distinct. It is also to be observed that the Saxon character was generally in use in 1260, and very little in 1405.

Leland, unfortunately for us, does not transcribe the inscription. Mr. Gough says that the "viscera Walteri Skirlaw" were under a slab† inscribed "sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo," etc. This could not be the same stone described by Johnston, 1670 (that being the general date given to his MS. by Burton), who gives us the words "de Kirkham quondam Dunelm," etc., perfect, and it is to be presumed he read the inscription before the stone was broken. Johnston places this monument at the north-west pillar of the steeple, where we found the coffin-formed stone which is before described. Where

* Burton.

† This slab and inscription were nowhere to be found, or any intelligence gained of it, with the assistance of the before-mentioned gentleman and others about the church, when we were there.

Mr. Burton found the inscription "viscera Jordani de Methuam" I cannot conjecture. There was no such monument at the North pillar when I was in the church about four years ago, and he only gives the word "viscera" in his MS. in large characters. "Jordani de Methuam" is in the common character in which his book is written, and perhaps was supplied by conjecture or misinformation.

W. H.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 710.]

Observing some comments from D. H. upon the inscription which I sent you, be so obliging as to insert the following remarks in answer to that gentleman.

I am well aware that it is generally said that the inscription in question is over Bishop Walter Skirlaw's bowels, but, I believe, it is nothing to the authenticity of it whether Kirkham or Skirlaw were of most consequence, or which was the greatest benefactor to the town,* and I make no scruple of saying that the inscription, as given by D. H., is inaccurately copied. The doubtful word appears to be the surname; now, if it were Skirlaw, it would begin with an S, and there is no space that would admit of the letter S between the "de" and the K (I am now speaking of the inscription as it yet remains on the stone, which is so fair as to make the plate of D. H. a burlesque upon it, as he, or any of his friends, if they were ever to travel this way, would discover); the next is I, the lower part of which is wanting; then is the crack or break in the stone; the next letter is evidently H (which would not be in the word Skirlaw); A is very clear, with a hyphen over it to denote the omission of M, which is well known was the usual method of denoting the omission of M or N even in times nearer our own than 1260, but which was, I believe, never used to denote the omission of W.

As for the authorities which D. H. makes use of to support his observations, they are, except Leland's, entirely negative; and because those authors whom he quotes (who were none of them living at the death of either of the bishops in question†) do not mention that Kirkham was embowelled at Howden, shall we infer from that that the inscription does not belong to him, when it may be supposed, without any great violence to rational probability, that his attendants would perform that office to him, especially as they had to convey his body to so great a distance as from Howden to Durham? Now, Mr. Hutchinson's authority and Leland's are the very same; and, if Mr. H. does not bring a more substantial testimony

* We have a tradition at Howden, that

"Bishop Skirlaw was good to his people,
He built a new school-house, and heighten'd the steeple;"

but I know of no other.

† Matthew Paris died Anno 1259; Matthew Westminster died Anno 1380; and Robert Graystanes about 1335.

than this very inscription to prove that it is over Kirkham's bowels, will D. H. say that Leland brings any stronger proof than the same inscription to prove that it is over Skirlaw's?

[1817, *Part I., p.* 605.]

Howden Church, in a former period of its history, must have proudly towered above the other buildings of the town, and struck the beholder with surprise at its beauty. But now, alas! the roof of the chancel, as well as great part of the side-walls, are fallen in, and the west window only, with its mullions in a tolerable state, and a towering pinnacle above, remain of the finest part of the edifice. This pinnacle is seen at a considerable distance, but, until you come close upon it, gives no sign of the ruin it overlooks. Throughout the whole extent of the chancel, nearly half of the building, I saw beautiful capitals, mouldings, and pillars, tumbled in one common ruin, and the roof of the chapter house, which is otherwise in good condition, has shared the common fate of the chancel.

EDINBURGENSIS.

Ingleborough.

[1761, *pp.* 126-128.]

Ingleborough is situated in the West Riding of the county of York. The westerly and northerly part of it lies in the parish of Bentham; the easterly in the parish of Horton, in Ribbledale; the southerly in the parish of Clapham. It is likewise a part of four manors. The manor of Ingleton to the west belonging to — Parker, Esq.; the manor of Newby to the coheirs of the late Duke of Montagu; the manor of Clapham to Josias Morley, Esq.; and the manor of Austwick to James Shuttleworth, Esq. It is a mountain singularly eminent, whether you regard its height or the immense base upon which it stands. It is near twenty miles in circumference, and has Clapham, a church town, to the south, Ingleton to the west, Chapel-in-the-Dale to the north, and Selside, a small hamlet, to the east, from each of which places the rise in some parts is even and gradual, in others rugged and perpendicular. In this mountain rise considerable streams, which at length fall into the Irish Sea. The land round the bottom is fine fruitful pasture, interspersed with many acres of limestone rocks. As you ascend the mountain the land is more barren, and under the surface is peat-moss, in many places two or three yards deep, which the country people cut up and dry for burning instead of coal. As the mountain rises it becomes more rugged and perpendicular, and is at length so steep that it cannot be ascended without great difficulty, and in some places not at all. In many parts there are fine quarries of slate, which the neighbouring inhabitants use to cover their houses; there are also many loose

stones, but no limestones; yet near the base no stones but limestones are to be found. The loose stones near the summit the people call "greet stone." The foot of the mountain abounds with fine springs on every side, and on the west side there is a very remarkable spring near the summit. The top is very level, but so dry and barren that it affords little grass, the rock being but barely covered with earth. It is said to be about a mile in circumference, and several persons now living say that they have seen races upon it. Upon that part of the top facing Lancaster and the Irish Sea there are still to be seen the dimensions of a house, and the remains of what the country people call a beacon—viz., a place erected with stones three or four yards high, ascended with stone stairs, which served in old time, as old people tell us, to alarm the country upon the approach of an enemy, a person being always kept there upon watch in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night by fire to other watchmen placed upon other mountains within view, of which there are many, particularly Whernside, Woefall, Camfell, Pennygent, and Pennlehill. There are likewise discoverable a great many other mountains in Westmoreland and Cumberland, besides the town of Lancaster, from which it is distant about twenty miles. The west and north sides are most steep and rocky. There is one part to the south where you may ascend on horseback, but whether the work of Nature or of art I cannot say. A part of the said mountain juts out to the north-east near a mile, but somewhat below the summit. This part is called Park Fell. Another part juts out in the same manner near a mile towards the east, and is called Simon Fell. There is likewise another part towards the south, called Little Ingleborough; the summits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itself. Near the base there are holes or chasms called swallows, supposed to be the remains of Noah's Deluge; they are among the limestone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The springs towards the east all come together, and fall into one of these swallows, or holes, called Allan Pott; and after passing under the earth about a mile, they burst out again and flow into the river Ribble, whose head, or spring, is but a little further up the valley. The depth of this swallow, or hole, could never be ascertained. It is about twenty poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet, foggy weather it sends out a smoke or mist, which may be seen a considerable distance. Not far from this hole nearly north is another hole, which may be easily descended. In some places the roof is four or five yards high and its width is the same; in other places not above a yard, and were it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk by the help of a candle or other light. There is likewise another hole, or chasm, a little west from the other two which cannot be descended without difficulty. You are no sooner entered than you have a subterraneous passage, some-

times wide and spacious, sometimes so narrow you are obliged to make use of both hands as well as feet to crawl a considerable way; and I was informed some persons have gone several hundred yards, and might have gone much further durst they have ventured. There are a great many more holes or caverns well worth the notice of a traveller, some dry, some having a continual run of water, such as Blackside Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinson's Chamber, etc., all whose curiosities are more than I can describe. There is likewise, partly south-east, a small rivulet, which falls into a place considerably deep called Long Kin. There is likewise another swallow, or hole, called Johnson's Jacket Hole, a place resembling a funnel in shape, but vastly deep; a stone being thrown into it makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time. There is also another, called Gaper Gill, into which a good many springs fall in one stream, and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, break out again and wind through Clapham; then, after a winding course of several miles, this stream joins the river Lon, or Lune, and, passing by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish Sea. There are likewise, both on the west and north sides, a great many springs, which all fall into such cavities, and, bursting out again towards the base of the said mountain, fall likewise into the Irish Sea by the town of Lancaster; and, what seemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the base of the mountain that had not a considerable subterraneous passage. All the springs arose towards the summit amongst the greet stones, and sunk or fell into some hole as soon as they descended to the limestone rocks, where, passing underground for some way, they burst out again towards the base. There are likewise to the west and north a great many swallows, or holes, some vastly deep and frightful, others more shallow, all astonishing, with a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect rising in a manner perpendicularly up to an immense height.

In the valley above Horton, near the base of this mountain, I observed a large heap or pile of greet stones all thrown promiscuously together without appearance of building or workmanship, which yet cannot be reasonably thought to be the work of Nature. Few stones are to be found near it, though 'tis computed to contain 400 of that country-cart load of stones, or upwards. There is likewise another at the base north-east, in resemblance much the same, but scarce so large, and I was informed of several others up and down the country. Now, if any of your correspondents will favour me with their thoughts how, and upon what account, they have been laid there, they will highly oblige your humble servant and constant reader. PASTOR.

Jervaux Abbey.

[1821, *Part II., pp.* 605, 606.]

Jervaux Abbey, a corruption from "Yorevaux," or the Vale of the Ure, is situated on the banks of that river, at about three miles distance from Middleham. It was one of the larger monasteries, and although its remains cannot vie, in point of consequence, with those of Fountains and some other noble monastic sites which adorn this county, it outrivals them all in the novelty of the change exhibited by the late restoration of its vestiges from the inhumed state in which they had continued for centuries. To the writer of these remarks, who passed by the spot twenty years ago, and saw only a gateway nearly choked up, and two or three insulated portions of wall, the extensive spread of building that met his eye on a second visit, in the year 1819, appeared little short of magical effect, and even put him on inquiring as to the identity of the place. An entire new visitor cannot indeed have the same enjoyment, but to any one possessing a genuine taste for this species of antiquity there is sufficient scope for gratification, as may appear from the notice which follows of the principal features of this now interesting ruin.

The church part of the monastery is barely traceable by the surface of the floor, which has been most happily restored, with its tombstones and other appendages. It discloses a nave, side aisles, and transept, the latter near the east end. According to a ground plan attached to Dr. Whitaker's "History of Yorkshire," the whole length is about 240 feet, of which 160 feet comprise the nave, and the remaining 80 feet the transept, choir, and Lady Chapel. The breadth of the nave is 30 feet, and of the side aisles about $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet each. The length of the transept 105 feet; its breadth (including an attached side aisle) 40 feet. The blocks of all the pillars dividing the nave from the aisles are perceptible, as are also the bases of two or three, which bases are of the torus form. The site of the high altar is discoverable. In the nave and choir are five or six tombstones; the ornaments of some of these are in good condition, and the inscriptions legible. Amongst them is one, with a cross and chalice, in memory of "T. Dunwell, Canon of St. Leonard's, York."

The chapter-house is at the south end of the transept, a small passage intervening. It has been a handsome room divided by hexagonal marble pillars with acanthus capitals, a characteristic of the early Pointed style; many of these are entire. In this building are six or seven ornamented tombstones of abbots and others the inscriptions of which are most of them legible.

Beyond the chapter-house are the vestiges of the refectory, measuring 95 feet by about 20 feet. A row of pillars stood along

the centre, of which most of the bases, with a portion of the shafts, are visible. It has been lighted by a range of fourteen or fifteen windows of the Pointed style. The spaces of ten of these are still discoverable. Beyond and adjoining is the site of the kitchens and offices, and near them the remains of a large room with three handsome pointed windows.

Near the last-mentioned buildings, in the south-east angle of the monastery, are the traces of a group of apartments, supposed to have been the abbot's mansion, with its offices and appendages. In one of these are the remains of two windows in the Pointed style, surmounted by a circular one. The expansion of these windows into double lights, and their ornamental finishings, show them to be of comparatively modern date.

The usual monastic quadrangle (sometimes called the bowling-green) appears to the south of the church, separating it from the chapter-house, refectory, and other surrounding buildings; beyond it is another open area nearly of the same size. The appearance in the latter of two or three tombstones denote it to have been a cemetery. Adjoining westward on these two quadrangles are the remains of a cloister, measuring 190 feet by 20 feet, which appears to have been supported by a central row of twelve pillars, and over which is supposed to have been the dormitory. Diverging further westward are traces of other internally pillared buildings, which, with a large open space (probably another burial-ground), have been surrounded by an outer wall.

A considerable quantity of architectural ornaments are piled up and preserved. Amongst these are the materials for a tessellated pavement, consisting of pieces 3 inches square or under, several of them marked with the figure of a flower.

The most ancient feature in these remains is a doorway, in tolerable preservation, consisting of several mouldings, all plain except the central one, which in the arches contains the dog-tooth, and in the uprights the transverse or quatrefoil ornament, thus marking the change from the Norman to the early Pointed style.

A modern inscription over one of the entrances mentions the building to be of the date of 1141. Burton, in his "Monasticon," fixes it in 1156. In either case the commencement must be intended, as some parts have evidently been erected at later periods. The same inscription notices the restoration above described as having taken place in the year 1807, by order of the Earl of Aylesbury, the owner of these demesnes. It was under the skilful superintendance and direction of John Claridge, Esq., who resides near the spot, that this object was so successfully accomplished.

Keighley.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 495, 496.]

I am not aware that the Reverend Miles Gale's "Topographical Description of the Parish of Kighley, in the Deanery of Craven and West Riding of Yorkshire," has ever yet been printed; and as it appears to me worthy of being preserved, you perhaps may be induced to give it a place in your miscellany. It may not be improper to refer such of your readers as may wish to see a further account of the very learned family of the Gales to Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. iv., p. 536, and Whitaker's "History of Craven," p. 146 (1st edition). D. O.

Kighley Parish.

Described by Miles Gale, rector, 1713.

Having some years ago writ an account of the town and parish of Kighley, and sent it to London, to Mr. John Nutt, a printer in the Savoy, to be inserted in a book he is about to set forth, called Britannia Nova et Antiqua; but fearing, amongst so many thousand informations, that of mine may escape the press, I thought it not improper to fix it in this place, as a standing monument to continue its memory to future generations.

The parish of Kighley, in Craven, and West Riding of the county of York, is bounded on the East with Bingley parish; on the West with Colne, in Lancashire; on the North with Kildwick; and on the South with Hainworth, in the parish of Bingley: it is about six miles long from East to West, and two miles broad from North to South, 60 miles from the East and West seas, in the North latitude 54 degrees, and in Eastern longitude 23 degrees.

In travelling, I observe at the West and high end of the parish, nigh unto Camel Cross, a rising ground; from the sides whereof all the springs on the East side run to the Eastern sea, and those on the West to the West sea.

The feast of this town is kept on St. Peter's day, whence I conclude the church dedicated to that Saint.

Upon my complaint to the Chancellor, Dr. Watkinson, that the seats of this church were both ruinous and inconvenient, an order from the spiritual Court was granted in the year 1703, to turn those low benches into double pews, at the charge of such as pretended to any spot of ground, so that none were displaced or wronged of their antient rights, and with figures on the doors numbered to 56, according to which, a register of all the proprietors was made by me, and shall be recorded in this book, to be kept by the parson for the time being, who may add more of such like matters as he shall have occasion.

Anno 1710. This church was made uniform as to the windows, the middle quire by the parson, and the body by the parish, and in the same year beautified with 15 copartments, which contain a short history of the lives of the blessed Jesus, the Virgin Mary, the 12 Apostles, and St. Paul, with the figures of each head set crest-wise; also old Time flying and running, a skeleton, and many Scripture sentences (besides the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments) fit for that holy place.

The North aile, at the East end, belongs to Riddlesden Hall, the arms of the Pasleys being both on the main timber, and on the stone in divers places, and they having constantly repaired the same.

The South aile, by antient writings, belongs to one Ramsden of Brathwait, who anno . . . consented to the making of a vestry, so the parish would make him a large pew adjoining to it next the little South door, which was done.

This living is in the gift of my lord Burlington, its value in the King's Book £21 os. 6d. pays yearly tenths £2 2s. ob.q.; real value £100 per annum.

It is recorded in the last edition of Camden that the antient family of the Kighleys hence had their name, one of which, called Henry, procured from Edward the First, for his manor here, these three privileges: 1st. For a market every Saturday: 2dly. A fair, October 27: 3dly. A free warren, so that none might come to chase in those grounds without his leave, or successors. The male issue ended in Henry of Inskip, in the memory of this age. The daughters, heiresses, were married, one to Wm. Cavendish, Baron of Hardwick, another to Tho. Worseley, esq.

There are three manors in this parish; one belonging to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire; a second to the Lord Fairfax of Denton, within five miles of this place; a third to Michael Stell, yeoman; in all which are, or may be kept, Court Barons; though only in the first there is kept a three-week Court on a Friday, and two Head-court days in a year.

In the year 1695, when an account was required to be taken of all the inhabitants, there appeared to be in this parish 1,704, whereof 112 are freeholders, which catalogue is kept in the vestry.

The town of Kighley contains 100 houses, and is pleasantly situated in a low valley, surrounded with hills, from one of which, above Hainworth, I have seen Penill, Penigent, and Ingleborough, all which are within 25 miles. It is in the midway betwixt Bradford and Skipton, six miles from each, at the meeting of two brooks that running a mile further joins with the river Air, whose head is 12 miles N.W. at a place called Mawim Cove: it affords dares, oomers, menards, perches, eels, gudgeons, trouts, smelts; and salmons, when out of season, come up to this town. At Michaelmas, poor people begin to catch them with blazing and iron forks.

Here are otters, which we suppose to feed on muscles, because the shells are generally found empty. 100 yards below, where the two brooks meet, is a stone bridge of one arch, which, from the basis to the crown of the battlement, is nine yards, and wide at the foot 22 yards.

A spring, that never fails, begins a mile to the West above this town, and is carried in stone troughs through the chief street, so that almost every house has water at a small distance.

Nigh this town, upon one of the brooks, is a king's mill, which by lease yields £44 13s. 4d. rent per annum to the Duke of Devonshire, out of which is paid a free rent of £3 2s. per annum to Mr. Tho. Layton of Rawden, in the parish of Guiseley, six miles from hence.

A traveller through this parish shall not meet with half a mile of level ground; only at the East end of this town is a field of plane earth, containing 114 day-work and ¼, round which horse-races are sometimes made. I have seen an old horse run with 10 men at certain distances, delivering of a handkerchief one to another; when the horse lost.

At another time a horse with 20 men, when the men lost.

At another time, a galloway being matched with a large horse to run this course round 10 times, without heats, the owner of the horse not daring to run, the galloway ran by itself, which was 15 miles, the course once round being a mile and a half.

The poor of this parish are numerous, and maintained by a sess which sometimes amounts to £140 a year, besides many private gifts, and some public benefactions, which are mentioned in a table set up in the middle quire of the church, over the vestry.

Kellington.

[1825, *Part I., p.* 214.]

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, was originally an ecclesiastical rectory, the advowson of which was vested in the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The advowson was given to these Knights by Henry de Lacy, and annexed to their Preceptory of Newland, founded by King John. The church was afterwards appropriated and endowed. Its foundation must have been of very early date, for there was a vicarage established at Kellington in the year 1291, and perhaps long before. A taxation of Pope Nicholas IV., about this time, contains the following entry: "Decanatus de Pontefracto, in Archidiaconatu Ebor. Vicaria Ecclesiæ de Kelyngton, que est Templariorum." In A.D. 1342, in 15 Edward III., Kelyngton, it is again observed, belongs to the Hospitallers. Nothing is to be found on record concerning either the rectory or vicarage worthy of observation from this time until the reign of Henry VIII. In the twenty-sixth year of this King's reign an important survey was made by authority of Parliament, in which Kellington is noticed.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, and the confiscation of the property of the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers, Kellington fell into the power of the Crown, and was granted by Henry to his favourite college of Trinity in Cambridge, in whose disposal the rectory and vicarage are still vested. To the vicar belong the rectorial and vicarial dues of a parcel of land which is yet called Cobcroft . . . . Nothing particular denoting its antiquity remains in the church. In the churchyard is a very ancient stone, which appears to have been the cover of a coffin. No date is distinguishable upon it, and the most prominent sculpture appears to be a cross. A parcel of ground, called Arm-royd, is in this parish, the rectorial tithes of which are attached to the vicarage. OMICRON.

[1831, *Part II., pp.* 13, 14.]

Kellington is a small neat village situated upon a rising ground in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross, within the honour of Pontefract, from which it lies in nearly an eastern direction, equidistant from it and Snaith, its distance being about seven miles from each. . . . The former appearance of this district, before the late enclosures, and the banking out of the rivers Aire and Calder, which are here united, may, perhaps, in some measure tend to confirm this hypothesis. The country about being naturally low and level, was, prior to the recent improvements, frequently irrigated by the river to a considerable extent. The tide also along the Humber still flows at a very short distance from this place. In consequence, then, of those frequent inundations, and the uninclosed state of the place, the whole adjoining country presented one continued scene of almost innumerable pools of stagnant water, of various forms and dimensions, abounding with an unlimited crowd of fishes of almost every species. In short, this place seems formerly to have been, what some parts of Lincolnshire and the fens of Cambridgeshire now are, almost tenanted by the finny race. In these latter places, we are told that, even at present, fishes are taken in such abundance that they are not unfrequently used as a manure for the soil. In the memory of several of the inhabitants now living the Dutch frequently came up the Humber to purchase eels (lampreys) as baits for fishing with, in their more extended marches, or dykes.

The parish, which is of considerable extent, is now generally fertile, and well cultivated. It is divided into four quarters, or hamlets—Kellington, including Roal; Beal, or Beaghall, including Kellingley, Whitley, and Eggbro'. These are severally regulated by their own vestries and laws, without interfering in any respect with each other, as if they were distinct parishes. Roal, Rowle, or perhaps anciently Roan, is situated nearest the river, and close upon a deep pool called the old Eu or Eau (water). "Roan," it is well known, is the old word for the eggs of fishes, which are used as a

snare to entrap several kinds. Hence, perhaps, the name of this division. Beaghall, or, as it is more commonly called Beal, was formerly much celebrated for its precocity in fruit of various descriptions, together with early potatoes, cucumbers, etc. "To beal" is to ripen. "Beal," also, in the old Gothic, is used to denote any excrescence or protuberance of any kind. "Hall," or "halls," originally signified a place where laws were promulged, public meetings held, etc., and hence it came also to be applied to any market in general. The first part in "Kellingley" must, most probably, be applied in the same manner as in Kellington, and "ley" is well known to imply any portion of flat or level ground not generally in a state of cultivation. This division of the parish was, it would seem, anciently in this state, and occasionally inundated by the river, and abounded with temporary lakes and pools, well peopled with their concomitant piscine inhabitants. "Whit" is used to denote any point; "ley" the same as before. At this place is the junction of three neighbouring parishes—viz., Kellington, Womersley, and Snaith. I should think this a more probable derivation than Wheatley, as I do not find that this place is more remarkable for producing that most useful grain, wheat, than the adjoining soil on each side. What may be implied by the appellation Eggbro', or, as it is usually written at full, Eggborough, seems very uncertain. The word "egg" is frequently used for any sperm or offspring, and "borough," in the old English, is sometimes applied to a particular kind of descent in landed property, by which it descends to the owner's youngest son, or, in case of a default in issue, to his youngest brother. Whether any such custom prevailed here, I am unable to say. Knottingley, a very large village, adjoins this parish, and is situated also in a low level "ley" or plain. May not this have had its name from the place where nets were usually made (Knotting) for the purpose of enclosing the finny sojourners in the vicinity? Some writers derive its name from Knout or Canute, but upon what foundation I am ignorant.

Monumental inscriptions to be found at Kellington are neither important nor remote in point of time.

Within the chancel, upon a horizontal stone nearly defaced, is found this inscription:

"Here lieth the body of M. Thomas Style of Kellington, being 60 (it is supposed) years of age, exchanging — life for better the — day of April, 1620."

Inside the altar rails, on a descendant of the same family:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Style, son of M. Leonard Style, of Ouston, who died the 4th day of November, 1648."

In the same situation also occurs this:

"Here lieth the body of Marg^{t} wife of John Welburne of Hull, and daughter to M. Thomas Style, 1666."

On the southern side of the nave, suspended against the wall, is an escutcheon, containing, under a coat of arms, (on the dexter side, Argent, on a bend, sable, three horse-shoes; the sinister side of the shield sable and gilt divided by a wavy line. The crest, on a helmet, a horse-shoe supported by two hands), this inscription:

"Elizabeth, the wife of John Farrer, esq., departed this life the 2nd day of March 1686."

On the floor of the vestry room, on a plain flat stone this Latin inscription appears:

"Lacte Evangelii qui Christi pavit ovile,
In cœlis manna divina pascitur altis.
Qui duxit vitam et dulci concordia amoris
Pace quiete æterna fruitur jam pacis amator.
Vitæ traduxit cum tempora longa salubris
Insignis pietate animi et candore sacrati.
Pelidæ similis, quem mors sævo aspira telo
Non penetret pedis occidit ni vulnere tristi.

"Obiit Gulielmus Wood hujus ecclesiæ pastor decimo septimo die Maii, anno Redemptionis humanæ millesimo septingentesimo quinto, ætatis suæ septuagesimo octavo.

"Ne doleas, Lector, docuit cœlestia vivens,
Cœlestes moriens gaudet adire domos."

Two neat mural marble slabs have recently been erected, upon which are inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Joseph James Swaby, esquire, son of Honble Joseph James Swaby, late of the parish of St. Elizabeth in the island of Jamaica, a gentleman whose many virtues and affability of manners will render his memory long regretted. He died Oct. the 3d, 1821, in the 32d year of his age."

Within the altar rails, on the north side of the chancel:

"H.S.E. Johannes Wallas, natus Bracanbrugii in agro Cumbriensi, March 23, 1738; obiit Nov. 24, 1819. Requiescat in pace."

The whole of this parish is at present in an excellent state of cultivation; turnips, barley, and maslin (a mixture of wheat and rye), together with a few woads, are its chief produce. It is much celebrated also for a very superior breed of sheep, as well as of short-horned cattle. Notwithstanding its low and apparently unhealthy situation, it still may challenge a comparison, for the general longevity of its inhabitants, with any district of equal extent and population in the United Kingdom. OMICRON.

Kingston-upon-Hull.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 16, 17.]

Being lately at Kingston-upon-Hull I was induced to examine the Church of the Holy Trinity (called also the High Church) at that place.

It is a stately and well-proportioned structure, and a fine specimen of the style of architecture prevalent in the beginning of the fourteenth century; has a nave, transept, and chancel, doorways at the west front, and at the north and south ends of the transept; the windows very neat, with ramified tracery, like the west one at York, but less elaborate; the clerestorial ones small, the buttresses plain, terminating in niches at top; the walls finished by a plain parapet, except the east end, which has an open battlement. Entering through a porch by the south door of the transept on the right is a niche canopied; on a plain altar or base, a recumbent female figure in the costume of the fifteenth century, head uncovered, resting on cussions tasselled, the hands folded over the breast, round the waist a girdle of rose-work. This figure was accidentally discovered last summer when repairing the church, the niche having been walled up and hid from view at some remote period, for what purpose does not appear. The nave is pewed and fitted up for worship, the pillars are plain, massy, and well-proportioned. Those of the choir are remarkably slender and lofty; the groined vaulting neat, but sadly defaced by having the compartments filled with paintings in imitation of Italian panels; around this part of the church (which is never used unless when the communion is administered) are the ancient carved stalls in good preservation. The eastern window of the north aisle has the following shields in stained glass: five fusels in fesse, and a lion rampart, quarterly—Percy; England and France, quarterly; and, three ducal coronets in pale; these are the only remains of stained glass in the church, the greater part having been destroyed in the civil war. A niche in the south wall, near the vestry door, has two recumbent bronze effigies (lately repaired) of a merchant and his lady, dressed in the Elizabethan style; also many flat monumental slabs of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in memory of merchants belonging to the place, with inscriptions and effigies inlet into the stone, some with brasses of the same age. A seat on the left of the vestry door has a rude carving of St. George and the Dragon; also some ancient carved screen-work, separating the choir from the transept; over the altar a painting of the Last Supper.

A fine tower rises from the middle of the church to the height of 147 feet. It has two tiers or stories of windows above the roof of the transept; the heads of the lower story are adorned with flat pointed arches, while those of the upper one are equilateral, the heads of both filled with tracery. This is worthy of observation, as a notion has been entertained by some antiquaries that the flat pointed arch was not introduced till a later period than the era of the erection of this church (1320), and not until the high pointed arch had fallen into disuse. The angles of the tower and the span betwixt the windows are adorned with flat buttresses, and the whole finished by an embattled parapet and eight pinnacles.

Kirkby Misperton.

[1785, *Part II., p.* 873.]

I send you a rude inscription, or rather parts of one, copied last summer from a stone (see Plate I., Fig. 4^a, Fig. 4^b, Fig. 4^c,) inserted in the north wall of the chancel of Kirkby-over-Carr, or Misperton, in Yorkshire, between Pickering and Malton. It appears to have been a cross formerly erected in the churchyard, and in rebuilding the chancel a few years ago, the pieces, being found scattered about the floor, were fixed in the outer wall as they now appear. To what alphabet the letters can be referred must be submitted to better judges. . . .

Against the north wall of this chancel within is a monument for Ursula Blomberg, widow of the late Rev. William Blomberg, Rector of Fulham, in Middlesex, and mother of the late William Blomberg, Esq., of Kirkby-over-Carr, who died September 6, 1774, aged 38. Arms: O. a demispread eagle s.; quartering 2 A. a fesse s. . . . 4 A. a bend engrailed, g. between 2 lions rampant g.

D. H.

Kirkham Abbey, Castle Howard, and Crambe.

[1815, *Part I., pp.* 201, 202.]

The scattered ruins of Kirkham Abbey are situated in a beautiful valley through which flows with a winding and charmingly-varied course the river Derwent. . . . The first and most interesting fragment which we approach is the gateway, a work of Edward III., in all the splendour of that period, a time when Pointed architecture reached its summit of perfection and beauty. The design is not large, and the ornaments, though numerous, are not crowded, but from their justness of distribution have the most exquisite effect. It consists of two divisions. The first having the entrance, a large arch of round character covered by a pediment; in the spandrels are shields and small figures in alto-relievo, St. George and the Dragon, etc. The second has two windows with the ornamental tracery perfect; between them in the centre a niche with a figure, and one on each side, the whole surmounted with pediments, having in the intermediate spaces shields of various arms, which are likewise distributed over other parts of the front. The whole terminates with an elegant cornice and a straight parapet of quatrefoil panels. At the south-west angle is a turret and pinnacle; a similar one at the north-west has been destroyed. A few paces in front of the gate is the mutilated base of an old cross. Passing through the gateway, a short distance eastward over uneven masses of stone and walls are vestiges of much older work, but devastation has carried its relentless influence so far that their original utility is left to conjecture, though their relative situation conveys some idea to what purpose they must

formerly have been applied. Of these an extremely curious and enriched Saxon doorway claims particular notice. I am inclined to believe it the original entrance to the chapter-house. The arch, supported by three columns on each side, is very highly ornamented, as are the spaces on the exterior and between the columns; the whole in very perfect preservation, but the connecting buildings totally demolished. To the right of the doorway in an adjoining wall are two recessed early Pointed arches, elegantly filled in and ornamented, but appear never to have been open; this might probably have been part of the cloisters. Near there are many small fragments of walls, arches, etc., but too much mutilated to ascertain their former use.

A considerable distance north-west of this, and nearly in a line with the gate, subsists a solitary vestige of the sacred edifice; this alone remains to denote the situation, the style, and the grandeur of the whole. It is of the early Pointed style, consisting of one division and part of another, in which is a very lofty narrow window and two buttresses, most elegantly proportioned, with shafts and enriched capitals on the chamfered angles, the whole in so perfect a state that scarcely the courses of stone are visible. In 1784 the upper part fell down, consisting of a turret and pinnacle beautifully mantled with ivy.

In a farmhouse opposite the gateway is preserved the abbey font, which was dug from among the ruins not many years since. It is perfect and very much ornamented, but does not appear to be much older than the reign of Henry VI. It may be deemed a great curiosity, as this decorative appendage to a church was generally marked as an object for destruction.

This fine Cistercian monastery, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded by Sir Walter l'Espec, Knt., and Adelina his wife in the year 1121. It is not improbable that the fragments of Saxon work are part of the original buildings of this date. Its value before the general dissolution amounted, according to Speed, to £300 15s. 6d., and by Dugdale to £269 5s. 9d. It was surrendered December 8, 1539, in 30 Henry VIII., by John Keldwick, the prior, and seventeen canons; it was afterwards granted to Sir Henry Knevet, Knt.

About five miles north of Kirkham is Castle Howard, a stupendous and magnificent mansion, erected by Sir John Vanbrugh on the site of the old castle of Hinderskelf, and is the noble residence of the Earl of Carlisle, K.G. The north front which we approach has a fine centre, with a cupola rising from the roof and two extensive wings, the north-east of which was finished according to the original design; the other was erected by Sir James Robinson, but without any attention either to extent or character of the style. The south or garden front is very magnificent; the centre, a pediment supported by fluted pilasters, is approached by a grand flight of stone steps, which, with the range of pilasters along the whole façade, is

particularly fine. The eastern extremity of the north wing forms the kitchen; it has a square tower at each angle. The number of roofs, cupolas, and massy clustered chimneys in the intermediate space and the general picturesque assemblage of the whole design is striking and impressively grand. In the front and extending eastward above 500 yards is a noble terrace decorated with statues, terminated by a large Ionic temple having four porticos. The interior of this princely mansion abounds with works of art; the walls of the hall were painted by Peligrini with the history of Phaëton, the recesses occupied by antique statues, and on pedestals are distributed many fine busts. Every room throughout has numerous relics of antiquity to claim notice, and the numberless pictures which adorn the walls, with the extensive and choice collection of vases, would require a volume to describe, and prove useless to enumerate in this limited space. About half a mile south-east of the house is the mausoleum, of the Doric order; it measures 50 feet in diameter, of a circular form, and is 90 feet high.

Returning from Castle Howard towards Kirkham, about five miles from thence is the small village of Crambe. The church has been much altered, and would not merit the slightest notice did it not contain an ancient font. It stands toward the west end of the aisle, is large, of a square form, supported by a stout centre shaft, with four columns at the angles, having ornamented capitals, and the upper part decorated with intersecting semicircular arches.

Nearly two miles southward of this village on the road to York is Howsham, a fine mansion on gently-rising ground near the river Derwent, built about the time of Queen Elizabeth, the seat of the worthy and amiable Mrs. Cholmley, to whom belongs the magnificent abbey at Whitby, in the same county. The valley in which it is situated is beautiful and the surrounding scenery varied and delightful. J. C. B.

Kirkstall.

[1790, *Part I.*, *p.* 103.]

I send you a drawing of Kirkstall Abbey. . . . The ruins certainly afford an ample field for the investigation of the antiquary, and their situation would highly delight those who are fond of rich natural scenery (see Plate I.).

I will, as an apology for the drawing, only observe that it was done by a lad not fourteen years of age, and if your readers wish for a more perfect view of the abbey in its former state they may consult the plates in Thoresby's "History of Leeds." OXONIENSIS.

[1790, *Part I.*, *pp.* 199, 200.]

Kirkstall Abbey (three miles from Leeds), in the Deanery of Skyrac and Archdeaconry of West Riding, was founded by Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1152 (see the Plan, Plate II.).

In the year 1147, the above Henry de Lacy, being in a bad state of health, made a vow that, if he should recover, he would build an abbey in honour of the Blessed Virgin, of the Cistercian Order, and upon his recovery he accordingly gave the town of Bernoldswick, or Bernoldswyke (which is not Berwick in Elmet, as Leland erroneously says), with its appurtenances, which he then held in fee of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk (which name was afterwards changed into Mons Sanctæ Mariæ), to Alexander, Prior of Fountain's Abbey, in the same county, temp. 12 Stephen, who, with twelve monks and ten converts, on May 19, 1147, settled at Bernoldswic, or Mons Sanctæ Mariæ, Henry Murdoc, Archbishop of York (once Abbot of Fountains), confirming the same to them. Here they struggled with great inconveniences for five or six years, when the abbot, having passed through a woody country, called Aierdell, or Airedale, from the river Aire, which runs through it, and perceiving it to abound with wood, water, and stone, judged it a fit place where to found a monastery. In order to which he prevailed with Henry de Lacy to remove them to a place named Kirkstall, in Airedale, where some anchorites lived, there to found a religious house, for which purpose their founder obtained a grant from William of Poictou (Pictavensis), the monks in lieu thereof paying to him and to his heirs the sum of five marks per annum. To this place the abbot and monks removed from Bernoldeswyke, or Mons Sanctæ Mariæ, which they then converted into a grange, A.D. 1152, in 17 Stephen, and Henry de Lacy laid the foundation of the church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the month of May (21st) in the same year, which he finished at his own expense, supplying the monks with money and provisions. Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, claiming the lordship of Bernoldeswyke, the abbot by entreaty prevailed to hold it of him for five marks per annum, which afterwards the said Earl (at the request of King Henry II.) remitted, and gave that land free to the monks. The alien priory of Burstall Garth, near Birstall, in Holderness (now washed over by the sea), was also sold to this abbey in 18 Richard II., A.D. 1395, by which and numerous other donations about this time (the catalogue of which would fill many columns) they became immensely rich. In Alexander's reign (the first abbot), which was for thirty-five years, both the dormitories for monks and lay-brethren, the rectory, cloister, and chapter-house, with many other offices, were built. The character of this abbot was excellent and becoming his office. King Henry II. confirmed the abbey with what possessions it then held to the monks. Henry III., A.D. 1261, took this abbey into his immediate protection. King Edward I., in the fourth year of his reign, A.D. 1276, also granted his protection to the abbot and monks, then greatly in debt, and committed the care of them to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Baron of Pontefract, their patron, as heir to their founders.

It was endowed with £329 2s. 11½d., according to Dugdale; £512 13s. 4d., according to Speed; and the site was granted at the dissolution (in exchange for other lands) to Archbishop Cranmer and his heirs 34 Henry VIII., also 1 Edward VI., and 1 and 4 Edward VI. the King granted license to the said Archbishop to alienate the said premises to Peter Hammond and others for the use of Thomas, a younger son of the said Archbishop, and his heirs lawfully begotten.

The number of abbots was twenty-six, the last of whom was John Ripley. In 12 Edward I. Hugh de Grymston was confirmed Abbot of Kirkstall. The state of the abbey at his creation was: Draught-oxen, 16; cows, 84; yearlings and young bullocks, 16; asses, 21; and sheep none. The debts due by recognisance made before the Barons of the Exchequer, £4,403 1s. 7d., besides writings in the custody of the Society of St. James de Fistoliis of 500 marks, with some others. But the state thereof was so much improved under him that at the Visitation on Sunday before St. Margaret's Day, A.D. 1301, the monks had: Draught-oxen, 216; cows, 160; yearlings and bullocks, 162; calves, 90; sheep and lambs, 4,000; and the debts of the house only £160. In testimony whereof Richard, Abbot of Fountains, etc., have set their seals (see Stevens's "Cont.," vol. ii., pp. 38, 39, 41; also Drake's "History of York," Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense," Tanner's "Notitia," etc.). His Grace the Duke of Montague is the present proprietor. I. TYSON.

[1790, *Part I., p.* 316.]

There is, I presume, a small mistake in the account of Kirkstall Abbey, where it is related that the Prior of Fountain's Abbey in 1147 took with him twelve monks and ten converts to settle at Bernoldswyke, the first foundation of Henry de Lacy, but after a short time were removed to Kirkstall. Now, to suppose the prior had made ten converts upon the occasion of this new establishment would imply that the nation at that time were not all Christians. But should we not read "twelve monks and ten converts"?—that is, *fratres conversi*, or *fratres laici*, lay-brothers, as *soror conversa* means a lay-sister. These were religious men and women, under the same rule and vow with the monks and nuns of their respective Orders, whose business it was to perform the menial offices of the house. They were, in short, monastic servants, the number of whom here above-mentioned was not too great a proportion for the purpose of settling a fresh community.

[1803, *Part II., p.* 1197.]

You herewith receive a neat drawing of the beautiful remains of Kirkstall Abbey, taken in a different point of view from that already engraved in your volume for 1790. B. I. N.

Knaresborough.

[1786, *Part I., pp.* 9, 10.]

The drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) is the entrance of St. Robert's Chapel at Knaresborough, which is cut into a high solid rock at the end of the town, in a romantic situation; the figure cut in the rock was intended to represent a Knight Templar guarding the door.

Fig. 2 is the inside of the chapel; the altar (which is part of the solid rock) and roof are ornamented with Gothic sculpture; behind the altar is a niche in which formerly was an image; on the right-hand side are three heads cut in the rock, said to be done by some monks of the order of the Holy Trinity, of which the heads are supposed to be emblematical; near the entrance (but which could not be taken in this drawing), is another head, said to be John the Baptist's, to whom this chapel was dedicated. Length of the chapel, 10 feet 6 inches; width, 9 feet; height, 7 feet 6 inches.

The best account I could get of this saint is in the following extract: "St. Robert, the reputed founder of this chapel, was the son of Tooke Flower, mayor of York, in the reign of Richard the First. Being remarkable from his youth for his learning and piety, and, after having spent some years in each of the monasteries of Whitby and Fountains, he was made abbot of New Minster in Northumberland, which dignity he soon after relinquished, and repaired to a solitary hermitage amongst the rocks at Knaresbrough. After living here some time, a rich matron (probably a lady of the Percy family) gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, situated at a place now called St. Hile's Hook,* with some land adjoining: here he led a life of the greatest austerity, and the fame of his sanctity became universal. Will. Estoville, lord of Knaresbrough, from being his persecutor, became his benefactor, and gave him all the land from his cell to Grimbald bridge. K. John also gave forty acres of land in Swinesea. Numerous and extraordinary are the miracles said to have been performed by him, such as taming wild beasts, causing deer to become so tractable as to yield their necks to the yoke, and assist in the services of agriculture, and some others too extraordinary to mention. Notwithstanding which, it is certain that, while he resided at Fountains Abbey, he was indefatigable in labour, diligent in reading and meditation, devout in prayer, wise in council, and eloquent in speech." . . .

Mathew Paris observes "that in the year 1209 the fame of Robert, the hermit of Knaresborough, was universal, and that a medicinal oil flowed from his tomb."

H. R.

* This place is still called Chapel Field; part of the foundation of the chapel still remains.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 689.]

Knaresborough is seated eighteen miles west of the city of York, and nearly in the centre of this part of England, between the Eastern sea or German Ocean and the Western or Irish Sea; its situation is rocky and high, and has commanding prospects of the country round. It is a neat and a pleasant town, with many good inns. It has a good market on Wednesdays, and has been long a royal franchise, governed by the steward of the honour and a free jury. There is a flourishing manufactory of linen now carried on in this town and neighbourhood, which is of considerable antiquity. Close to the westward of it passes, in a rocky channel, the clear and transparent Nydd. Like other fine rivers, it abounds with most fish, particularly trout, which delight principally in the Vale of Scotton, and its enemy the devouring pike,

"Ferocious tyrant of the watery plain,"

who with his wonted vigilance takes his stand below at Ribstone, where pike have been taken of 20 pounds weight.

Knaresborough Castle is spoken of as far back as the Norman Conquest, and, from the coins of Claudius and Constantine found in its vicinity, is thought to be a place of more considerable antiquity. It is fortified by nature, and much strengthened by art. The last defence which it made was in the civil wars, against Lord Fairfax, who besieged it; and, after the town had surrendered to his army, such was the strength of this fortress that it held out a close siege of thirty-eight days. From this period it was no longer garrisoned. Thus, for the last century and a half its twelve towers and strong walls have been mouldering away. In the view of the town before us,* to the left of the church, we have the principal part of this ruin, called the King's Tower, from having been said to be the place in which Richard II. was imprisoned after he was deposed. The church was anciently a rectory, but in 1230 it was united to the prebend of Brickhill in York Minster; the Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, is its patron, and its present value is £300 a year. The steeple is of ancient date, and supported on four very beautiful arches; it has a musical peal of eight bells, a good organ, erected a few years ago, and there are in the church many remarkable and old monuments, particularly the Roundells', Warners', Rhodes's, Slingsbys', etc.

The forest of Knaresborough is twenty miles in length from east to west, eight miles wide. This royal chace was formerly occupied by gangs of villains, or freebooters, who lived on plunder. This town and adjacent country is well described, with much accuracy and spirit, by Daniel Defoe, who wrote his account no less than seventy years ago. P.

* The annexed engraving (Plate I.) is the first attempt of a gentleman, and is taken from a large painting in oil, merely what the artists call "laid in," or sketched, 24 inches by 36 inches.

[1825, *Part II.*, *p.* 598.]

At Knaresborough church a female of the Percy family, recumbent on an altar tomb (erected in the reign of Elizabeth), rests her foot against a crescent. The crescent, which has been the badge of the family from time immemorial, encloses a double manacle, or fetlock, on a parti-coloured ground. (See the accompanying sketch, taken from ancient tracery on different parts of Alnwick Castle, co. Northumberland.) E. G.

[1862, *Part I.*, *p.* 758.]

Some trenching undertaken at Knaresborough for other than archæological objects has recently led to the discovery of the foundation of the Chapel of the Holy Cross, belonging to the Friars of the Order of the Holy Trinity. The abbot, St. Robert, founded a chapel at Knaresborough in the reign of Richard I., and probably he was buried there. The priory was founded in the reign of John, or Henry III., and the ruins now being exposed appear to be the chapel. The building was probably cruciform, and what would appear to be the north transept is already bared; the towers or turrets are placed at the angles. The ornamental work in the mouldings scattered about show the building to have been of fine and elegant workmanship, and the tooth-ornament so peculiar to the style is most conspicuous. A stone coffin containing three skeletons has already been found, and it is not improbable that some very curious and interesting relics may be brought to light. Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart., is the owner.

[1863, *Part I.*, *pp.* 638-641.]

Mr. Hargrove, in his "History of Knaresborough," states that Serlo de Burg is commonly supposed to have been the founder and builder of Knaresborough Castle, and the afforester of the forest of Knaresborough, which opinion is erroneous, as may be found by consulting ancient documents on the subject. . . .

Serlo de Burg was Baron, or, rather, son of the Baron of Tonsburg, in Normandy. He and his brother John came with William to assist in the conquest of England, and it is said he had given to him by the Conqueror, as a reward for his services, the Barony of Knaresborough, with other lordships, and that he was the founder and builder of Knaresborough Castle. At the death of Serlo, John Monoculus, his brother, was said to succeed him in the lordship of Knaresborough, to whom succeeded his son, Eustace Fitz-John, in the same lordship.

It appears, however, from records, that Serlo de Burg was never the grantee of the manor and honour of Knaresborough, and therefore could not have been the founder or builder of the castle, unless he did it as custos of the place, and carried on the works for

the king. The story of Serlo de Burg, the pretended founder of the castle of Knaresborough, which has hitherto passed current, rests solely upon the traditional *Stemma Fundatorum* inserted in the chartulary of their house by the monks of Malton, which, like the genealogical legends of that date, will not bear the test of criticism.

If we examine Domesday Book we shall find that when the general survey was made, by order of the Conqueror, Chenaresburg (Knaresborough), with its eleven berewicks, had been held in demesne by King Edward the Confessor, and was then in the hands of the King. At the time of the survey (1086) the whole had been afforested and subject to an assized rent—as was usual in regard to forest lands—of twenty shillings; but no mention is made of the castle there, nor any notice taken of any building going on. No doubt, therefore, the lordship of Knaresborough during the Conqueror's reign was never granted out, but remained in the hands of that monarch. William the Conqueror was therefore not the founder of the castle, but he afforested the lands, for the purpose, no doubt, of forming a royal chace, which acquired the name of Knaresborough Forest, showing clearly that he kept the manor and its dependencies in his own hands, and for his own amusement. It is probable that he appointed Serlo de Burg to be the keeper or ranger of the royal chace, and he may have been employed by the King in laying the foundations of a royal residence; but as William died in the year 1087, it is most probable that the building of the castle was begun by one of his sons, either William II. or Henry I.

The reign of William II., or Rufus, was short, and there are no documents now extant which show that the castle was founded in his reign; but there are documents existing which show that in the reign of his successor, Henry I., the castle of Knaresborough was in the course of erection, and the works carried on there by the orders of the King. The founder, therefore, of Knaresborough Castle was either William Rufus or his brother, Henry I.

Under the reign of Edward the Confessor, Burc (Aldborough), with three berewicks and an extensive soke, constituted a royal manor, worth ten pounds annual value. In the year 1086 the whole of the soke had been afforested, and the value of the manor was thereby reduced to fifty shillings. King Edward had also Chenaresburg in demesne, with eleven berewicks, when it was worth six pounds annually; but at the time of the general survey the whole had been afforested, and the assized rent in consequence reduced to twenty shillings. In the reign of Henry I., twenty-two pounds (by tale) was the quota of these two royal manors to the ferme of the county, which sum was abated to the sheriff, as they had been given in ferme (that is, on lease) by that monarch to Eustace Fitz-John, who accounted for them separately in the Exchequer Roll of the 31st of the reign of King Henry I., which alone has come down to us.

Serlo de Burg left no issue, but was succeeded in his office, whatever it might be, by his brother John, called John Monoculus, from having only one eye, which John was succeeded by his son Eustace; but it is quite clear from the note below that the honour of Knaresborough did not descend to Eustace Fitz-John, as nephew and next heir of Serlo de Burg, the pretended founder of the castle, but that he occupied it simply as custos, and that the works were carried on there for the King.

Mr. William Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office in London, has furnished the following documents connected with the early history of Knaresborough Castle:

"Pipe Roll, 31st Henry I. York and Northumberland.—Eustace Fitz-John renders account of £22 of the farm of Burg (Aldborough) and of Chenaresburg (Knaresborough). In the Exchequer £11, and in the King's works of Chenaresburg £11, by the King's writ.—And he is quit."*

"Close Roll, 8th John, A.D. 1207. The King to the Barons, etc.—Account to Brian de Insula, for that which he has reasonably laid out, by the view and testimony of lawful men, in the works of the castle, and our houses in the castle of Knaresborough by our command.—Witness ourself at York, on the 28th of May. By the same in the eighth year."

"Close Roll, 9th John, A.D. 1208. The King to the Barons, etc.—Account to Brian de Insula, for that which he has laid out, by the view and testimony of lawful men, in making the ditches of the castle of Knaresborough.—Witness ourself at Marlborough, on the 17th of March, in the 9th year of our reign."

The above extracts relate solely to the building of the castle, the houses, etc., within the walls, and the making of the moat or ditches surrounding the castle. The following extracts will show that the castle and honour of Knaresborough were always in the hands of the Crown, but that, as at the present day, the Sovereign was wont to grant for term of years and at a fixed rent the ferme or lease of the castle and honour, to be held during the pleasure of the lessor:

"Close Roll, 1st Henry III., A.D. 1217.—The King to all, etc. Know ye, that by the advice of our trustees, we have granted to our well-beloved and trusty Brian de Insula our castle of Knaresburg, with all its appurtenances, to have and to hold until we have completed the fourteenth year of our age, at the old farm of £50. And in witness whereof, etc. Given at Lincoln on the 23rd of May, in the 1st year of our reign."

"Close Roll, 3rd Henry III., A.D. 1219. Of the Hermitage of

* "Eustachius filius Johannis reddit compotum de xxij^{li} numero, de firma de Burg et de Chenaresburg. In thesauro xi^{li}; et in operibus Regis de Chenaresburg xi^{li}, per breve Regis. Et quietus est."

Knaresborough.—The King to the Constable of Knaresborough, greeting. We command you to cause our beloved Master Alexander de Dorset to have the custody of our hermitage of Knaresborough, with its appurtenances, to whom we have committed the same during our pleasure. Witness the Lord R. As above, by the same."

"Ibid. Of the lands of Eustace de Vescy. — The King to Robert Lupus, greeting. We have commanded you to cause our beloved uncle W., Earl of Salisbury, or his certain messenger, bringing these letters, to have seizin, without delay, of the lands and fees, with the appurtenances, which were of Eustace de Vescy, in the confines of the castle of Knaresborough; the custody of such lands and heir we have committed to him, retaining in our hands the lands and fees which to the custody of the castle aforesaid pertains; and only act therein, so that there will be no necessity for us to take the matter in hand.—Witness, the Lord P., Bishop of Winchester, at Winchester, 30th Jan. By the same and the Justice."

"Close Roll, 7th Henry III., A.D. 1223. Of the castle of Knaresborough.—The King to the Barons of the Exchequer, greeting. Know ye that we, some time since, granted to our trusty and beloved Brian de Insula our castle of Knaresborough, with the town of Knaresborough, and all its appurtenances, to be kept during our pleasure, rendering therefore yearly the old farm of £50 at our Exchequer. And therefore we command you that you allow that grant to the same Brian, so that you exact nothing further from him in respect of the abovesaid custody than the aforesaid £50 yearly, as aforesaid, until we shall therein otherwise command.—Witness, the King, at Westminster, 30th May, in the 7th year of our reign."

From the foregoing statement it would appear that in the time of King Edward the Confessor Knaresborough and its appendages belonged to that monarch, and that he held it in demesne, or, in other words, retained it in his own hands. He would have a residence there—not a castle, for such buildings were almost unknown to the Saxons, but simply an aula, or place of occasional residence, and I believe such residence to have been at a place now called Connygarth (Koning Garth), or King's Garth, or enclosure, in the township of Scriven, near to the town of Knaresborough. After the Norman Conquest the same fell into the hands of the Conqueror, who retained it, as appears by Domesday Book. He made a royal forest there . . . but he did not build the castle, although he might have intended so doing had he lived, and in all probability he might appoint Serlo de Burg to the office of steward of the lordship and keeper of the forest, but he certainly did not make to him any grant of the honour of Knaresborough, that being too valuable a possession for such lovers of the chase as were the Norman Kings to part with. William Rufus succeeded his father in his lordship of Knaresborough

and its dependencies, but there is no proof that he built the castle or laid the foundations of it, but after his death his brother Henry I. succeeded to the honour of Knaresborough, and now for the first time in public records the castle is mentioned, and in such a manner as to lead to the conclusion that that monarch was its principal, if not the original, builder, for in his reign we have accounts of money expended by the King in buildings going on at the castle of Knaresborough. The making of the moat and ditches, however, seems not to have been completed by Henry, and was not finished until the reign of John. From these circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that we may safely infer that the Norman King, Henry I., and not Serlo de Burg, was the builder of Knaresborough Castle. L. S.

Layerthorpe.

[1829, *Part II.*, *p.* 357.]

Two ancient tombstones were lately discovered among the stones used in the foundation of Layerthorpe Bridge, near York. One of them is a plain flag-stone, having an inscription cut round the margin in the old English character. It commences with the usual "Hic jacet" at the head, and the name of "Thomas Sutton" is very plain. The date is conjectured to be 1440. The other is a gray stone, into which have been formerly riveted a figure, seemingly in the attitude of prayer, and in the upper corner two shields of arms. These having been of metal, would of course be removed prior to its deposition in the bridge. It is probable that these relics may have been brought from the church of St. Mary, which formerly stood at Layerthorpe, and which was taken down, and the parish united to that of St. Cuthbert within the walls in 28 Elizabeth. Tradition, however, speaks of a monastery having stood here at a more remote period; therefore to which of these religious edifices these sepulchral relics have been attached is merely conjectural. A number of coins were also found.

Leeds.

[1797, *Part II.*, *pp.* 787, 788.]

Near the altar in St. John's Church at Leeds, Yorkshire, is a very handsome tomb over the body of Mr. Harrison, the founder of the church, above which is his picture in full proportion with the following inscription:

"Here rests the body of Mr. John Harrison, the wonder of his own, and the pattern of succeeding, times; who, besides other works of a pious munificence, and many great instances of an excellent virtue, founded an hospital for the relief of indigent persons, of good conversation, and formerly industrious; built the free-school of this town for the encouragement of learning; together with a chapel, which for many years has been used as a school for the charity-children (boys and girls) of this parish, who are clad in blue, in number 120; this church, which

most may envy for the exercise of religion, and endowed it with eighty pounds per annum. Also, that he might do good in all his capacities, he erected a stately cross for convenience of the market. And, having given these pledges of a joyful resurrection, fell asleep October 29, anno Domini 1656, ætatis suæ 77."

[Verses omitted.]

So numerous did the inhabitants grow in Leeds, that the parish church not being large enough to contain them, occasioned this his extraordinary munificence. Archbishop Neile consecrated it September 21, 1634. Besides what is mentioned in the inscription, he left £10 a year to keep it in repair. Near to which he erected a house for the use of the minister, which has a garden with other conveniences. Adjoining to the north-west sides of the churchyard he built a spacious court in a quadrangular form for forty of those decayed persons as before-mentioned, leaving the east open that they might enjoy the comforts of the air, and their sight be blessed with the delightful beauties of the fragrant fields. . . . I. Tyson.

Lower Haugh.

[1848, *Part II., p.* 196.]

A bed of coal beneath the village of Lower Haugh, near Rotherham, on the estate of Earl Fitzwilliam, has been on fire burning with greater or less intensity for at least twenty years. A feeling of apprehension as to the ultimate fate of the village has always continued to prevail, and many years ago the destruction of the mausoleum of the Wentworth family was threatened by the approach of the fire, but the calamity was averted by severing the bed of coal, for which purpose a shaft was specially sunk. Latterly the work of destruction appears to have been going on with unwonted rapidity, and naturally enough has created a corresponding degree of alarm. The ground in several large tracts is one huge hotbed, and where the heat is not so intense as to destroy vegetation, the villagers turn it to very good account in raising early crops of vegetables. The unnatural heat engenders a disagreeable smoke, which is continually ascending and adulterating the atmosphere, doubtless to the detriment of animal health, and the houses in the worst localities are often filled with warm air strongly charged with sulphur.

Lowthorpe.

[1842, *Part II., p.* 527.]

In June last, as Richard Foord, a servant in the employ of Mr. John Lamplugh, farmer, Lowthorpe, near Driffield, Yorkshire, was about to cut a drain, in baring away the surface of the earth he found the ground to be hard strong clay with an intermixture of gravel, with the exception of a space of about six feet square, which had the appearance of being composed of a fine black soft mould. He was induced to strike his spade into this mould, when it came in

contact with some hard substance. This circumstance rather excited his curiosity, particularly as several relics have at different periods been found in the neighbourhood. On turning up the earth he found a number of tiles, and on their being removed twelve battle-axes were presented to view lying side by side, and two portions of a large sword were laid across them. Some human bones were also discovered close at hand in a state of great decay. It appeared evident that a square pit or hole had originally been dug in the hard ground as a place of sepulture for some important personage, and that his sword and a number of axes had with some formality been deposited with him in the grave, which had afterwards been filled up with a more soft and loose soil. The sword was of steel, sharp at both edges, and had apparently been of large dimensions, but the middle and the hilt were eaten away. The axes were made of a metal resembling brass and not of a very large size. Some of them were in a remarkably fine state of preservation, and on rubbing away the adhering mould became quite bright, and appeared to have had a fine polish on them and the edges sharp. None of them had shafts, but the hole still remained, and to some was attached a small chain, which it is supposed was for the purpose of passing through the shaft and hooking on to a loop on the opposite side to prevent the axe parting from the shaft. Three other axes were afterwards found by another individual. Most of the axes and sword were taken possession of by William St. Quinton, Esq., to whom Lowthorpe principally belongs.

Malton.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 734.]

I enclose you an exact drawing of a ring (see Fig. 2 of our Miscellaneous Plate) found a few years ago in the neighbourhood of Malton. It has the appearance of great antiquity, and in the opinion of some people is Druidical. It will give me pleasure to see it inserted in your useful Magazine, in hopes of its receiving an explanation from some of your ingenious correspondents.

A. Beamont.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 552.]

The ring of which I send you a sketch (Fig. 7) weighs 1 ounce 5 pennyweights fine gold, and was found in a garden at Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1774. D. Prince.

Market Weighton.

[1861, *Part II.*, *p.* 18.]

The sword, of which a representation is annexed, was found on June 5 last at Holme Hill, near Market Weighton, in the East

Riding of Yorkshire, on the property of Henry Stourton, Esq. It was discovered about sixteen inches beneath the surface, at a spot near the church under a sycamore-tree, where the earth exhibited traces of having been formerly disturbed. The blade is much corroded, but its form has been well preserved, and it looks as if it had done good service in its day. The length, hilt and blade, is 3 feet 3 inches, and the weight is 3 pounds 9 ounces.

The weapon may be with confidence ascribed to the time of Henry V. or Henry VI.

Marton.

[1754, *p.* 494.]

I met with the following inscription (see woodcut*) at a place called Morton, near Greta Bridge, the Roman Maglovæ, in Yorkshire. It is cut upon the lintel of a door in the old hall there, formerly inhabited by the ancient family of the Rookbys, but the seat is now in the hands of other proprietors.

FINCLE STREET.

[1769, *p.* 377.]

Having seen in your Magazine an inscription said to be taken from the lintel of a door in the old hall at Morton, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, and being lately in that neighbourhood, curiosity led me to view the original, on inspecting which I found it had been greatly misrepresented through the ignorance or inaccuracy of the copyist; I have therefore sent you an exact representation of it (see the Plate, Fig. 2).

The abbreviated word enclosed within the circle I take to be a note or mark for Jesu. The inscription I read, "Honor et gloia soli Dio," which when written at large is no more than a sentence frequently to be met with on places of the like nature—namely, "Honor et gloria soli Deo"—the door above which the inscription is cut having most probably been the entrance into a small private chapel or oratory in one wing of the house, which, as your former correspondent informed you, was a seat of the ancient family of the Rookbys. By inserting the enclosed draft in your next, you will oblige many of your readers curious in antiquities, and especially

R. H.

[1819, *Part II.*, *p.* 39.]

In the walls of a farm-house built upon the site of Marton Abbey, in Yorkshire, are two stones representing shields, surmounted with crowns. A shield of the same description occurs in the wall over

* This block contains the inscription as read in the communication following this, and does not need reproduction.

the east window of the chapel of Marton, situated about a mile from the place where the abbey stood. There are also two other similarly-inscribed stones in the walls of a cottage at Craike, about two miles distant, and another over the porch of the church at Whenby, of which Molesby, a nunnery subordinate to Marton, was the impropriator and patron, which induced me to suppose that it was a device peculiar to that abbey, but I have since found that it is common to all religious houses. SCRUTATOR.

Middleham.

[1814, *Part II., pp.* 318, 319.]

Middleham Castle, Yorkshire, stands in the wapentake of Hang-West, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and was the head of the honour of Middleham. It was built about the year 1190 by Robert, surnamed Fitz Ranulph, grandson of Ribald,* younger brother to Alan Earl of Brittany, to whom all Wensleydale was given by Conan Earl of Brittany and Richmond. It remained in his posterity till the time of Henry III., when Ralph, or Ranulph,† the second of that name, dying without issue male, this honour and castle came to the Lord Robert de Nevil, in right of Mary‡ his wife, eldest of three daughters left by the above named Ranulph.

This Robert de Nevil, being detected in a criminal conversation with a lady in Craven, was, by her enraged husband, emasculated, of which he soon after died. In his descendants it continued till the reign of Henry VI., when the male line failing in Ralph de Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, it devolved to his uncle, Sir John Nevil. The castle was at that time in the hands of Henry VI., but Sir John having always sided with the House of Lancaster, was appointed Constable thereof for life.

In this castle Edward IV. was confined, after being surprised and taken prisoner in his camp at Wolvey by Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, surnamed the Kingmaker, who put him under the care of his brother, the Archbishop of York; but that prelate suffering Edward to take the exercise of hunting in the park, he made his escape, raised sufficient forces to reinstate his affairs, and shortly after vanquished and slew the Earl of Warwick at Barnet, near London. The estates of this earl being forfeited, and likewise those

* "Post mortem Roberti filii Radulfi, Helewisia uxor ejus, filia & hæres Ranulfi de Glanville, Baronis & Justiciarii Capitalis Angliæ temporibus Henrici II. & Richardi I. assensu Walranni filii & hæredis sui tunc viventis, fundavit Monasterium Canonicorum ordinis Præmonstratensis apud Swayneby, & obiit 11° die Martii, anno gratiæ MCXCV. & a Swaneby postea translata fuerunt ejus ossa & sepulta in Domo Capitulari de Coverham."

† "Obiit anno gratiæ MCCLI. & apud Coverham sepelitur."

‡ "Mary, one of the Lady Nevilles, was buried at Coverham, and her husband too, as I remember" (Leland, p. 90).

of his brother John, Marquis of Montague, proprietor of this honour and castle, they were, by an Act of Parliament, 11 Edward IV., settled upon Richard Duke of York, and his heirs legally begotten, so long as any of the heirs male of the Marquis of Montague should remain.

Edward, the only son of Richard III., was born in this castle. His premature death is, according to the superstition of some later writers, considered as a judgment on Richard, for the imputed murder of Edward V. and his brother.

From that time to the present this castle is scarcely, if at all, mentioned in history. Leland, in his "Itinerary," mentions its state in his time. "Middleham Castel," says he, "joyneth hard to the town side, and is the fairest castel of Richmondshire next Bolton, and the castel has a parke by it, caullid Souskne, and another caullid West Park, and Gaunlesse be well woddid." And again: "Middleham is a praty market town, and standith on a rokky hille, on the top whereof is the Castel meately well diked. All the upper part of the Castel was of the very new setting of the Lord Neville, caullid Darabi; the inner part was of an auncient building of the Fitz Randolph."

It was inhabited so late as the year 1609 by Sir Henry Lindley, Knt., an appraisement of whose goods, he being then lately deceased, was taken in that year. The inventory was in the hands of the Dean of Middleham 1773.

The leaden pipes for the conveyance of water were taken up within the memory of the mother of a person now living.

In 1663 it appears as if the castle was the property of Lord Loftus, who probably held it by a lease from the Crown, where the property seems to be.

The entrance into this castle was by a very strong arched gateway on the north side. The remnants of a moat now appear on the south and east sides, but the ditch is daily filling up with weeds and rubbish. The castle is a right-angled parallelogram 210 feet by 175 feet, with a tower at each angle, and a round one at the south-west.

The Deanery of Middleham is a collegiate deanery by Royal Charter under the Great Seal, with statutes under the same authority; also with peculiar and exempt jurisdiction by the King, the then Pope (by a now existing Bull, or license), and by cession of jurisdiction from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Chester, and the Archdeacon of Richmond. By charter it has six chaplains. It is also entitled to a chancellor, registrar, and surrogate. The two last it has always had. But as the intended endowment in land was frustrated by the death of Richard III., it has no other than the parochial revenue. The presentation from the Crown is directed to the chaplains for the instalment of the dean. Y. Z.

Middlesbrough.

[1846, *Part II., pp.* 374-376.]

I have to communicate the discovery of a curious medieval remain in the centre of the new town of Middlesbrough, which has sprung up with unusual rapidity and taken its place as a port of the Tees.

A few years ago Middlesbrough (or Middlesburgh) consisted only of an old farmhouse and a cemetery without a church, and a dreary, desolate-looking scene it presented ; yet in more ancient times it was not so, for it was then a goodly cell and priory under the wealthy monastery of Whitby. It is the sole remnant of this establishment that I am about to describe, premising that some few years back there were found other medieval fragments, of which, unfortunately, little notice was taken, and they were lost or destroyed. They seem, however, to have consisted of portions of shafts, etc., and were doubtless part of the domestic buildings of the cell. A quantity of human bones were likewise found.

The old farmhouse existed in the new town some time, and is now in progress of demolition, during which it has been ascertained that it enclosed the walls of part of a church or chapel, which must have been that of the priory, since no other is recorded ever to have existed here. The new church stands a little to the south of the old one.

The ancient walls were much mutilated in converting them into rooms, and the exterior parts having been covered with a thick coating of roughcast, the ornamental features were concealed and unknown. The east window has disappeared, but the plan of the lateral ones is very clear. They are at least 12 feet high, square without (the bounding label has been hacked off), but in the interior are headed by an elliptical arch. They consist of two cinquefoiled lights with transoms similarly foiled, and four small trefoiled lights in the head. These features are evidently characteristic of a very late period of the Pointed style. Some of the floor joists of the house are formed of fine old oak, having evidently been made from the chapel roof. There are also various fragments of shafts and mouldings scattered about, but none deserving particular notice, save two, which at once carry us up to the era when this chapel was first given to Whitby Abbey—being two portions of Norman doorways or windows, having a fine bold zigzagged moulding ; and these lead me to notice the history of this long-forgotten pile, so far as my researches enable me.

Young, in his "History of Whitby," supposes with much probability that Middlesbrough was the site of the church which St. Cuthbert consecrated for Aelfleda (the successor of St. Hilda) in the seventh century. But however this may be, it is certain that a church existed here in the Norman era, for in the reign of Henry I., *circa* 1120,

Robert de Brus and Agnes his wife, with Adam their son, by charter, give, grant, and confirm "the Church of St. Hylda the abbess at Midlesburc, with all things pertaining thereto; as also 2 carucates and 2 oxgangs of land at Nehuham, as a perpetual alms, to the church and fraternity of St. Hylda at Wyteby, on such terms that there shall be always some monks in the aforesaid Church of Midlesburc, serving God and St. Hylda of Wyteby, who may plentifully and sufficiently live on the revenues of the said church; and that the mother-church of Wyteby shall have the overplus or remainder of these revenues."*

Henry I., in a charter granting Ayton Church to Whitby, grants and confirms to the monks "the church of Mydilsburgh, with its appurtenances, that they may possess and enjoy it as their free and proper cell"; and in 1130 Archbishop Thurstan, after other confirmations to the abbey, confirms to it "the church of St. Hylda at Midlesburc, with its appurtenances, to be a cell for their monks, free and clear from every episcopal usage."

This new acquisition soon led the monks of Whitby into a broil with the canons of Gisburn, who were impropriators of Stainton, the mother-church of Middlesbrough, touching the titles, parochial dues, mortuaries, etc., of twelve carucates of land, which each party claimed.† The matter was referred to Robert de Brus, their common patron, and compromised by a partition. But the principal result of the dispute was the complete emancipation of the chapel of Middlesbrough from Stainton.

In 1146 Pope Eugenius confirmed (*inter alia*) "the church of St. Hilda at Middlesburg, and one carucate of land there," and by the same description it was confirmed by Stephen to the monks of Whitby. It was also confirmed in 1152, by the name of Midilsburgh, by Henry, Archbishop of York, as freely as before was done by his predecessor Thurstan, and again in 1168, by Henry II., under the same name.

In the fourteenth century, however, notwithstanding these frequent confirmations, the title of the monks was disputed; for in 1363 John, Archbishop of York, being informed that they claimed for their own proper use the "parish churches of Semar, of Haknesse, of Whitby, of Aton in Cleveland, of Ingelby, and of Midilsburgh, with the chapels dependent on the same," contrary to law, upon inquiry dismissed them from any further prosecution.

We have not any very clear account of the number of monks resident here, but in its prosperity it had probably twelve or more. According to Burton, they had, however, dwindled down to two or three before the Dissolution. The cell had its own prior, who in 1393

* Translations of this and other charters are given at full length in Charlton's "History of Whitby."

† See Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense," i., p. 83, edit. 1758, for a complete history of this quarrel.

was Thomas of Hawkesgarth (he attending in that year at Whitby to vote at the election of a new prior),* and its own *compotus*, distinct from that of the abbey. Abbot Roger, who was elected in 1222 and died 1244, is said to have lived many years here before he was appointed, and during his abbacy one William is frequently mentioned as chaplain here. From one of the memorials of benefactions it appears that the church was probably dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Hilda, but from local causes it was usually referred to under the latter saint's name.

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" of Henry VIII. in 1535 the priory of Middlesbrough is surveyed as a cell of Whitby Abbey, and the account† is (translated) as follows:

"The Priory is worth in the site of the cell, with the demesne lands there in the hands of the prior himself, 30s.; in lands and tenements in the tenure of divers tenants there in Midleburgh, per annum, 100s.; lands and tenements in Leventhorpe, 18s. 6d.; a cottage in Colby,‡ 5s.; Neweham, £10; Ormesby, 4s.; Marton, 18s.; the chapel of Middleburgh, the tithes of corn and hay, lambs, and other small tithes, and the offerings of the same chapel, appropriated to the said cell, in the average of years, 48s. 2d. Total, £21 3s. 8d."

Among the reprises of the abbey are:

"To the archdeacon of Clyveland paid for sinodals and procurations of the chapel of Midleburgh, per ann. 7s. 6d.; in alms of old distributed to the poor at Midleburgh for the soul of Robert Bruce, founder of that cell, and those of his heirs, every week in money, 12d., to which they are bound for ever by the foundation of the said cell, 52s.; the fee of Robert Hansell, bailiff of Midleburgh, per ann. 20s."

In A.D. 1546, 8 Elizabeth, the site was granted away to one Thomas Reeve, and so closes the history of the cell of Middlesbrough. The site is now in the hands of four speculators, who are selling it in lots for building.

It will have been observed that, in the records I have quoted, the designation of the sacred edifice which has occasioned these remarks is varied, as church or chapel, in a manner not easily explained. In the early charters it is a "church"; in the records of the dispute it is "church" and "chapel" indiscriminately. When the place was in later times without a church, it was called a chapelry, and paid one-

* "As the Prior of Middleburgh voted on that occasion, we may infer that the officers and monks at the cells were considered as belonging to the chapter of Whitby, and, *vice versâ*, that if any members, usually residing at Whitby, happened to visit the cells, they had a right to vote in their local chapters."—Young's "Whitby," vol. i., p. 395, note.

† "Valor Eccles.," vol. v., p. 83.

‡ This was a rent paid by the nunnery of Basedale. *Ibid.*, p. 87.—Further particulars of the estates of the cell will be seen in the "Monasticon" of Burton.

fourth of the expense of the choir of Acklam Church, but seems to have been in a very anomalous position. How it became attached to Acklam does not appear. It is now a parish, and includes Linthorpe.

WILL. HYLTON LONGSTAFFE.

Northallerton.

[1799, *Part II., p.* 949.]

About the latter end of the year 1796 a gold wedding-ring was found in the inside of a turnip, which was grown in a garden tenanted by George Wood, a gardener of Northallerton. An account of the above appeared in many provincial newspapers about that time, which account, from various circumstances, I am inclined to think, was by many people thought to be spurious.

If you think the following account of it, which I know to be a fact, will afford any amusement to your readers, it is at you service: A few pennyworths of turnips were bought of the above-named gardener by a worthy old lady of this place, and, in cutting through one of them, the knife grazed against something hard in the middle or heart of the turnip. Upon breaking or splitting the turnip a gold ring was found in it. The gardener's wife was sent for, and was asked if she had, during the time they had rented the garden in which the turnips were grown, ever lost, or knew of any person having lost, a gold ring. Upon which she replied that, being one day weeding, or doing some other work in the garden, she remembered having lost her wedding-ring from off her finger, which was then about fourteen years ago. From the description she gave of the ring the old lady was certain that this was the same ring. Upon its being shown to her, and the question asked if she had ever seen that ring, the poor woman immediately knew it to be the identical one which had dropped from off her finger about fourteen years ago, which was then about a year after she was married to her husband, George Wood. It appears that the turnip must have grown through the ring and at last enclosed it. The above is the truth of the affair, which is known to be a fact by most of the inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood. EBOR.

[1808, *Part I., p.* 381.]

Having lately made a short tour into the wapentake or hundred of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the county of York, my first day's journey brought me to Northallerton, where, after taking some refreshment, I walked to the Castle Hills, which lay about a quarter of a mile to the west of the town. On the principal hill (according to Gale's historical account) stood the Roman castrum, surrounded by a beautiful Roman camp, the ancient mounds and entrenchments of which are visible to this day. About twenty-three years ago the entrenchments on the south side of the encampment

were levelled, in order to fit that part of the ground for tillage, and in consequence of the present owner of the ground having last year enclosed part of the encampment into small fields, some more of the mounds and entrenchments have this spring been levelled, but the mounds and works on part of the east, the north, and west side of the encampment are still entire. About a quarter of a mile south of this stands the hamlet of Romanby, at which place is to be seen a part of the old Roman military way leading from the station at Derventio (now Aldby on the Derwent) by Easingwold, Thirsk, and Romanby to Catterick, where it joins the great Ermin Street. Near the town of Northallerton is the Manor Place, moated round, on which formerly stood a castle built by Galfrid Rufus, Bishop of Durham in the time of King Henry I., which was afterwards repaired and fortified by Hugh de Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, in anno 1173 or 1174, which said building was afterwards styled the Episcopal Palace, and latterly the Manor House, a part of the walls and gate-house of which were standing in 1760. But not the least vestige of any part of the building is standing at this present time, though the moat is still entire, except where the drawbridge was, which led from the adjoining ground to the Hall Garth, or Manor Place.

A great part of the stone from the ruins of the aforesaid palace (or Manor House) was, by a grant bearing date September 26, 1663, by Dr. John Cousins, then Bishop of Durham, given to Thomas Lascelles, Esq., to repair the defects in the Castle Mills, which stood at a small distance south of the moat, but not a vestige of those mills are now standing. The extensive manor of Northallerton, including the whole of the hundred of Allertonshire, was given to the See of Durham by William Rufus, anno 1087.

On the east side of the town stood a monastery, founded by Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1354, part of the out-walls of which are still standing.

The Grammar School in this town was formerly of great note. The following six eminent men were educated in it while Mr. Thomas Smelt was master.

Dr. William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.
Dr. George Hickes, Dean of Worcester.
Dr. John Ratcliffe, the famous physician.
Mr. John Kettlewell.
Mr. Thomas Rymer, editor of the "Fœdera."
Dr. Thomas Burnett, master of the Charterhouse in London.

Edmund Guest, Bishop of Salisbury and Almoner to Queen Elizabeth, was born at Northallerton, which said town was also the birthplace of the late Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland.

During my stay at Northallerton I was allowed to copy the

following grant from the original, and by giving it a place you will greatly oblige. T. N.

"*To Mr. John Danby, tenant of the Hall Garth, Northallerton.*

"Whereas I am informed there is a great decay in the Castle Mills of Northallerton; and that without some speedy remidie one of them is likely to fall to the ground, whereby a considerable rent due to the B'ppricke of Durham would be extinguished; and in regard I am informed that the stone in the Mannour-house there will be very convenient to supply those ruines and defects aforesaid:

"These are therefore to require you to suffer Thomas Lascelles, or some appointed by his order, to take downe and carry away from the said Mannour-house, one hundred and twenty fother, for the works aforesaid; as also for repairing some other defects in the markett-place in Northallerton.

"And this shall be your sufficient warrant herein. Given under my hand and seal manuel, this 26th of September, in the year of our Lord God 1663.

"Jo. Duresme."

Osmotherley.

[1810, *Part I., pp.* 616, 617.]

Being lately at the village of Osmotherley, in the wapentake of Allertonshire, in the North Riding of the county of York, I was shown a curious manuscript relative to the name of that place; tradition says the village was formerly called Tiviotdale, but was changed to that of Osmotherley from the following circumstance. T. N.

"When King Oswald of Northumberland's son, Oswald, was born, the wise men and magicians were sent for to court, to predict and foretell the life and fortune of the new-born prince: they all agreed that he would in some time of his life be drowned. The indulgent maternal Queen would have carried him to Chiviot, a remarkable hill in their own country, but for the troubles then subsisting in the North: she therefore brought him to a lofty hill in peaceful Cleveland, called Roseberry, and caused a cell or cave to be made near the top thereof, in order to prevent his foretold unhappy death; but, alas! in vain; for the Fates, who spare nobody, dissolved the rugged rocks into a flowing stream, and, by drowning the son, put a period to all the mother's cares, though not her sorrows; for, ordering him to be interred in Tivotdale church, she mourned with such inconsolable grief, that she soon followed him, and was, according to her fervent desire, laid by her tenderly-beloved darling child. N.B.—The heads of the mother and son, cut in stone, may be seen at the east end of Tivotdale Church to this day; and from a saying of the

people 'Os-mother-lay by him,' this place got the name of Osmotherley."

Since the time the aforesaid manuscript has been written, the church has been rebuilt, except the tower, and the heads cut in stone of Oswald and his mother are carefully placed in the east-end wall of the church.

Pontefract.

[1822, *Part I., p.* 364.]

As two labourers were trenching in a field, near Fryston Beck, in the parish of Pontefract, for the purpose of planting liquorice, they discovered, within ten inches of the surface, a large stone coffin, which contained the skeleton of a human being. The skull was placed between the legs, and a large stone occupied the situation of the head. It is generally believed, and with great probability, to be the remains of Thomas (afterwards canonized as a saint) Earl of Lancaster, Steward of England, who was beheaded in the reign of Edward II., on Monday, March 22, 1322, (according to Holinshed), upon a hill which now bears the name of St. Thomas's Hill, situated on the site of his own castle to the east. It is also recorded that he was buried in the church of the priory of Pontefract, but his body being begged by the monks, was supposed to have been more privately interred. If the surmise be correct, the remains have been mouldering for the space of 500 years. The coffin appears to have been formed out of a solid block, is 7 feet long and 16 inches broad, and in length inside 6 feet 5 inches. The lid is ridged.

[1820, *Part II., pp.* 227, 228.]

Celebrated and distinguished in the feudal ages, Pontefract Castle gradually sank into neglect as a different system of government broke the fetters of tyranny, and justice triumphed over violence and anarchy. Once more, however, it was fated to resound with the din of arms, and in Cromwell's civil war was garrisoned for the King. Hume says that "part of the Scottish army was employed in reducing Pomfret," and tradition adds that the castle held out for the King to the last, but was lost by a woman being seen conveying provisions to the besieged through a private subterraneous passage from the park, which being still remaining, in some degree corroborates that report.

After having been forced it was demolished, like many other fortresses, by the order of Parliament,

There is said to have been a chapel within the castle, which was made collegiate, and so remained until the general suppression of monasteries.

The church, now so striking in its ruins, was greatly damaged by Cromwell's cannon, which were placed on Bag Hill opposite, and was partly blown down soon afterwards, upon which the Parliament,

in 1649, granted £1,000 (to be raised by the sale of the materials of the castle) towards its reparation.

A small part of the original building, being the north transept, seems to have been accordingly re-edified, and the contiguous churchyard is still the common burying-ground of the parish; but Divine service is regularly performed at St. Giles's Chapel in the wood, formerly a chapel of ease, and situated as its name imports, but now standing in the middle of the town, and having been since rebuilt and enlarged, was, by an Act of Parliament, made parochial. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown. It is styled St. Oswald's with St. Giles's Chapel annexed.

The old church was dedicated to St. Oswald, a favourite name in Yorkshire, for sinners as well as saints, derived probably from Oswald, King of Bernicia and Northumberland, who is believed to have restored the Christian religion in his dominions in the seventh century, after the relapse of his brother and predecessor Eanfrid into paganism. Oswald, who of course acquired the good-will of the monks, who were afterwards his historians, is highly celebrated for his piety, insomuch that after his death his reliques are said to have performed miracles, and, amongst many others, to have cured a sick horse that was grazing near the place of his interment!

In the immediate vicinity of the town were at least three religious houses, a Cluniac priory, and two others of Black and White Friars, and the names of Friar's Wood, Trinity, the Priory, and Monk Hill, are still retained, as attached to the remains of them or their places of situation.

Pontefract is not at present remarkable for any manufactory, but has long been famous for the excellent liquorice which its rich and deep soil produces in great abundance, and on account of its celebrated cakes. VIATOR.

Ravenfield.

[1812, *Part I.*, *pp.* 4, 5.]

The following inscription is on a handsome mural monument in the parochial chapel at Ravenfield, near Rotherham in Yorkshire. It is the only legible inscription now remaining there to an ancient and respectable family (the Westbys) that long (during, I believe, some centuries) resided at Ravenfield, and in the adjoining hamlet of Firsby, rebuilt (but not to its present extent) the hall house, and owned the estate till the year 1749, when Wardel George Westby, Esq. (who married an aunt of the Earl of Holderness, but had no surviving issue), disposed of it to Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin, of Sheffield, co. York, and of Woolley, near Bath. This gentleman and his lady died in London within a few years afterwards, his lady being the survivor. They left an only daughter, but of whom I know no particulars.

The inscription is as follows:

"M.S. Hic vel propè jacet quicquid mortale fuit Georg. Westbei, verè generosi, ex antiquâ Westbeorum familiâ orti, in Academiâ Cantabrigiensi nutriti, et in legibus Anglicanis educati, in Deum, amicos, inimicos, cunctos, pii, benigni, benevoli, probi. Qui toto plùs anno patiens paralyticus hinc denuò migravit tertio Calend. Feb. ætatis anno 53, salutis vero 1685, unicum superstitem relinquens filium Thomam, et sorores duas, scilicèt Annam et Elizabetham. Hoc monumentum in testimonium amoris erga charissimum maritum posuit ejus uxor mærens."

B.

Ravensworth and Mountgrace.

[1798, *Part I., p.* 109.]

The enclosed (Plate I.) is a rough sketch of Ravensworth Castle, one mile from Kirby Hill, near Richmond in Yorkshire. It was given me by two very curious maiden ladies, who reside on the spot, while I was on a visit to them this last autumn, and requested I would send the drawing and inscription* (which, they tell me, has puzzled all the learned in their neighbourhood) to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. And, as they have been so industrious on their part, perhaps—nay, I make no doubt but some gentleman will add some account of this ancient building, the origin of which, for want of proper books to refer to, they are at present but imperfectly acquainted with.

J. Taylor.

[This castle is thus described by Leland about 1538: "Ravenswathe castle in a mares grounde, and a parke on a little hangging ground about hit. The Lord Parre is owner therof.† The castle, excepting two or three square towers, and a faire stable with a conduct coming to the haull syde, hathe nothing memorable. There is a parke by . . . . 3 miles in compass."‡ And thus by Camden in 1600: "Ravensworth castle rears its head with a large extent of ruinous walls, which had barons of its own named Fitz Hugh, of old Saxon descent, lords of the place before the Norman Conquest, and famous to the time of Henry VII. for their great estates, acquired by marriage with the heiresses of the illustrious families of Furneaux and Marmion, which at last came by females to the Fienes lords Dacre of the South, and to the Parrs."§

In 1789 Mr. Gough adds, "In Kirby-hill, or Kirby Ravensworth, four miles North of Richmond, was the ruined castle of Ravensworth, the seat of the lords Fitzhugh. A gold ring was found here, inscribed, Je me tiens."‖—Edit.]

* Of this inscription (originally consisting of four lines) only two are now at all visible (and of these our correspondent's sketch is too slight to say more than that they are part of a prayer). The third line is too moss-grown to be visible, and too dangerous to attempt to cleanse, from the decayed state of the ruin. The fourth seems wholly blank.

† "Itin.," v., 114.

‡ *Ibid.*, i., 95.

§ Gough's "Camden," iii., 24.

‖ *Ibid.*, p. 92.

[1798, *Part I., pp.* 109-111.]

Having lately made a tour in the North Riding of the county of York, I send you an extract from my notes relating to an object of curiosity, from its remote situation probably seldom visited, and, as far as I know, never before described by any traveller.

Scarcely had we left our inn (at Ingleby Cross, a hamlet on the road between Stokesley and Thirsk) before we perceived the ruined tower of a church rising among the trees. Knowing this to be part of the remains of the monastery of Mountgrace we left the road, and at the end of a green lane, about a quarter of a mile in length, approached the entrance of this solitary retreat. The situation of this monastery accorded well with the rigid order of monks which inhabited it; they were Carthusians. Their houses were usually built in deserts, their fare coarse, and discipline severe. They received their name from a village in Dauphine, called Chartreaux, where they were first established, and where the authorities of the monks of La Trappe have been long celebrated. There were never more than nine houses of monks of this Order in England. This at Mountgrace was founded in 1386, and at the Dissolution its revenues were estimated at £323 2s. 10d.—[Burne.]

"Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey, Earl of Kent, and Lord of Wake," says Dugdale, "erected this monastery by his manor of Bordelby, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, and gave it the name of Mount Grace of Ingleby, endowing it with the aforesaid manor of Bordelby. King Richard II. at the instance of the same Duke Thomas, appropriated to this monastery those of Hinckley, Warham, and Caresbroke, which were aliens. King Henry VI. in parliament ratified the donations made by the founder; and says, the foundation was in the 20th year of King Richard II."

This was not one of the rich monasteries where mitred abbots presided in state. Its buildings were humble and unornamented, and expressive of the severity of those rules by which it was governed. I speak not this as approving such authorities in religion, for far did they mistake the benevolent plan of Providence. But it looks something like sincerity when they refused those indulgences and despised those luxuries which the rules of their Order obliged them to renounce.

The outer walls of the two courts or quadrangle of this monastery, enclosing three acres of land, are still standing (Fig. 2), as well as the tower of the church supported by four light Gothic arches. The eastern wall presses closely upon the foot of a mountain well clothed with wood. The grand entrance was on the western side, near which was the abbot's lodgings, converted at present into a farmhouse of a castellated form, with spacious apartments (B). Over the door is the date of this building (1654) with the initial of the name of Lascelles, to which family it then belonged. It is now in the

possession of the Mauleverers, of Amcliff. The church (C), which is in ruins, stood on the north side of the first court. The ivy supporting the fallen pillars, and giving way to the abutting stones, is extremely picturesque. Indeed, the ivy in this sequestered spot, from the few interruptions it has met with, has acquired a degree of strength and beauty of which I could hardly suppose it capable. In one place I observed the stem to have spread along the wall above a yard in diameter. In short, it realized the poet's pretty observation:

> "Whose ragged walls the ivy creeps,
> And with her arms from falling keeps;
> So both a safety from the wind
> In mutual dependence find."
>
> GRONGAR HILL.

Around this court are the traces of many buildings. The second court is surrounded by double walls, and contained the cells of these solitary monks, the doors of which, though built up, are still visible. On the side of every door there is a small opening in the wall to communicate with the apartment, but so contrived that, though the victuals, etc., may be conveyed into the cell, it is impossible for the person to be seen. The windows of these cells did not open into the court, but into a small space behind, which was guarded by the high outer wall. Such were the dwellings of these melancholy monks. . . .

A stream of clear water enters this court at the north-east corner, and runs in an open channel to the centre of the court. It is then covered and carried beneath the buildings to the front of the abbot's apartments, and ends in a fine well. In the west wall of the inner court is a baptistry, or washing-place, where a pump has been fixed, and resembles one in a vaulted vestry at York Minster. In the front of the monastery are the remains of fish-ponds, a salthouse, and other out-offices. Indeed, though the buildings are in ruins, they afford a more complete idea of such institutions than any I have met with. I have annexed a ground plot of the monastery as it now appears, and as it was taken on the spot, I can answer for its accuracy. The perfect lines denote the present walls; the dotted lines represent those that are in ruins. J. B.

Richmond.

[1812, *Part I.*, *p.* 339.]

I herewith send you "an account of the May Game," as performed at Richmond, Yorkshire, on May 29, 1660, by the inhabitants of that borough, whereby they demonstrated their universal joy and satisfaction for the happy return of King Charles II., whom God was pleased to make the instrument of delivering this nation from tyranny, usurpation, and the dismal effects of a civil war, taken from the copy

of a letter from one in the country to a friend in London. If you think it will give entertainment to your readers, it is very much at your service. R. S.

"——They came into the town in a solemn equipage, as follows:

"1. Three anticks before them with bagpipes.

"2. There presentative of a Lord, attended with trumpets, four pages, as many footmen, fifty attendants all suited as became persons of this quality.

"3. The representative of a Sheriff, with forty attendants in their liveries.

"4. The Bishop of Hereford, with four pages and footmen, his chaplain, and twenty other household officers, besides their attendants.

"5. Two companies of morrice dancers, who acted their parts to the satisfaction of all spectators.

"6. Sixty nymphs, with music before them, following Diana; they were all richly adorned in white and gorgious apparell, with pages and footmen attending them.

"7. Three companies of footmen with Captain and other Officers in great magnificence.

"8. Robin Hood in scarlet, with forty bowmen, all clad in Lincoln green.—Thus they marched into the town; now follows their performance in the town.

"They marched decently in good order round the market cross; and came to the church, where they offered their cordial prayers for our most gracious soveraign, a sermon being preached at that time.

"From thence my lord invited all his attendants to his own house to dinner. The Rev. Bpp. did the same to all his attendants, inviting the minister and other persons to his own house, where they were sumptuously entertained.

"The soldiers marched up to the cross, where they gave many vollies of shot, with push of pike, and other martial feats.

"There was erected a scaffold and bowers, where the morrice dancers and nymphs acted their parts, many thousands of spectators being come out of the country and villages adjacent. Two days were spent in acting Robin Hood, the Sheriff and the Rev. Bpp. who on his own proper charge sent bottles of sack to several officers acting in the play, who performed their parts to the general satisfaction of all spectators, with acclamations of joy for the safe arrival of his sacred Majesty. Something might be expected of the chief magistrates of the town; they permitted the conduit to run water all the while.

"The preceding rejoicings were performed by the commonalty of this borough. We had also a tryal before the high court of justice this morning, where was present the judge, and plaintiff, defendant, receiver, witnesses, and umpire. After hearing the whole matter in

controversies and disputes, the defendant and witnesses terminated the business in a pitched field with such weapons as the place afforded."

[1823, *Part II., pp.* 201-204.]

One of the great ornaments to Richmond is the beautiful tower of the Grey Friars, which stands in the north part of the town without the walls, and from its handsome light appearance cannot fail to attract the attention of every stranger on his first entrance into Richmond from the north.

This house was founded in the year 1257, 42 Henry III., by Ralph Fitz Randal, Lord of Middleham,* and continued in a flourishing condition near three hundred years, having received many benefactions from the Earls of Richmond, Ralph de Glanville, and several others. Richard le Scrope, 38 Edward. III., gave to it certain lands with the appurtenances in Richmond. Robert Wyclyf, Master of Kepyer Hospital near Durham, and Rector of Hutton Rudby, gave by his will, dated September 8, 1423, twenty shillings to this house. Ralph Fitz Randal, Knt., bequeaths on January 20, 1457, seven marks to the friars of Richmond, to celebrate Divine service in their church during one year, for his own soul and for the souls of all the faithful departed. Robert Dale, alias Flesher,† of Great Fencote, among other legacies, leaves on April 15, 1470, five shillings to these friars, and John Trollop of Thornelawe, in the county of Durham, who died November 19, 1477, bequeathed by his will dated October 30, 1476, to these friars twenty shillings.

Though screened by its poverty from the rapacious hands of Henry VIII. on his first attempt at the dissolution of religious houses, it was included in his last order, and was surrended January 19, 1538, 30 Henry VIII., by Robert Sanderson, the last prior, and fourteen brethren.‡ This house, according to the course then followed, was committed at its surrender to the custody of Ralph Gower and Richard Crosby, to whom were delivered for safe keeping all the ornaments, plate, jewels, chattels, seal of the house, the ready money, household stuff, corn, store in the farmer's hands, etc.

The clear value of the possessions over and above the annual reprises was 31s. 8d., which sum was thus set down by James Rokeby, the King's auditor, now remaining in the Augmentation Office:

"First. The scite of the howse of the saide Freres, with the edifices, one garthing near the utter yats, and one garthing adjoining

* See Gale, "Obs. in Reg.," p. 235, de Fundatore. In Prynne's "Records," vol. iii., p. 1042. Claus. 32 Edw. I. m. 5. Pat. 38 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 11. Pat. 6 Ed. III. p. 11, m. 8.

† See Appendix, No. XXXII., for the wills of Ralph Fitz Randal and Robert Dale.

‡ See Appendix, No. XXXIII., for a copy of the surrender, with the names of the friars then inmates of the house.

unto the quere of the churche ther, contening in all . . . acres, and is worth by year xiid.

"Item. Ther is a waste ground lieing upon the este part of the same syte, conteyning one acre, and is worth, yere xiid.

"Item. There is a grounde lying nere uppon the West syde of the scite called the Orteyerd, conteyning one acre, and is worth by yere iis.

"Item. There is a close called the Frere Close, lieing inclosed within a stone wall, conteyning vii acres, and is worth by year xxis.

"Item. Ther is a ten't lieing in Richmond in Bradgate, with edifices and rents by yere, towerds the repa'cons, vis. viiid.

"Item. There be 11 cotags adjoining the Freres Wall, besyds Punfald Grene, now in decay for lak of repa'con, nihil."

The following account of this house is taken from the Harleian MSS. 604, which, though it does not specify the lands and tenements so particularly as the preceding one, yet gives a full valuation of their goods and chattels.

"The clere valew of the possessions over and above the annuall reprises, xxxis. viiid.

"The number of the priors and brethren with the pencions, nothing, xv.

"The clere money remanynge of the yearly possessions, xxis. viiid.

"The stock, store, and domesticall stuff sold with detts received, cs.

"Rewards with porcions paid unto the prior, ciiis. iiiid.

"The remanes of the price of goods and catells sold, nothing, the rewards exceeding the receipts (gr. exced. re.).

"Lead and bells remanyng. Lead xii. fother. Bells iii. Woods and underwoods nothing. Playt and jewells xxi ounz. Detts owyng unto the howse nothing. Detts owing by the howse nothing."

The Grey Friars for vehemently opposing Henry VIII. in his divorce from Catharine of Arragon, and for obstinately refusing to acknowledge him as head of the Church, or rather for refusing to deny the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Pope in England, had no pensions allowed them during life, as the monks and canons had, but were treated with great severity by the King.

Burnet, in his "History of the Reformation,"* says: "All the difficulty that I find made against owning the King's supremacy, was at Richmond, by the Franciscan Friars, where the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Thomas Bedyll, Archdeacon of Cornwall, the visitors, tendered some conclusions to them, among which this was one, 'That the Pope of Rome has no greater jurisdiction in this kingdom of England by the law of God, than any other foreign Bishop'; and they desired that the Friars would refer the matter to the four seniors of the house, and acquiesce in what they should do.

* Book III., p. 182.

To this the friars said, 'that it concerned their conscience, and therefore they would not submit it to a small part of their house'; and they added, 'that they had sworn to follow the Rule of St. Francis, and in that they would live and die, and cited a chapter of their Rule, that their Order should have a Cardinal for their protector, by whose directions they might be governed in their obedience to the Holy See.'"*

Many of the Franciscans even suffered death for the same cause, and others, coupled together with chains, were sent to distant gaols, to end their days in misery.

The present tower, built in the richest style of late Gothic architecture, with double buttresses at the angles, supporting crocketed pinnacles, was erected not long before the Dissolution, and is said not to have been finished. From this specimen one may form a very good idea what the rest has been.

There are no other remains of the Friary still visible, except this tower, the west windows of the south aisle, a small part of the north wall, and a few scattered foundations, appearing in droughty weather above the surface, east of it, which probably were the site of the old church. In conformity to the general orders of Henry VIII. to immediately destroy the religious houses, its situation so near the town would soon accelerate its demolition, as the stones with which it was built could so easily be carried away for the erection of modern habitations.

The founder died in 1270. His bones were buried in the choir at Coverham, but his heart, enclosed in a leaden urn, was placed by his orders in the choir of this church under an arched recess in the wall. There were several of the Scropes, the Plesseys, and the Frankes buried here.

Leland tells us "that at the bakke of the Frenchgate is the Grey Freres, a little withowte the waulles. Their house, medow, orchard and a little wood is waulled yn. Men go from the market place to hit by a postern gate."

These houses were very seldom endowed with rents and revenues. These friars, by profession mendicants, were not allowed to have any property which could be called their own, but to subsist for the most part entirely upon daily and accidental charity. Though the pomp of landed property was thus renounced by them, they never closed their hands when a large legacy was left them, either through pretence of supplying the necessities of the sick, or of clothing their brethren. As this Order was in great esteem in England, the friars were very much trusted, and generally were employed in the making of wills and testaments. Thus seasonable opportunities among the rich were not wanting to them to prompt the dying party to acts of

* See Appendix, No. XXXIV., for a letter from the Bishop and Bedyll to Lord Cromwell.

charity, and as their powers of persuasion at this tremendous hour were very great, they never failed to raise vast sums of money, which enabled many of this Order to erect at great cost magnificent and stately buildings, and noble churches, in which several queens and many other great personages chose to be buried, under a promise that prayers should be said daily for their souls. According to Chaucer,

> "Full swetely herde he confession,
> And plesant was his absolution."

Thus, having nothing, they possessed everything.

Piers Plowman, in his "Vision," a work of the fourteenth century, also says:

> "The Freeres followed folke that wer riche,
> And folke that wer poor at litle price they set;
> And no cors in their kirkyard nor kirke was buried,
> But quick he bequeath'd them ought, or quit part of his debt."

That is, they never gave admittance to a dead guest without the payment of a large sum by the executor. Happy was he, then, who could indulge the idea of being buried within their hallowed walls, wrapped up in the habit and cowl of St. Francis. This funeral dress was looked upon as a sufficient security against the assaults of the devil, and a certain passport to the regions of eternal bliss, from a superstitious idea of the respect that would be paid to it at the last day.

According to the rules of the Order there was no real estate belonging to this house, except the site of it and the friar's closes, containing near eighteen acres, which the walls enclosed. Even these were given to the town in trust for their use, by reason of their incapacity to enjoy them as their own.

The seal which belonged to this house must have been made about the year 1270, when Robert Neville married Maria, the heiress of the founder, as, instead of Or, on a chief indented azure, a lion passant of the first, the arms of Randal, a saltire, the shield of Neville, is placed twice upon it, one on each side of the figure of St. Francis in the desert. Round it is, S. Comune Fratrum Minorum Richmund. It was seldom that houses of this description were so far finished by the founders as to be capable of being inhabited, and of acquiring a seal, but were generally left to be completed by their successors.

In 32 Edward I. a friar of this house stealing some goods and flying from the monastery, the King ordered him to be imprisoned by his writ "De Apostata capienda," and directed that he should be delivered up to the convent, to be by them punished according to the rules of their Order, and further commanded that the stolen

goods should be restored. The writ is preserved in Rymer's "Fœdera," vol. iii., p. 1042.*

In a MS. in the Harleian Collection,† containing an account of the grants of King Edward V. and Richard III., there is the following entry: "A warrant to Geoffrey Franke, Receyvor of Middleham, to content the Freres of Richemunde, with twelve marks, six shillings and eight pence, for the saying of 1000 masses for King Edward IV. Given at York, the 27th of May, anno primo Ricardi iii."

The curious tale with regard to two friars of this house, Frere Theobald, then warden, and the felon sow of Rokeby, will be found in the Appendix, No. XXXV. It was first printed by Dr. Whitaker, in his "History of Craven," from a MS. in his possession, which mentions that it was written in the time of Henry VII.

At the Dissolution the lands and possessions belonging to the religious houses were in many cases not sold, but granted on leases for a term of years. As these leases were very beneficial, the lands and their appurtenances frequently retaining the same privileges and immunities which belonged to their former possessors, they were much sought after, and before the old leases were expired the reversion of them was granted by the Crown to other persons upon the same terms, or sold in fee, on paying a certain quit rent. The Crown lessees having in general made very advantageous bargains, likewise disposed of the remainder of their term of years, which will account for the abbey lands passing so frequently from one possessor to another, so as sometimes to cause a kind of contradiction in the descent of this property; also, to increase the confusion, when a part of them was sold off or granted upon lease, it was called the possessions of such a house, and so of the rest, all being styled by the same name. They likewise not unfrequently reverted to the Crown by forfeiture or want of heirs.

The possessions of the Friars Minors did not long continue after the Dissolution in the Crown, for Henry VIII., May 26, in the 31st year of his reign (1539), granted to Ralph Gower, of Richmond, all the site of the Freerage, with the garden lying near the outer gate, and another near the choir of the church, containing in the whole, by estimation, . . . acres; one piece of waste lying on the east part of the house, and one parcel of land, called the Orchard, on the west, containing, by estimation, one acre; one close containing seven acres; one tenement in Bradgate (Briggate), with all the buildings near the wall of the house towards Pinfold Green, and all other buildings in Richmond belonging to the said house, reserving to himself, however, all the large trees and woods growing and standing thereupon; all which premises were to be held from the

* It is also given by Mr. Clarkson in his "History of Richmond."

† No. 433—1888.

Feast of St. Michael the Archangel last past, for the term of twenty-eight years, on his paying to the King and his successors thirty-one shillings and eight pence a year, at the Feasts of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary and St. Michael, by equal portions.

In 1545, six years after the grant to Ralph Gower, these premises were again granted for a term of years to John Bannyster and William Metcalfe, and in 43 Elizabeth to Robert Bannyster. In 1553 there remained in charge three pounds in corodies.*

Ralph Gower, on March 25, 1552, 5 Elizabeth, released and quit-claimed to the burgesses of Richmond an annual rent of three shillings, payable by them out of a house, commonly called the Plum House, situated within the precincts of the house, late of the Freers Minors, which rent he had lately received from the gift and feofment of the said burgesses.

The next account to be met with of the Freerage is that it was granted in 15 Elizabeth to Thomas Wray and Nicholas Metcalfe, and the heirs of the said Thomas, for the term of 2,000 years, and by mean assignment from Sir William Wray, came to Sir Cuthbert Pepper, who, in the third year of James, assigned over his lease to Sir Timothy Hutton, his executors and assigns, for all the term therein. This lease of the Freerage, after the death of Sir Timothy, was, November 30, 1631, valued at £350, and a "lead cisterne standing in a lone roome in the garners within the Fryerie at forty shillings," being part of his personals.

Soon after the death of Sir Timothy his son Matthew sold, in 1633, the Friary and demesnes to a Mr Robinson for £600, the then rental £40.

The site of the tower and the premises within the walls now belong to John Robinson, Esq., in whose family they have continued since 1713, purchased of one Goddard. This gentleman has made great improvements by clearing the ground of many useless modern buildings, and making some ornamental plantations.

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 113-116.]

I forward you the following account of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, with the accompanying view (see Plate II.), from Mr Clarkson's "History of Richmond, co. York."

Every lover of topography must regret that the county of Richmond has remained so long without a historian. I know of no history of that part except the one published by the late Dr. Whitaker, which, I understand, is far from being either correct or replete with information.

The very able manner in which Mr. Clarkson has described the

* It may reasonably be supposed that these premises were part of the possessions of John Gower, son of Ralph, who was attainted of high treason in 1569, and all his estates confiscated to the Crown.

capital of Richmondshire leads me to hope that he will one day undertake the history of the county. The field is ample, the materials are abundant, and the two qualifications indispensable to a true topographer, perseverance and enthusiasm, are possessed in a high degree by that gentleman. RICHMONDIENSIS.

HOSPITIUM, OR HOSPITAL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

In the Pipe Roll* of 18 Henry II. (1172) is an account of ten shillings, the value of five seams of bread corn (*summis frumenti*), given by Ralph de Glanville to the sick in the hospital of Richmond, which is supposed to be that near this town. The first founder of it is unknown, but as it was in the patronage of the King, as parcel of the honour of Richmond, it may very justly be ascribed to the piety of some of the first earls.

Henry IV., in 1399, granted the patronage of the hospital to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland. At his decease in 1446 it was given by Henry VI. to his uncle John, Duke of Bedford.†

The hospital being very much decayed in the buildings, and the revenues so greatly diminished as to be able to maintain only one chaplain for performing all the various duties belonging to it, Henry VI. granted it, in 1448, 26th of his reign, to William Ayscough, one of the Justices of the Bench,‡ formerly master of it, who repaired, or rather re-edified and endowed it as a second founder; also, in the augmentation of Divine worship he founded a certain chantry in the chapel of the hospital, and dedicated it to St. Nicholas the Confessor, to be served by one perpetual chaplain, therein to celebrate Mass every day for ever.§ By the same grant the King gave to him the perpetual advowson and patronage of the hospital. Nicholas Kirby also, 7 Edward III., gave an additional pension of £3 to the same chaplain, who was bound to say Mass daily in the chapel of St. Edmund, the King, in Richmond, as well as that of St. Nicholas.‖

In this condition the hospital continued till the Dissolution, and had revenues arising from the gardens, orchards, and arable land in their own possession to the value of £8 a year, besides divers tenements in the Bailiwick of Skeeby of the value of 20s., of Jolbye 13s. 4d., of Newsham 13s. 4d., of Hudswell 10s.; in Richmond 52s. 8d., in Catterick, Constable Burton, and Harnby 2s. 8d., which altogether amounted to £13 12s. a year; yet, having to pay a pension of 12s. a year, the price at that time of twelve bushels of corn, to the Anchoress at Richmond, a gift from John, Earl of

* Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."
† Rot. Claus., 4 Henry VI., m. 11.
‡ Pat., 26 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 28. Dugd., "Mon.," vol. ii., p. 479.
§ "Mon. Ang.," ii., 479.
‖ Pat., p. 2, 7 Ed. III. Pat., 20 Ric. II., p. 2. Pat., 21 Ric. II., p. 2.

Richmond, and a pension of £3 a year to the chaplain who celebrated Mass daily in the chapel of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund the King in Richmond, the rental was reduced to £10 only,* when clear of all deductions. It early shared the fate of all the religious houses of small value, and was surrendered on 26 Henry VIII. by Richard Baldwin, the then master.

In July, 1553, the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, at the restoration of the religious houses, William Berye, LL.D., was instituted to this chapel of St. Nicholas, on the presentation of the Crown.

The second founder was buried with his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Calthrop, Esq., whom he survived many years, in the north aisle of Bedale Church, under an alabaster monument, whereon is still remaining this inscription in black letter:

"Hic jacet Gulielmus Ayscough† Miles, unus Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Banco, qui obiit anno Domini MCCCCLVI. cujus anima per misericordiam Domini in pace requiescat. Hic jacet Elizabetha, quæ fuit uxor Gulielmi Ayscough, Militis, unius Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Banco, quæ obiit anno Domini MCCCC. cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

"Sis testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste.
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur."

The room which tradition and modern appearance points out as the site of the chapel seems to have been built by some of the grantees soon after the Dissolution; in all probability by the Wrays, who for many years had been tenants, if not proprietors, of this property before it came into the possession of the Nortons. The porch and entrance into it from the hospital, on the south side, are very perfect. Over the former is a small room, with a fireplace and two narrow windows, one of which looked into the chapel, the other into the cemetery. This religious edifice is now made use of as a stable, having been covered over and converted to that purpose not many years ago. Through the fine east window is now made a passage into the hay-loft, up some rude steps on the outside.

There are not many remains of the ancient hospital. The house, with its appurtenances, was granted out by the Crown, and on its site was soon after erected a modern mansion. In all probability some parts of the ancient edifice were incorporated in the new structure; but they are so very trifling, and so modernized, that they almost escape notice. The house, as it now stands, with its two wings and large square windows, divided by stone mullions, may be considered as almost the only specimen in this neighbourhood of a hall-house

* In the Archbishop's certificate it is called the Hospital of St. Nicholas, within the parish church of Richmond, and is there valued at £10 13s.—Steevens' *Supplement*, vol. i., p. 65.

† See pedigree of the Ayscoughs, in "History of Richmond," 4to. edition, pp. 252, 253.

built in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth or the beginning of that of James, when the Grecian was supplanting the Gothic architecture in the residences of the middling gentry of that day.

The corridor in front, between the two wings, is still very perfect, along the top of which is a gallery with an ornamental parapet of open stone fretwork, of singularly delicate workmanship, supported by pillars of the Grecian order. It is divided into five compartments, each having a large quatrefoil in the centre, with lozenges and other tracery. Six urns were placed upon the summit of the parapet, one upon each of the pilasters which divide the compartments, three of them only remaining.

The old bell is still in the place. Upon it are engraven, in raised characters, a cross patée and "Deo canta" in Church text letters. The whole inscription is reversed, and the letter *t* in the second word is omitted.

In the inside is the remaining part of the old oaken wainscot, divided into compartments, very curiously carved and ornamented, with a profusion of ancient sculpture, exhibiting roses, bunches of grapes, and a variety of foliage. After the marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., it became fashionable for the gentry to decorate their houses with red and white roses, as an expression of loyalty, so that this wainscot, from the roses and other remains of sculpture characteristic of the times, cannot be of a later date than the time of Henry VIII.

The handsome stucco, cornices, and ceiling, wrought into compartments, are richly adorned with roses and fleurs-de-lis in the various angles of the mouldings, mixed with other embossed work, now very much mutilated.

The gateway is in tolerable repair; the ancient flight of steps leading to it from the road, of easy ascent, was taken away about the year 1798, and used for the coping of the garden-wall in front of the hospital.

From the remains of this old hospital having always been inhabited and fitted up as a farm-house, the edifice has been preserved from ruin.

In the year 1813 a piece of board was found over the north window of the large apartment above the hall, on which was engraven an inscription in Roman capitals. The letters were filled up with some black substance like soot, mixed with oil, and coloured over with red paint to hide them. On scraping it off the following words appeared very distinct:

"GLORIA DEO TRIBVENDA NON NOBIS,
PIIS OMNIA CEDVNT IN BONVM."

About the year 1788, as the then tenant was digging among some old rubbish in the cemetery behind the chapel, he found a coffin

hollowed out of solid stone, 6 feet long by 1 foot 9 inches in breadth at the shoulders, and 11 inches deep, the interior dimensions containing a body so very perfect as to be given to a surgeon for a skeleton. The coffin is now used by the present tenant as a pig trough. Stone coffins began to be disused about the year 1460, so that this body must have lain, in all probability, about 360 years, taking it even at the time when these coffins were laid aside.

From the dissolution of hospitals in 26 Henry VIII. St. Nicholas continued in the hands of the Crown till the time of Elizabeth. This Queen, on August 22, 1585, granted to Theophilus Adams of London, Esq., and Thomas Butler of Westminster, Gentleman, the site of the hospital, the Chapel of St. Nicholas, and all the possessions lately belonging to them.

1619. The Chapel and Hospital of St. Nicholas, with the possessions belonging to them, then or lately in the occupation of James Gosling, appear to have been granted by James I. by Letters Patent, in the seventeenth year of his reign, to John Buck and others, and afterwards, in the eighteenth year of the same reign, by them granted to Nicholas Tempest of Newcastle upon Tyne, Gent, and others.

1630, June 3. Settlement of Thomas Wray, Esq., on his second wife Eleanor, sister of Augustine Belson of Leeds, Esq., of lands called St. Nicholas, near Richmond.

1646, March 30. Indenture from Sir Nicholas Tempest of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Knt., to Thomas Norton the younger, of Thorpe Perrow, co. York, Gent, and others, of all that Chapel and Hospital of St. Nicholas lately dissolved, and all messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, late in the tenure or occupation and possession of Sir William Wray, Knt., Thomas Wray, Esq., their tenants or undertenants to the said chapel or hospital, by any means belonging or appertaining, situate, lying, or being within the liberties of Richmond, or of the said hospital. The estate in this indenture is thus described. [Here follow the name and size of each field.] In all 195 acres, now or lately in the possession of James Gosling.

1652, November 5. William Smith of Easby, Gent, sold to William Norton of St. Nicholas all that close called Foxton Close, lying between the Western Lease and the river Swale, within the territories of Easby, now the east end of the Low Bank House Ing, divided by a small run of water, issuing from a rock at the far end of the Clink Bank Wood.

1662, September 10. General release from Manger Norton, Esq., to Thomas Wray, Esq., of all claims relative to the sale of St. Nicholas, some time the estate of the said Thomas Wray.*

In the year 1685 Francis Blackburne, one of the Aldermen of

* Norton's release refers to Wray's having exonerated the estate from all bonds, judgments, etc.

Richmond, purchased of Christopher Norton of St. Nicholas, Esq., all the above-mentioned premises, with the exception of the pasture called White Field, and the two closes adjoining, given, it is said, by Manger Norton to his grandson Thomas Yorke, at his christening, in whose family it now remains.

Francis Blackburne, the son, on May 5, 1705, purchased of Thomas Nichols of Hartforth, yeoman, all that parcel of ground adjoining upon a close called the Clincke Bank, belonging to the said Mr. Blackburne on the east, one other close belonging to the Rev. Matthew Hutchinson on the west, the Queen's highway on the north, and upon some waste ground called Clarke Green on the south, containing about one acre and a half.

In the year 1813 the Rev. Francis Blackburne, great-grandson of the first purchaser of that name, sold to Lord Dundas of Aske the sites of the hospital and chapel, with all the premises in his possession, belonging to the said Hospital of St. Nicholas.

When these premises came into the possession of Lord Dundas he ordered them to be put into complete repair, due regard being paid to the propriety of the parts restored, and their conformity with the style of the old building. For this purpose he sent for an ingenious architect (Bonomi) from Durham, who took models of all the different mouldings and embossed work of the ceiling, so that wherever any of them had been destroyed by time, or wanted repairing, they might be supplied from casts, taken either from the original or similar parts. Before these plans were carried into execution his lordship* gave this property to his grandson, the Honourable Thomas Dundas.

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 489-491.]

You have lately favoured your readers with some interesting extracts from Mr. Clarkson's valuable "History of Richmond." I now send you his account of a monument in St. Mary's Church, Richmond, which is very remarkable for its antiquated form, and the play upon the words, perpetually alluding to the name of Bowes in the inscription, for which the age in which it was erected was famous. That part of the inscription relative to Lady Hutton was composed by her husband, and the rest by John Jackson, the then Rector of Marske, formerly Master of Richmond Free Grammar School. This illustrious couple both dying in Richmond at the Friarage, were buried near each other in the chancel under their monument.

The effigies of Sir Timothy and his lady are placed in a recess in the wall, kneeling on embroidered cushions, with golden tassels, and both facing the east, with hands conjoined and elevated in the attitude of prayer, he in the dress of a knight, armed, except his helmet and gauntlets, a sword by his side, and gilt spurs at his heels, with a peaked beard and lank hair; she in a loose black gown or

* Thomas, Lord Dundas, died June 14, 1820.

mantle hanging down to her feet, the sleeves close at the wrists, a large quilled frill about her neck, her hair combed back over a roll, and tied behind with a golden fillet; at the top of her head is a small oval cap of lace turned over her forehead from the back part of her neck. Over them are painted the arms of Hutton: Gules, on a fesse between three cushions Argent, tasselled or, as many fleurs-de-lis* of the first; impaling Bowes, Ermine, three long bows bent in pale gules. Facing Sir Timothy are again placed his arms and those of the lady behind her. Under the parents are engraven small figures of their twelve children in a row, some lying in swaddling-clothes, and others kneeling, in military, ecclesiastical, and female dresses, peculiar to the age in which they lived, each over its own inscription. Beneath this are their respective arms, according to the connections which they formed by marriage, etc. Round the whole are placed in separate situations female figures, emblematical representations of Faith, Hope, and Charity, with Fame at the top blowing her trumpet between two angels. The attitudes of all the figures are graceful, and afford fine specimens of monumental sculpture, which reflect great credit on that age. The whole is in fine preservation, and was erected by their eldest son Matthew to the memory of his respected parents.

This monument is placed against the south wall, near the Communion-table, over the seats where the officiating priests sat at intervals during the solemnity of High Mass. Only one of the seats is remaining, the rest having been walled up on wainscotting the walls which surround the Communion-table. The inscription may be read thus:

"Dom. Timotheus Hutton, eques Auratus (filius Reverendiss. in X'to patris Matthæi† Archiepi. Eborum, præsulis ob acre judicium et morum gravitatem, invidendo hoc elogio decorati, quod dignus esset, ut præsideret consilio æcumenico) hic deposuit exuvias mortalitatis.

"Quoad pietatem et religionem, uno verbo patrissabat:

"Quoad προσωπογραφιαν, adeo enituit in blando vultu veneranda majestas, ut vere diceres eum ad imaginem Conditoris conditum;

"Quoad opes, fuerunt illæ non raptæ, immo non partæ, sed relictæ;

"Quoad prolem, felicissimus fuit tam πολυτεκνια quam εὐτεκνια:

"Quoad vitam, beavit eum præ cæteris trias ista, hilaris animus, facundum os et mensa hospitalis;

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* The arms upon this monument are somewhat different from those granted July 20, 1584, to Matthew Hutton, D.D., then Dean of York, by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms. These were: Gules, upon a fess between three cushions, tasselled or, a cross humetté between two fleurs-de-lis of the first. In the grant Sir Gilbert describes Dr. Hutton as descended from parents sufficiently famous or illustrious in the county of Lancaster, and as related to the Huttons of Cambridgeshire and others of that name in England.

† Matthew Hutton, translated from Durham to York in March, 1595, died at Bishopsthorpe January 15, 1605. Sir Timothy, his son, knighted at Whitehall, February 16, 1605-1606, High Sheriff for Yorkshire, 1606. We have seen a letter of his, as Sheriff, dated August 8, 1606.

"Denique quoad mortem, *ἀθανασια* decubuit hic servus X'ti, eo ipso die, quo Dominus resurrexerat, anno ultimæ* patientiæ sanctorum, 1629.

"TIMOTHEUS HUTTON,
"*Τιμη Θεου ου τινος.*"

"Memoriæ sacrum D. ELIZABETHÆ HUTTON, quæ habuit patrem perillustrem virum D. Georgium Bowes de Streatlam, militem; matrem autem Janam Talbot prænobili prosapia, et nunc temporis comiti Salopiæ amitam. Maritum obtinuit, generosum equitem, dom. Timotheum Hutton de Marske, Richmondiæ Aldermannum, Reverendissimi patris Di. Matthæi, Archiepiscopi Eborum, filium priorem natu, per quem reliquit post se speciosam sane prolem.

"Ne vivam, lector, si unquam viderim fœminam vel religione erga Deum, vel observantia in maritum, vel indulgentia in liberos, magis flagrantem.

"Placidissime in domino obdormivit pridie Dominicæ Palmarum, anno salutis suæ 1625.

"Anima hujus Elizæ mox abiit ad Elisium.
Theca animæ hic infra secundum X'ti adventum exspectat.

"Cœlestem posuit Deus atris nubibus arcum (Gen. ix. 3).

"Et sic non iræ nuncius Iris erat;
Sic dedit ille arcum mihi, fidum pectus Elizæ,
Tempora si fuerint nubila nostra malis,
Estque pharetra mihi, calami quoque sunt mihi, me nam (Ps. cxxvii. 5).
Quinque vocant pueri et trina puella patrem.
Frangitur, heu, arcus, remanent tamen octo sagittæ.
Quæ cor transfigunt patrio amore meum.
Has, Deus alme, bea, precor, illam namque beasti,
Sic cœlum jungat nos societque simul.

"Sic defunctam charam suam uxorem deflevit Timotheus Hutton."

At the east side of this part of the inscription is painted a bleeding heart, pierced by twelve arrows and a broken bow.

"1. MATTHÆUS.

"As careful mothers do to sleeping lay
Their babes that would too long the wanton play,
So to prevent my youth's approaching crimes,
Nature, my nurse, had me to bed betimes.

"Nutricis meæ felici incuria,
Citius locor cœlesti in curia,
Hinc nulla mihi facta est injuria."

"2. JANA.

"Vix tibi, Jana, duos concessum est cernere Janos,
Jam vitæ, cœli janua jamque patet.

"This I have gain'd by being no longer liv'd,
Scarce sooner set to sea than safe arriv'd."

"3. ELEANORA.

"I liv'd, I dy'd, yet one could hardly know
I dy'd so soon, whether I liv'd or no;
O what a happy thing it is to lie
I' th' nurse's arms a week or two, and die."

* This mode of dating was then much used. Ben Jonson ridicules it in his "Alchymist."

These three are laid in swaddling-clothes over their respective inscriptions and the arms of Hutton. All died infants.

"4. BEATRIX.*

"Felici nimium tu prole beata Beatrix,
Tam pia tu conjux, quam pia mater eras.
Vitam habuit in patientia,
Mortem in desiderio."

Arms: Sable, three greyhounds courant in pale argent, for Mauleverer, impaling Hutton.

"5. MATTHÆUS.†

"Num morum magis aut nummorum tu patris hæres,
Clarus tu natus magis, an pater inclytus ille?
Inclytus ille pater, præclarus tu quoque natus,
Pacis amans, et justiciarius æquus uterque,
Charus et ille suis, charus et ipse tuis."

Hutton's arms impaling those of D'Arcy.

"6. FRANCISCA.‡

"Pignus amoris habes divini, pignora multa,
Pignora chara tibi, tu mage chara Deo.
Pes in terris,
Spes in cœlis."

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three bugle-horns, stringed sable, for Dodsworth, impaling those of Hutton.

"7. TIMOTHEUS.§

"Hoc unum (non multa peto) da, Christe, roganti,
Hoc unum mihi da, Christe, placere tibi.
Honorantes me honorabo (1 Sam. ii. 30)."

Hutton impaling Gules, a bezant between three demi-lioncels rampant Argent, a crescent for difference, for Bennet.

8. "PHILIPPUS.‖

"Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Christe, volebas,
Sic nec vita mihi, mors nec acerba fuit.

"'Εμόι το ζην Χριστος, και το ἀποθανειν Κερδος (Phil. i. 21)."

Hutton's arms impaling those of Bowes.

* James Mauleverer of Arncliffe, and Beatrix Hutton, married November 27, 1613, at Richmond.

† Matthew Hutton and Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knt., Lord Conyers married at Richmond, April 22, 1617.

‡ John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass, and Francisca Hutton married at Richmond December 26, 1615.—*Parish Register.*

§ Timothy Hutton married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Bennet, of Dawley, near Uxbridge; born September 22, 1601; buried June 28, 1628.

‖ Philip Hutton married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, fourth son of Sir George Bowes, of Streatham, Knt.—Marshal.

"9. JOHANNES.*

"Sicut avo (præsul fuit hic memorandus Eborum)
Sint et odor vitæ biblia sacra mihi.
Præco non prædo.
Dispensator non dissipator."

Hutton's arms impaling, Argent, a fesse dancettée, componée, gules and sable, between three mullets of the third, for More; and below it, a Bible open, with "odor vitæ" upon it, the crest of the family.

"10. ELIZABETHA.†

"I strive to tread the steps my parents trod,
This is my aim, humbly to walk with God (Mic. vi. 8)."

Arms: Argent, three chevronels braced in base, and a chief sable, for Cliburne, impaling those of Hutton.

"11. THOMAS.‡

"Da mihi, Christe, fidem, bona singula sunt tua dona,
Hanc auge pariter tu mihi, Christe, datam,
Dominus meus,
Et Deus meus (John xx. 28)."

Hutton's arms only.

"12. ANNA.

"Into this world as strangers to an inn,
This infant came guest-wise, where when't had been,
And found no entertainment worth her stay,
She only broke her fast and went away."

A child in swaddling-clothes, and the arms of Hutton.

"Pietas Matthæi Hutton, Armigeri, primique familias, monumentum hoc posuit, non in vanam gloriam, sed in piam memoriam beatorum parentum prolisque eorum. Anno Χριστογονιας, 1639."

In the parish register, which commences in the year 1556, is this honourable memorandum of Sir Timothy: "Dominus Timotheus Hutton, Miles, cujusque boni amicus, et patronus fidelium domini Jesu Christi ministrorum candidissimus et benignissimus, quoad corpus humatus fuit sexto die Aprilis, 1629."

This is not the only compliment which has been paid to him; he is described by Adrian Carew in a letter dated July 27, 1608, "as a man made up of divine wisedome, honour, humanitie, charitie, and one in whose rank it is rare to find ye like for true humilitie, humilitie ye fayre ornament of all grace and vertue."§

RICHMONDIENSIS.

* John married —— More of Atmore, a Yorkshire family; buried August 7, 16—.

† Elizabeth married Edward Cliburn of Cliburn, co. Westmoreland, Esq.

‡ Thomas was in the Six Clerks' Office, London; buried May 7, 1641.

§ For a copy of his will see "History of Richmond" (4to. edit.), Appendix, No. xxiv.

[1828, *Part I., pp.* 19, 20.]

I send you a seal of the Honour of Richmond (Fig. 8), which does not occur in the series engraved in Gale's "Registrum" of that principality. It bears this inscription:

"Sigill' Will'mi comitis Suffolchie x d'n'i honoris Richmo'd."

Dr. Whitaker says, in his "History of Richmondshire," that the Honour was in the Crown from the death of John, Duke of Bedford, in 1436, to the promotion of Edmund of Hadham (the father of Henry VII.) to the earldom in 1452. The seal, however, proves that William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who at that period suffered nothing to escape him, had at some time during that interval possessed himself of the Honour of Richmond. He was attainted and beheaded in 1450.

The arms are those of the old Earls of Richmond of the name of Dreux, a family which for the space of 120 years preferred a Yorkshire castle to the enjoyment of sovereign rights in France. The coat represented on the seal is an excellent example of the original mode of composing armorial bearings. Nesbit, in his "Essay on Armouries," has the following remarks on the point: "Such practice we find in the Royal Family of France, much about the aforesaid times (1226), when the younger sons of France took nothing from the sovereign ensign but the tinctures Or and Azure, with which they tinctured the armorial figures of their feus or appanages, which they possessed by grant or marriage; and some of them did not so much as use the tinctures of France. Robert, Earl of Dreux, a younger son of France, for the arms of his appanage carried chequé, which he tinctured Or and Azure (to show his Royal descent) within a bordure Gules; and his descendant Peter, Earl of Dreux, carried the same, who married Alixa, heiress of the Duchy of Bretaigne, whose arms were Ermine, which he added to his own by way of a canton—for the use of composing arms was then in request—and his son John de Dreux, Duke of Bretaigne, continued the same, as is seen on his seal of arms, given by Sandford in his 'Genealogical History of the Kings of England.' He married Beatrix, second daughter to Henry III. of England; and their fourth son John, who was Earl of Richmond, charged the bordure Gules with the lions of England, to show his descent from a daughter of that kingdom; and this also is another instance of a composed bearing."

The seal is of mixed metal. It was purchased in this town in 1825, and is in my possession. F. H. Turnor Barnwell.

Rievaulx and Kirkstall.

[1804, *Part II., pp.* 613, 614.]

Rivalx Abbey (Plate I.), which is situated in the North Riding of the county of York, stands on the estate of Mr. Duncombe, whose large domains in this part have acquired him the title of rich; and, indeed, the prodigious expense the predecessor of the present possessor was at to make a bowling-green on the brow of the hill that overlooks these ruins evinces that he had a superabundance of wealth, but, at the same time, fully demonstrates that he knew the best way of doing good with it was to provide employment for the industrious. At one end of this green is an elegant pavilion, and, at the other, a beautiful circular temple, which is seen in the annexed view, both of which edifices are adorned with paintings. Beneath the pavilion are apartments for the gardener, who has generally a store of excellent ale for the refreshment of such as will be at the pains and labour of ascending the steep and intricate path which leads to this truly delightful spot, from whence, on three sides, are most beautiful prospects; on the fourth, a thick plantation of firs and shrubs breaks the northern blasts, which, on so elevated a spot, must otherwise be very severe. Hence Mr. Duncombe sometimes liberally entertains his friends, the pavilion being furnished with every conveniency for that purpose. Duncombe Park, his residence, is about seven miles from this place.

The ruins prove this abbey to have been of great extent, the situation of which is not to be surpassed for picturesque beauty.

The following account of this establishment is given in Burton's "Monasticon."

"St. Bernard, Abbot of Clareval, was a man full of devotion, and chief of many monks, some of whom he sent into England, who were honourably received both by the King and kingdom, and particularly by Sir Walter L'Espie, who about 1131 A.D., 31st Henry I., allotted to some of them a solitary place in Blackemoor, near Hemlac (now Helmsley), surrounded by steep hills, and covered with wood and ling, near the angles of three different vales, with each a rivulet running through them; that passing by where the Abbey was built being called Rie, whence this vale took its name, and this house was then called the Abbey of Rievale. Here William, the first abbot, one of those monks sent by St. Bernard, a man of great value, and excellent memory, began the building of the monastery, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary, which the said Walter L'Espie amply endowed. The family of Roos were patrons of this Abbey in 1153, the 18th of Stephen. Walter L'Espie was buried in this Abbey."

We are told by Dugdale that this Walter L'Espie, who was a noble baron, having lost his son by a fall from his horse, devoted a good

part of his estate to pious uses. He founded the Canon Regulars at Kirkham, in Yorkshire, anno 1112, that of Rivalx in 1136, and that of Warden, in Bedfordshire, anno 1136, and at length ended his life, in a monastic habit, at Rivalx, anno 1158. His daughter Adelina was married to Peter, Lord Roos, from whom His Grace the Duke of Rutland derives his pedigree.

The venerable remains of Kirkstall Abbey stands about three miles north-west of Leeds, and about 160 yards north of the river Aire, between which and the ruins are the vestiges of two fish-ponds. It is about a quarter of a mile from Kirkstall Bridge, over which lies the road from Bradford to Leeds. The founder of the structure was Henry de Lacy, who, about the year 1147, being dangerously ill, made a vow that if he regained his health he would erect a monastery of the Cistercian Order to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and, on his recovery, he assigned over his town of Bernoldswich for the purpose of building and endowing it.

The ruins measure from north to south 340 feet, and from east to west 445 feet, and a quadrangle of 115 by 143 feet is enclosed by the walls. North-west of this mass stands a farm-house, which was originally the principal gate of the monastery.

The church itself is cruciform, and over the intersection of the cross aisles with the body, which is within 50 feet of the east end, stands a handsome tower, from some marks in which it appears that the church has had two different roofs. The tower, we are told by Dr. Burton, was built in the time of Henry VIII., but a few years since two sides and a part of the third were blown down.

The body of the church is divided into a nave and two side aisles by a double row of massive columns. These columns support pointed arches, over which is a range of windows, whose arches are semicircular. The roof between the tower and east end, where stood the high altar, was adorned with fretwork and interesting arches, the ribs of which are still remaining.

There is not the trace of a single monument in this church, and it is worthy of remark that it does not stand due east and west. South of the church, and on the east front of the ruins, are several vaulted chambers, supported by columns, which have a very gloomy aspect, and the southernmost of them seems ready to fall on the head of the curious inspector. The arch over the west door of the church is circular (as are most of the arches about this monastery, those of the church excepted) and decorated with zigzag ornaments. Many of the mouldering walls are overshadowed with trees and mantled with ivy, which adds, in a high degree, to the solemnity of the scene, and will probably increase while farther ruin is prevented, as the present owner allows a salary of £10 per annum to a man for taking care of it.

This abbey was at the Dissolution given to John Pakeman, a gentleman of the King's household. The ancient family of the Savilles, Earls of Sussex, afterwards had possession of it; thence it devolved by marriage to the noble house of the Brudenells.

J. H.

[1810, *Part I.*, *pp.* 601-603.]

Rivalx Abbey has not appeared to me to receive the notice which it merited; perhaps from the comparative remoteness of its situation from the principal roads. Even Grose has passed it by, according to my recollection. Permit me to attempt a description of a few leading features of this engaging spot, to which, however, the pen must be still more unequal than the pencil.

The monastery of Rivalx is situated in a narrow valley crowned at various points with hanging woods formed on the grandest scale. The river Rye (from which the local name of "Rievalle" is acquired) winds through it in a stream successively deep and rapid, and is intersected by two picturesque bridges. Within this vale is the village of Rivalx, consisting of scattered cottages, which preserve all the simplicity of rural scenery. The abbey stands at the north end of the village, from which it recedes towards a steep woody bank, running nearly north and south. To this the church part of the abbey so closely approaches as almost necessarily to stand in the same direction; hence the choir is at the south (or southerly) end, a circumstance, I should suppose, very uncommon.

The principal remains are those of the church and refectory. The former consist of the choir and part of its two side aisles, the transept, and the commencement of the tower. The nave is demolished, but its site is visible, and its length appears to have exceeded that of the choir. The transept and tower form, therefore, an exact cross in the centre of the building. At the farther end of the nave, I think, are perceptible the remains of a cloister, which, apparently, communicated with the refectory, and ranged along the north side of a quadrangular grass plot fronting that building; but the very ruinous condition of this supposed cloister must leave its reality a matter of conjecture. Nearly opposite to the south end (or choir) of the church are the vestiges of a gateway and an attached building, which communicated with a small area between the choir and the habitable apartments, thus forming an entrance into both. From this extend in a double row towards the refectory, the dormitory, kitchen, and other offices of the monastery, forming another side of the quadrangle alluded to. The kitchen is marked out by its chimneys and fire-places, but the rest of the buildings are too much decayed to be traced with exactness. At the north end of the village are the remains of a building supposed to have been the Eleemosynary.

The Church of Rivalx approaches the largest scale of monastic ones. Its dimensions are as follows: length of the choir 144 feet, breadth 63 feet; length of the transept 118 feet, breadth 33 feet; probable length of the nave 150 or 160 feet; of the whole 330 or 340 feet. Both it (except some parts of the transept, which are Anglo-Norman) and the refectory, and indeed all the distinguishable buildings, are uniformly in the early Pointed style, with lancet windows; the whole chastely executed, and the masonry excellent. The pillars of the choir, with their enriched arches and a double tier of correspondent finishings above, are in good preservation. To these the more ruinous parts of the church, by their openness and lightness, form a fine contrast, and the combination produces a fascinating effect.

The refectory is a spacious and handsome building. It is preceded by a large hall, to which was attached a handsome entrance circularly arched but ribbed, and in every other respect denoting the early Pointed style. A series of small, low, and close archwork appear to have been placed in the front of the refectory, which forms the east side of the quadrangle, and faces what was once the nave of the church. . . .

Rivalx was a monastery of the Cistercian order, founded by Sir Walter de Espec, who, on occasion of the death of his only son, erected and endowed this and two other abbeys, Kirkham and Wardon; and that, after the lapse of many generations, the Abbey of Rivalx was granted in exchange by King Henry VIII. to a descendant of the said Walter de Espec. This was Thomas Lord Roos, the first Earl of Rutland, possessor of the castle and manor of Helmsley, and other considerable neighbouring estates, who deduced his pedigree from Adeline, sister of Walter de Espec, and wife of Peter de Roos. In the reign of James I. these united estates became vested in Catherine, only child and heiress of Francis the sixth Earl of Rutland (not of Roger the fifth Earl, as supposed by Burton and some of the ancient "Peerages"). She intermarried with George the first Duke of Buckingham, and the estates alluded to became subsequently vested in their eldest surviving son, George the second Duke, of whose trustees they were purchased, in the year 1695, by an ancestor of Charles Duncombe, Esq., the present possessor.

The terrace which overhangs the abbey was laid out by the late Thomas Duncombe, Esq., above fifty years ago. It is in itself a noble object, being near half a mile long, of a spacious breadth, and forming a handsome lawn, backed by a thick plantation intermixed with flowering shrubs, which projects forward in semicircular sweeps. This, added to the winding form of the terrace, imparts to it an air of beauty mixed with grandeur. The sequestered vale beneath is here seen expanding itself in three directions. It displays, by

turns, a bird's-eye view of the abbey, the village, the river, and its bridges, and a variety of well-wooded and verdant enclosures. In the front of the terrace, beyond the river, ascend hanging woods, into some of which the axe has of late unhappily been introduced, leaving the spectator to regret the watery limit which deprives the possessor of Rivalx Abbey of the power of preserving all its surrounding beauties. Still, most of the opposite hills retain their woody slopes,* and beyond these the eye is gratified by a pleasing variety of steeps and hollows. A still more elevated country presents itself in the background, interspersed with the villages of Scawton, Cold Kirby, and Old Byland.† Toward the right, across a swelling down, broken to the view by well-arranged clumps, the eye is carried to two bold and picturesque hills, which peculiarly enliven and set off the general scene. At one end of this terrace is a circular Tuscan temple; at the other (that nearest the abbey) a porticoed Ionic one. The latter, both within and without, is marked by a chaste elegance. It consists of a single room, the ceiling and cones of which are ornamented with paintings by Burnice, an Italian artist, some original, the others from the most admired works of Guido, etc.

Here I must take my leave, but not without just hinting to your travelling readers that this charming spot is one of the appendages to the seat of Duncombe Park, the many natural and acquired beauties of which are receiving constant improvement. Amongst these another terrace presents itself, vying with, and, in the judgment of many, surpasssing that of Rivalx in richness and variety of prospect. Within the mansion a set of pictures, so choice as properly to deserve the name of a selection, and those celebrated sculptures the Discobulus and the Dog of Alcibiades, supply an additional regale to the antiquary and the man of taste. AN OBSERVER.

[1812, *Part I., p.* 105.]

I had an opportunity during last summer of visiting the fine monastic ruins of Rievaulx in Yorkshire. . . . I beg leave to send you a drawing representing the north-east view of the abbey.

J. C. B.

[1821, *Part I., p.* 297.]

The accompanying engraving (see Plate I.) represents Rivaulx Abbey as seen from the north-west.

Some extensive excavations of the high and uneven ground westward of the great arch leading to the choir having lately taken place by permission of the owner, Charles Duncombe of Duncombe

* The finest of the hanging woods is on the same side as the terrace, and only seen from the valley. Indeed, the whole appears to most advantage when viewed from thence.

† Where the abbey of that name was first placed, or at least begun, but afterwards erected in its present situation.

Park, Esq., the basements of the piers that once supported the arches in the nave have been discovered, and remain, I believe, exposed to view.

Very few of our abbey churches exceeded that at Rievaulx in extent, and perhaps not one in magnificence. The choir remains a noble specimen of its architecture, which is in the Pointed style of the thirteenth century. This beautiful fabric is attached to transepts in the Norman style, as it was practised towards the conclusion of the eleventh century, and with which the nave doubtless corresponded. . . .

The choir of Rievaulx Abbey, though of a less ancient date and (to use a common expression) of a less picturesque form than the one at Fountains, is equally grand.

The height, length and breadth accord in an admirable manner. The subdivisions of the sides are justly proportioned, and the arches belonging to the different arcades are most elegantly formed. The mouldings which compose all the different arches are profuse, but sculptured ornaments are sparingly introduced. Both these remain in the most perfect state of preservation, and exhibit carvings, the delicacy and beauty of which are almost unrivalled. At the east end of the choir are two tiers of triple lancet windows, the internal arches of which rest on slender columns and are handsomely ornamented. A roof of stone once covered the choir, but only its clustered springers are now remaining on the side pillars. The whole area of the choir is covered with grass, and in 1811 a great portion of the south side was covered with ivy. J. C. B.

[1822, *Part I., p.* 113.]

Accompanying is a ground-plan of the beautiful remains of Rivalx Abbey.

Explanation of the plan:

"A. Choir of the Church.

"B. Site of the Nave.

"C. C. Site of the Transept.

"D. Quadrangle between the Church and Refectory.

"E. E. Site of the Cloisters, which extended along two sides of the Quadrangle.

"F. Entrance from the Cloisters into the Transept.

"G. The Refectory.

"H. Ante-Room to Ditto—by some supposed to have been the Buttery.

"I. Music Gallery (or Reader's Pulpit) in Ditto.

"K. A Fragment, shewing part of a range of large round-headed Windows.

"L. L. The Kitchens (as supposed) to the Refectory.

"M. M. M. M. Supposed site of the Dormitory.

"N. An open Court.

"O, o, o, o, o. Supposed site of the Abbot's House with its passages, and other appendages.

"P. Part of a large arched entrance.

"Q. Lodge, etc., adjoining."

"In the plan, those parts are shaded black, where enough remains to trace distinctly the walls, windows, doors, etc. Other parts are left in plain lines, as doubtful; being merely traced from certain inequalities in the level of the ground, which appear like the foundations of walls.

"The fragment of the Nave, at its Northern termination gives one half of the end of the Church, with the thickness of one of the side walls; and the darkened parts of that side wall, shew one of the windows and two of the flat Norman buttresses, from a careful measurement of which, and of the corresponding distances, it is found to admit of nine such windows with the buttresses between them in the whole length; and the opposite wall the same of course. There were three doors at the North end, entering into the body of the Nave, and no doors to the side iles. The piers of the arches might be either square, circular, or octagonal, according to the architecture of that time, and are therefore left as doubtful. The internal dimensions of the Nave are 166 feet 6 inches, by 59 feet 2 inches."

"The Refectory is 125 feet by 37 feet 6 inches. The dotted lines show the vaults which formerly existed beneath, seen by the remains of the arches round the wall. These arches were supported on eighteen columns in two rows. The dotted lines in the part marked (K) in the plan show the same thing: the arches supported on fourteen columns."

Ripley.

[1841, *Part II., pp.* 151, 152.]

I beg to present you with a sketch I made last autumn of the pedestal (the sole remaining part) of a cross in the churchyard at Ripley in Yorkshire, which, as no engraving of this cross has hitherto been published, may possibly be deemed worthy of representation in your valuable repository.

Architectural crosses of almost every description were elevated on a series of steps, and, generally, situated in spacious areas; but this stood immediately on the ground close to one of the church paths, and not far from the nave door. Its constituent parts are a base and a die, or body, formed out of two blocks of coarse sandstone into the shape of truncated conoids of unequal diameter and altitude, though of equal slope, being together nearly 5 feet high. The die is plain, and has on its top a hole in which the columnar portion of this cross was planted; but the base, which is of dispro-

portionately great height and projecture, possesses the peculiarity of having insculped around its face certain inverted cylindro-spheric niches, or, to speak, perhaps, more intelligibly, certain deep curvilinear concavities, so fashioned at their sides and bottom as evidently to have been intended for penitential kneeling therein.

I am therefore of opinion that this pedestal belonged to one of those rare monuments (another specimen of which existed formerly near Stafford) denominated "weeping crosses," on account of such crosses having been especially adapted to the exercise of public penance by that abject class of penitents mentioned in ancient ecclesiastical canons as mourners, kneelers, and weepers, and who, covered with sackcloth and ashes, were enjoined to perform penance in the open air. In corroboration of which opinion that this pedestal was a place of penitentiary mortification, its niches are so narrow that, although their edges are rounded off by a moulding, it was not without bodily pain that persons could kneel within them, as I myself experienced.

This interesting relic of antiquity, considering the simple character of its moulding and the length of time since the rigid penance above noticed ceased to be imposed, may be attributed to an early Norman or a Saxon era, and is now much weather-worn and overgrown with moss. PLANTAGENET.

Ripon.

[1861, *Part II.*, *pp.* 665, 666.]

In my summer holiday I have been visiting our northern cathedrals, and among them Ripon. Mr. J. H. Parker, in his invaluable "Companion," without which no archæologist ought to travel, suggests that the crypt under the crossing was used for the exhibition of St. Wilfrid's relics, and very justly and in his own pleasant way throws discredit upon the notion of its employment as a confessional. The crypt has two entrances, one from behind the canons' stall on the south-west of the choir by a flight of steps, and the other by an inclined plane and stairs from the angle formed by the eastern half-bay of the nave, and the curious south-west pillar of the lantern-tower. At the head of the crypt, in the centre of the east wall, is a large but shallow recess, which might conveniently contain the "relics"; in the south wall, facing the perforation known as St. Wilfrid's Needle, is a deeper but smaller recess, and another of the same character is in the north wall. In the north-west corner of the west wall is the doorway communicating with the stairs from the canons' stall, the entrance from the nave being in the south-west corner of the south wall. Each of the smaller recesses has on its upper surface a long orifice, into which I could pass my hand, and when a candle was placed within the aumbry-like niche it burned freely, showing that the perforation was designed for purposes of

ventilation, and in all likelihood intended to receive a lamp. Three low steps, turned slightly northward, are below St. Wilfrid's Needle (a mere hole pierced through the wall), on the topmost step of which tradition says that women knelt for confession, while the priest attended on the other side; if any priest ever did so, it must have been in the attitude described by heralds as couchant or recumbent. I cannot help thinking that the St. Wilfrid's hole was originally a recess for a light, like the two others, and has been afterwards perforated through to the other or north side, where the sill is on the level of the stair and the arch is broadly splayed upwards. The lights would thus have been most ingeniously placed to illuminate the relics at the upper end of the crypt, and to direct the passage of the pilgrims across its lower end from stair to stair. Under the ledge of the recess in the south wall the verger lately discovered, in a deep hole, a considerable quantity of bones, human and animal. I was happy to learn that Mr. Gilbert Scott has given an estimate for the restoration of this interesting building, including the removal of the atrocious modern roof of the nave.

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1865, *Part I., p.* 283.]

Mr. H. Sharpin, architect, Ripon, has made an interesting discovery in the pavement of the choir of Ripon Cathedral. The pavement is being taken up, and in the north aisle a fragment was noticed which had been used as a flooring flag. The sculptured face was turned downwards, but on inspection it was supposed that it was part of the old Markenfield monument in St. Andrew's Chapel, in the north transept. The stone was taken to the tomb and fitted in its old place, the south-west corner. It has borne the sculptured head of the figure of a lady, resting upon a cushion, but these have been hacked away. The embattled edge is in good preservation, and the representation of the end of the ribbon which has been attached to the crest of the tilting helmet, on which the head of the knight rests, is carved upon the stone just above where the cushion has been. The tomb represents a knight of the Markenfield family, and his lady, and no doubt commemorates the Sir Thomas Markenfield who lived in the time of Richard II., and who married the heiress of the Minniots, of Carlton Minniott, near Thirsk.

Rosedale.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 1082.]

Perhaps some of your correspondents may give some information concerning the seal from which the enclosed impression is made (Plate II., Fig. 3). It is part of a solid gold ring of the form of those sometimes found in the tombs of bishops or abbots, this seal being the crown or apex, not soldered on, but of the same mass as

the ring, which weighs about half an ounce. It was found near the remains of the old abbey of Rosedale, in the parish of Middleton, and the ring is now in the possession of a silversmith at Kirby-Moorside. W. COMBER.

Rotherham.

[1829, *Part II., p.* 201.]

The town of Rotherham, situated in the deanery of Doncaster, about six miles from Sheffield, takes its name from the river Rother, which joins the Don at a small distance from the town. The latter river, which is that seen in the engraving, is navigable to Sheffield, and, communicating with other rivers and canals, opens a water intercourse with all the principal towns in the county, as well as those of Lincolnshire and Lancashire.

The ancient bridge retains one of those chapels which were formerly such frequent companions of bridges. Another remains at Wakefield.

Rotherham ranks with Wakefield as one of the two greatest cattle-markets in Yorkshire. The town is not elegant, the houses, which are chiefly of stone, having in general a dull and dingy appearance.

The church is one of the most beautiful in that part of England. It was erected in the reign of Edward IV., and chiefly by the munificence of Thomas Scot, alias Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who was a native of the town. Its form is a cross, from the centre of which rises a graceful spire, seen in the view.

Rotherham Bridge unites to the town the village of Masborough, where are the celebrated foundries of the Walkers.' There was forged the bridge of Sunderland, the first of any size built of iron in this country. Near them is the meeting-house erected by Samuel Walker, the great founder of the family, who died in 1782. Here also is a college, of the first esteem among Protestant Dissenters, styled the Rotherham Independent Academy.

[1844, *Part I., p.* 525.]

An ancient fresco painting has been discovered in Rotherham Church, Yorkshire. Over the point of an arch is a half-length figure of the Saviour, surrounded by a great number of figures, with their hands clasped in a devotional attitude. From this description we think the subject is most probably the "Last Judgment." The figures were about 4 feet in height, and each is distinctly marked by a broad black outline.

Sawley.

[1848, *Part II., p.* 196.]

Earl de Grey is restoring, as far as possible, Sawley Abbey, founded by William Percy in 1146. The workmen have already cleared away rubbish to the depth of 9 feet, and have discovered the

floor, which is quite perfect, being a beautiful specimen of tile, laid in various figures. The altar-table has perished, but the steps remain, and in front of the altar is a tomb covered with a flagstone, on which a cross is curiously sculptured. Sawley is a small village in Ribblesdale, situate on the banks of the river Ribble, where the forefathers of Sir Robert Peel carried on very extensive print-works. The factory is now a row of dilapidated dwelling-houses. The greater part of the village has been built out of the ruins of this abbey, and many specimens of sculpture may be seen in the corners and gable of old ruined houses, and even in their stables and cow-sheds. Many of them will be collected and brought back to the abbey. The entrance hall had been converted into a dwelling-house, but all is removed except the two ends, now made into two arches about 8 yards apart, where may be seen several shields bearing the arms of Percy, Lacy, Tempest, etc., in good preservation.

Scarborough.

[1799, *Part II., pp.* 1033, 1034.]

Scarborough Castle (see Plate II.) has a just claim to great antiquity, being built, about the year 1136, by William le Gross, Earl of Albemarle and Holdernesse, a military nobleman, descended from the sister of William the Conqueror. It is 380 feet above the level of the sea, by which it is bounded on three sides, and presents to the north, the east, and the south a sweep of perpendicular rocks totally inaccessible. . . .

This castle was in former ages esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom, and it was here that Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of Edward II., sought an asylum.

In 1557 one Thomas Stafford, an Englishman, with some others, who had fled into France in Queen Mary's reign, assisted with ships and money by that Crown, surprised this castle, published a manifesto against the Queen (declaring that she had forfeited her right by bringing in the Spaniards), and called himself Protector of the kingdom; but the Earl of Westmoreland retook the castle in two days, and Stafford was, with one Shernerse, a French gentleman, beheaded that same year. The castle also sustained a memorable siege of more than twelve months during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I.

Within the castle wall is a plain, which, according to ancient historians, contained 60 acres of a beautiful verdure, supplied by a well of limpid water springing from the rock; but the area of the plain is now reduced to little more than 19 acres. The elevation of the site, the venerable walls which adorn its summit, and a stately tower majestic in ruins, convey an idea of much beauty, strength, and importance; but these noble vestiges of ancient mag-

nificence, mouldering under the destructive impressions of time, exhibit an awful memorial of the instability of all human grandeur. The church is also the remains of an ancient fabric, formerly a convent of Carmelite friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The steeple, now singularly standing at the east end, was originally central.

The town of Scarborough is situated in the recess of a beautiful bay, in latitude 54° 21′ north, and longitude 13′ west, on the borders of the German Ocean, 238 miles north of London, and 40 miles north-east of York. The town stands on the declivity of a hill, which is washed at the foot by the waves, and is, in stress of weather, a very convenient port for ships trading on the coast.

Scarborough is a borough by prescription, incorporated by charter, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom. It is in the Pickering Hundred of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

The arms and seals of the borough: The bailiff's seal of office (Fig. 2) is a ship only, of a very ancient form, with two towers on the deck, and a smaller one on the top of the mast. The inscription on the original is barbarous Latin—"Sigillvm ville de Scardebrovgh."

The arms of the borough bear the marks of great antiquity. A ship of the rudest form, a watch-tower, and a star appear on the common seal (Fig. 3). The vessel is of Norman construction, with the shrouds leading to the head and stern, both of which are alike, and several of the letters of the surrounding inscription are evidently Saxon. Its registry in the Heralds' Office is without date, and it is there classed amongst the most ancient.

Scarborough sends two members to Parliament. The town is governed by two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-six select burgesses. The inhabitants by a late enumeration amount to 7,000, and the shipping is estimated at 33,400 tons. Besides the weekly market, which is on the Thursday, it has two fairs, one on Holy Thursday and the other on Martinmas Day.

Sedbergh.

[1851, *Part II.*, *p*, 520.]

I venture to send for insertion in the *Gentleman's Magazine* an instance of the destruction of a market cross two centuries since. It is extracted from an old work, without date, entitled "The Faithful Testimony of that antient Servant of the Lord, and minister of the everlasting Gospel, William Dewsbery; in his Books, Epistles, and Writings, collected and printed for future Service." He was one of the most eminent of the ministers of the early Quakers, and the above volume I apprehend to have been published shortly after his death, which took place at Warwick, April 17, 1688 (O.S.). It

commences with "A Testimony concerning that faithful Servant of the Lord William Dewsbery, from us who have long known him, and his faithful Travels and Labours and suffering, in and for the Gospel of Christ," dated London, nineteenth, twelfth month, 1689, and signed by George Whitehead, Steeven Crisp, Francis Camfeild, Richard Richardson, Richard Pinder, James Parkes. Subjoined to this is the following memorandum:

"One remarkable passage I often remember: about the year, 1653, upon a market-day at Sedbury [Sedbergh] in Yorkshire, as W. D. was publishing the Truth at the Market Cross, and warning the People to turn from the evil of their ways to the Grace of God, and to the Light in their Consciences, &c., some rude persons endeavouring with violence to push him down, and setting their Backs against a high stone Cross, with their hands against him, they pusht down the cross, which with the fall broke in pieces, many being about it; yet it missed the People, and little or no hurt was done thereby, whereas, if it had fallen upon them, divers might have been killed. This preservation I and divers more observed then as a special Providence of God attending him in his Labour, though I was then but a youth of sixteen years old, or thereabouts, being convinced of Truth above a year before.—G. W."

Dr. Whitaker, in his elaborate "History of Richmondshire," has surveyed the parish of Sedbergh, with its Saxon fortifications, church, and well-endowed Grammar School, but makes no mention of this ruined cross, so we may fairly conclude that all trace of it has disappeared, or that it was afterwards supplanted by another.

C. J. Armistead.

Selby.

[1815, *Part II.*, *pp.* 105, 106.]

I send you a south-east view of Selby Abbey Church, Yorkshire (see Plate I.). This ancient and famous abbey was founded by William the Conqueror in the year 1069 for Benedictines. Being with his Queen to settle its privileges the year after, she was here delivered of her youngest son, Henry, afterwards King of England. It was one of the mitred abbeys north of the Trent. This monastery flourished in great splendour till the time of the Dissolution, when its revenues amounted to £729 12s. 10½d. by Dugdale's account, or to £819 2s. 6d. according to Speed. It was surrendered by Robert de Selby, the last abbot, 30 Henry VIII., A.D. 1539, and was granted about two years afterwards to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight, in consideration of £736 and a rent of £3 10s. 8d. per annum. The same King soon after granted him license to alienate the site of the abbey, with the little park, containing about 10 acres, and the manor of Selby, with its appurtenances, to Leonard Beckwith and his heirs. It afterwards descended to the Walmsleys of Dunkchalgh, in Lan-

cashire, and, by marrying the heiress, it came to the Lord Petre, in whose family it yet remains.

This monastery was situated on the west side of the river Ouse; the principal buildings were on the west and south side of the church. The barn and granary are yet remaining, but the great gateway was pulled down about twenty years since. Over this gateway was the abbot's court-house, with two rooms on the sides for the jury and the witnesses. On each side of the gate were the porter's lodge, and a room to serve the poor. At the south-west corner of the church they still show the ruined room where it is pretended Henry I. was born, but the building is of much later erection (probably about the time of Henry VII.). The walls have been painted with large figures of religious, with scrolls, and on the cornice at top are some imperfect inscriptions.

A general sketch of the whole building is all that is here intended, and it may perhaps be sufficient to answer the present purpose and convey some idea of the peculiar beauties and interesting architectural features with which it abounds. The appearance of this venerable pile, like most ancient edifices, is strikingly impressive; whether this effect is produced by the contemplation of its high antiquity, the variety and mixture of styles of which it is composed, or the reflection on its former splendour and consequence, compared with its present dilapidated state, we feel those sensations of delight and gratification which arise from beholding a structure of such vast design and beauty still subsisting to excite our admiration by its grandeur and sublimity. The magnificence, yet comparative simplicity, of the west front renders it deserving of particular notice, as its proportion and decorations merit remark from their singularity and elegance. It appears to have been the original intention of the architect to place two towers on this front, not only from the external preparations made for such a work, but by the massive piers now remaining internally. The design was never carried into execution, but the angles terminate with lofty and well-proportioned pinnacles.

The entrance is by a large and richly-ornamented Saxon doorway. The ornaments are various, beautiful, and perfect, supported on each side by six columns with simply ornamented capitals. The triple arches above the doorway are in the Pointed style, and the decorations partake in character like many found on the north and west doorways and internal parts of the church. The centre arch forms the west window, beng considerably wider than those at the sides, and filled with tracery. The walls of the nave and north transept are Saxon, though few arches and ornaments now remain on the exterior of that character, being mostly replaced by windows, etc., in the Pointed style at different periods. The most striking feature on this side is the porch, in that mixed style which prevailed soon after

the formation of the Pointed arch, having Saxon and Pointed arches indiscriminately introduced composed of the same mouldings. Under it is a Saxon doorway, less enriched, but more elegantly proportioned, than that at the west end.

To the simple and massy Saxon nave is contrasted the beautiful choir, a perfect and splendid example of the Pointed style of building when in its height of perfection in the reign of Edward III. The proportions are extremely elegant and the ornaments richly disposed, forming, on the whole, perhaps one of the most chaste and magnificent designs in the kingdom. The upper part of the centre tower fell down, destroying the south transept and the roof of the western part of the south aisle, on Sunday, March 30, 1690. The present tower was probably rebuilt about 1702, but in a style by no means corresponding with its original. The chapter-house is a beautiful building, attached to the south side of the choir; the room used for that purpose (now the vestry) appears, by its style and simplicity, to be of an earlier date. Over it is a room now used as a school. The internal architecture of the choir is very magnificent, and the ornaments of the most elaborate and beautiful kind; but the object which attracts more particular attention is the east window; the proportions of all its parts, the beauty of its tracery, and the slender lofty mullions unsupported by transoms cannot be exceeded. In the last century this window contained the genealogy of Christ, but only a few scattered fragments of this interesting collection of glass now remain. The priests' stalls (of stone) are on the south side of the choir. A number of wooden stalls also remain. The four Saxon arches at the intersection of the great cross aisles are composed of few mouldings and ornaments. The nave in this style is particularly grand and well proportioned, and almost every pier and cluster of columns different in design and decoration.

Among the many striking architectural peculiarities which this magnificent abbey produces are two clusters of columns, or piers, supporting arches in the gallery story on the north side of the nave, one of which is represented in the annexed plate (see Plate II.).

The font is simple, with a magnificent and very lofty cover of carved wood suspended from the second arch on the north side of the nave.

The only monuments of consequence are a knight and lady, and a slab for Abbot Selby, 1504.

The conventual church of Selby was made parochial by letters patent, dated March 20, in the year 1618, 16 James I., and a minister was thereunto nominated, authorized, and appointed by the Archbishop of York. An elegant stone cross stands in the street about 400 yards from the west end of the church.

Selby is a market town, in the wapentake of Barkston Ash, at the distance of ten miles north-west from Howden, in the East Riding;

seven from Ferry Bridge, and fifteen almost directly south from York.

J. C. BUCKLER.

Sheffield.

[1764, *p.* 329.]

The following memorandum relating to Sheffield is extracted from an ancient manuscript in my possession, written in the reign of Henry VII. by one Mr. Henry Jakes:

39 E. III.

De officio est anno tricessimo nono Edvardi tertii post mortem T. Domini de Fournyvale.

Com. Ebor. Castrum et dominium de Sheffeld cum membris et pertinentibus suis in Com. Ebor. tenentur de Domino rege in capite ut de corona per homagium et fidelitatem et per bonum unum feodum militis et per servitium reddend. Domino regi et heredibus suis per annum duos lepores albos in festo nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistes.

Membra Castri de Sheffeld.

Richmond	Stanyford	Bernes
Heghlegh	Longeley	Wodsetes
Hallum	Shirelif	Whitley
Fullwode	Nepesend	Birlay
Morwod	Brighous	Bradfield
Stanyngton	Orputes	Treton
Walkelay	Osgethorp	Orgrave
Hopthorp	Skynnthorp	Darnale
Waddesley	Grymesthorp	Catcliff
Ollerton	Grykesherth	Brynsford
Stanyngton Morwood	Attercliff	Whitstan
Birlay	Darnale	Tatewike
Werlsend	Bilhagh	Aston
Souchagh	Northinley	
Wodhouse	Capell	

Most of the places above mentioned are in the neighbourhood, or within a few miles of Sheffield, and still retain their ancient names. The condition of the above tenure seems a little extraordinary, at this time, at least, with respect to one circumstance—viz., the annual payment to the King of "duos albos lepores" (two white hares), a particular that I don't remember to have met with elsewhere.

E. G.

[1764, *pp.* 157-160.]

Sheffield, or Sheaffield, a town of considerable note for its manufactures, in the deanery of Doncaster and West Riding of the county of York, is pleasantly situated upon an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, over each of which is a

stone bridge. That over the Don is called Lady's Bridge, leading to Barnesley and Rotherham to the north and north-east, supposed to be so named from a religious house which formerly stood near it, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was afterwards converted into alms-houses for poor widows; but when the bridge was widened about two years ago these houses were pulled down. The Sheaf Bridge leads into Sheffield Park and to Handsworth to the east.

The extent of this town from east to west is about a mile; from north to south it is in some places about half a mile; in others about three-quarters. It is six miles distant from Rotherham, thirteen from Barnesley, thirty-six from Leeds, six from Dronfield, eleven from Chesterfield in Derybyshire, and 162 from London.

At the north-east part of the town, where the two rivers meet, formerly stood a strong castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. A copy of the capitulation by one Saville, the governor, is still preserved. Of the castle there are now very few vestiges remaining, except that the streets and places thereabouts still retain the names of the Castle Hill, Castle Fold, Castle Green, Castle Lathe, etc.

The river Don, which, being joined with the Sheaf, runs from hence to Rotherham, is navigable within about three miles of the town, and from thence to and above the town great numbers of works are erected upon it for forging, flitting, and preparing the iron and steel for the Sheffield manufacture, and for grinding knifes, scissors, etc.

The public affairs of the town are under the superintendence of seven of the principal inhabitants, who are called regents or collectors, four of whom are of the Established Church, the other three Dissenters. The corporation here concerns only the manufactory, styled, "The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire," and is governed by a master, two wardens, and two searchers or assistants. The master is elected annually the last Thursday in July, after having passed through the inferior offices, and a remarkable venison feast is held by him the first Thursday and Friday in September, on the former of which days the assembly opens for the season.

Here are three places of public worship according to the Church of England—viz., Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and the chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's Hospital.

Trinity Church, said to have been first erected in the reign of Henry I., was formerly dedicated to St. Peter, and belonged to the Priory of Worksop in Nottinghamshire. It has a vicar,* James Wilkinson, who is in commission for the peace, and three assistants, Mr. George Bayliffe, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. ——. The vicar's income chiefly depends upon the small tithes, Easter dues, and fees

* The first vicar upon record appears to have been inducted in the year 1308.

for burials, churchings, etc., there being but little glebe, and is about £120 per annum. The assistants were first appointed and a donation of land made for their maintenance and the repairs of the church by Queen Mary. The assistants are elected by twelve capital burgesses (as they are styled) who are trustees for the donation. The appointment for the assistants' salaries, according to the original grant, was £5 per annum each, but by the improvement of the land, etc., belonging to the donation, the trustees are enabled to allow them about £50 per annum each. The office of the assistant ministers, according to the grant, was to assist the vicar "In sacramentis et sacramentalibus in parochiali ecclesia Sheffieldiensis et parochianis ibidem."

In this church are interred three Earls of Shrewsbury (see Collins's "Peerage"), and Judge Jessop, one of the judges of Chester, and his lady of Broomhall near this town. The church is a very handsome Gothic structure, with a grand spire in the middle, has eight very tunable bells, an excellent clock, and a set of chimes. Within it consists of a nave, two side aisles, and two cross aisles at the west and east end, and a chancel. On the north side of the altar is the vestry and library; on the south the monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury; but it is very awkwardly seated. The Sacrament is administered here the first Sunday in every month, prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, and all holy-days at eleven and three, and there are two sermons every Sunday. The patronage of this church belongs to Andrew Wilkinson, Esq., of Boroughbridge, in this county, who married a daughter of Judge Jessop, before-mentioned. The vicars of this church since 1635 have been Mr. John Bright, Mr. Lobley, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Drake, Mr. Dossey, and the present incumbent.

St. Paul's chapel is an elegant, modern structure, erected about forty years ago through the benefaction of £1,000 from Mr. Robert Downes, a silversmith in this town, together with the subscriptions of several other gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. It has a tower at the west end, with a small bell. Within it has a good organ, erected in the year 1755 by Mr. Snetzler (the organist Mr. Hartley) and is handsomely pewed and galleried. It is a chapel of ease to Trinity Church. The curate's income arises from the seats, which is above £200 per annum, out of which £40 per annum is paid to the descendants of Mr. Robert Downes of Manchester for ever. The present curate is Mr. Henry Downes; his predecessor, who was the first minister of this chapel, was his father, Mr. John Downes, late Rector of St. Michael, Wood Street, and lecturer at Bow Church in Cheapside, London. The Sacrament is administered here the fourth Sunday in every month. Two sermons every Sunday.

The chapel at the Duke of Norfolk's Hospital is principally

designed for the benefit of the pensioners, who have daily prayers performed here by the governor, Mr. Henry Downes, or his assistant, and two sermons on Sundays. The chapel extends from south to north, is commodiously and uniformly pewed below. One aisle from north to south, and has a very handsome gallery at the north end. It has two doors opening to the east and west, and a small bell. The governor's income is about £80 per annum.

The hospital consists of two quadrangles (eighteen dwellings in each), of which the chapel forms the east and west division. It was first founded by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the year 1673, according to his last will, in consideration, it is said, of the freeholders of Sheffield giving up to him their rights in a parcel of common near this place, now called Park Hill Side, on which there are now erected near 200 tenements. This hospital, at its foundation, was for the benefit of fifteen men and fifteen women, old decayed housekeepers, for each of whom was provided a house and garden, an allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, three cartloads of coals every year, two new shirts or shifts, and a blue gown or loose coat every second year, and a purple gown and badge besides every seventh year. But through the improvement of the estate a few years ago three more dwellings were added to each quadrangle, and three men and three women pensioners more were admitted upon the foundation; and by a still further improvement of the estate, the trustees have been enabled to advance the pensioners' pay since Michaelmas last to 3s. 6d. a week. This hospital stands on the other side of the Sheaf, near the bridge.

Besides this is another hospital erected by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a merchant in London (who, it is said, was a native of this town), in 1703, and has been improved by his descendants. It is for the benefit of sixteen poor cutlers' widows. They have each a separate habitation, are allowed £6 10s. a year each, which is paid, in some measure, quarterly; two cartloads of coals every year, and a brown gown and petticoat every second year. Upon the same foundation £4 a quarter is paid to a master, Mr. N. Hick, for teaching forty boys to read English; and £5 per annum to another master for teaching a number of boys to write during three or four of the summer months. There is a very good improvable estate belonging to this charity, which is under the management of thirteen trustees. This hospital is on the north side of the town near the Don. Daily prayers are performed here by one Mr. Girdler, who has a double allowance.

At the north-east corner of Trinity churchyard is likewise a charity school for the clothing, feeding, and instructing in the English tongue twenty poor boys, from the age of seven to twelve. Their dress is a blue uniform, bands, and caps, as usual in such places. This charity is supported by a benefaction from the Duke

of Norfolk, some testamentary legacies, and annual subscriptions. Mr. Westby Hatfield is the present master. It is under the management of trustees.

About a quarter of a mile west from hence is a free grammar school, of which the Rev. Mr. John Smith is headmaster, and Mr. —— Robinson usher. The grant for its foundation was made by King James I., but it does not appear to have been finished till the year 1649. The certain stipend for the headmaster is £20 per annum, but, by an improvement in the estate belonging to the school, the trustees have been enabled to allow every year what is called an augmentation of £20 more. So, likewise, though the usher's certain stipend is but £11 per annum, yet the augmentation advances it to about £20 per annum. The headmaster has a handsome house adjoining to the school, and the school is at present in a flourishing state, through the good abilities and diligence of the present masters. A little below the grammar school to the north is a writing school, Mr. John Eadon, master, where sixty boys are taught writing and accounts free. The master's salary is £16 per annum and a house. A necessary qualification for the headmaster's place is that he has taken a degree in the University.

Here are likewise three meeting-houses for the Presbyterians, Independents, and Quakers, besides a Methodist tabernacle and a Popish chapel. A large workhouse also, which contain at present about ninety poor people, besides out-pensioners; the governor, Mr. Littlewood.

About two years ago was erected on the east side of the town, in Norfolk Street, a handsome assembly-room, and a large commodious theatre adjoining, by the joint subscription of about thirty of the townsmen, who are the proprietors. The playhouse will contain about 800 spectators, is handsomely decorated, and has some very good scenes belonging to it. The assembly-room is 20 yards long and 9 yards wide, has three elegant lustres of cut glass, besides side-branches, and there are a card-room and other convenient offices belonging to it.

At the south-south-east end of the town is a white lead work, which has been erected by a number of gentlemen in partnership within this few years past, and is at present in a flourishing state, and at the west end of the town has been likewise built within a few years past a silk mill by Mr. Bower. The building is five storeys high and 90 yards long. The work is carried on with spirit, and near 100 hands are employed in it.

The principal manufactures here are knives,* forks, scissors, razors,

* In Mr. Anderson's late "History of Commerce" it is said that knives were first made in England in the year 1563. Query: What shall we say, then, to that passage of Chaucer where he speaks of the miller of Trompington with a Sheffield whittle in his hose?

lancets, phleams, files, edge-tools for carpenters, shears, etc., metal and horn buttons, and of late years various kinds of goods have been made plated with silver, such as knifes, buttons, buckles, snuff-boxes, tweezer cases, tooth-pick cases, saucepans, coffee-pots, cups, tankards, candlesticks, etc. There is likewise reason to believe that here were first made snuff-boxes, candlesticks, etc., of a sort of coal called Kennel, or Channel coal (formerly got near this place), by Mr. Joseph Hancock, who is the present master-cutler.

On the south side of the Trinity churchyard is the cutlers' hall, where business relating to the Corporation is transacted and the feast is held, and at the south-east corner of the churchyard is the Town Hall, where the town's affairs are settled and a Sessions held every three years. Here is likewise a court of conscience for the recovery of small debts. A plentiful market on Tuesdays for butter, corn, cattle, and fish, according to the season; a very good shambles, and the necessaries of life as cheap here, perhaps, as in most large towns in England. Two fairs, one on Tuesday in Trinity week, the other on November 28. A common labourer's wages are 1s. per day; joiners and carpenters 1s. 6d.; a journeyman cutler can earn 12s. per week, and good workmen at some businesses 20s. per week. Butter is from 9d. to 7d. a pound at present. Flesh from 3d. to 4d. a pound. Wheat about 16s. a load (three bushels). Malt near 40s. per quarter, but the high price of provisions is a general complaint at present.

This place is also well supplied with water, not only by means of two or three public wells and many private pumps, but likewise from six large reservoirs at Crooksmoor, about a mile distant to the west, from which the water is conveyed by pipes to many parts of the town. There are several large collieries in the neighbourhood, by which means fuel is both plentiful and cheap, which is of great advantage to the manufacturer. A cartload of large coals, containing 10 corves,* being brought to our doors for 5s. 2d. coals and carriage; 4s. for small.

There are near sixty streets, but the principal are the High Street Norfolk Street, Burgess Street, Far Gate, and West Bar, and the chief inns are the George (post-chaises here), the Angel (post-chaises; the stage-coach from London to Leeds comes in here), the King's Head, and the Norfolk Arms.

The communication with the Metropolis is rendered very commodious by the road being made turnpike from Leeds through this town to Derby, and a machine going out to, and coming in from London three times a week in the summer and twice in the winter; passage, £1 17s.; half passage, 18s. 6d.; inns at the Swan with Two Necks in Lad Lane, London. There is an excellent road likewise from hence to Chatsworth, Buxton, and Manchester, and a Bill has

* A corf of coals is about equal to a bushel and a half or two bushels.

lately passed in Parliament for a turnpike road from Attercliffe to Worksop, in Nottinghamshire.* The buildings are in general of brick, and there are some good houses, especially in the High Street, Norfolk Street, near St. Paul's Chapel, and Paradise Row, but from the great quantity of smoke occasioned by the manufactory, the newest buildings are apt soon to be discoloured. The town is, however, in general, very healthy, seldom any epidemical distemper prevailing here except the small-pox, whooping-cough, or measles, the first of which, as inoculation has not gained much ground here, sometimes proves very fatal, having greatly increased the burials this last year. There are, in this writer's opinion, the greatest variety of agreeable walks and prospects on every side of this town that are to be met with in the same compass in any part of England. It contains about 3,000 families and about 20,000 inhabitants; another circumstance which appears to be of great advantage to it is that very little of the spirit of party prevails here, and Christian moderation seems to take great place amongst people of all the different religious denominations. What though this may be invidiously imputed to their ignorance of politics, or to their necessary connections in business with each other, it seems greatly to contribute to the flourishing state of the manufactory and the general welfare of the community, and must afford a rational pleasure to every benevolent observer.

The town's arms are a sheaf of arrows in a field argent. The cutlers' arms are six cross daggers, with their points elevated. The Duke of Norfolk is Lord of the Manor, and the greatest part of the inhabitants in this town and for several miles near it are his tenants.

Places of note in the neighbourhood are: The Manor, about a mile distant to the east, which is mostly in ruins, except that one part of it has been converted into a farmhouse, and other parts have been made into dwellings for poor people, one large turret of the original building being now only left standing; this was formerly the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Here Cardinal Wolsey was taken ill on his way to London, and died at Leicester, and here Mary, Queen of Scots, was, for some time, kept prisoner. Broomhall, about half a mile to the south-west, formerly the seat of the Jessops, but now inhabited by a farmer. High House, about a mile and a half to the north-west, Mrs. Bamforth's; Banner Cross, three miles west-south-west, Lord John Murray's; Broadfield, a mile and a quarter to the South, Mrs. Shore's; Mazebrooke, two miles to the south, Mr. Roebuck's; the Mills, a mile to the north-east, Mr. Burton's.

The parish of Sheffield extends about nine miles from north-east to south-west, and about five miles from north to south, and six miles from east to west. It is bounded towards the south-west and west by the Moors of Derbyshire and the chapelry of Bradfield; to the

* Carriage of goods from hence to London at one shilling a stone.

north-west and north and north-north-east by the parish of Ecclesfield; to the north-east by east and east by Tinsley, and the parish of Handsworth; and to the south-east and south by the parishes of Beighton and Norton. It has two chapels of ease under Trinity Church—viz., Attercliffe one mile and a half north-east, Mr. John Smith, curate, about £27 per annum; and Eccleshall, three miles south-west, Mr. Henry Charnley, curate, about £20 per annum; no burial-place here, nor communion. At Attercliffe was formerly an academy, Mr. Jolley, master, where the famous mathematician, Dr. Sanderson, and, as I am told, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Secker, had part of their education.

The principal commons in the parish are: Crooksmoor west, Sheffield Moor south, and Sharrow Moor south-west. The chief places, not already mentioned, are Hely, one mile and a half, and Little Sheffield one mile to the south, Bridge Houses a quarter of a mile, and Hall Car a quarter of a mile to the north; Cherry Tree Hill two miles and an half, Machin Bank three miles, the Edge three miles, Whiteley Wood four miles, Whirlow five miles, and Fulwood six miles to the south-west, and Crooks two miles to the west; Darnall two miles and a half north-east, and Bright Side two miles north; Hallam two miles and a half west, from whence the district of Hallamshire takes its name. E. G.

[1787, *Part II., pp.* 759, 760.]

You have herewith a south prospect of Trinity Church, in Sheffield, which may perhaps be deemed not unworthy of a place in your Magazine (see Plate II., Fig. 2). But my principal motive for sending it was on account of some traditional information which I have lately received relative to the place of interment of William Walker, the executioner of King Charles I.

Thomas Hunt, late a reputable inhabitant of this town, informed the present parish clerk, Mr. J. Lee, "that W. Walker was interred near the chancel door of this church, where the letter W is in the draught; that he remembered a stone over his grave; and that (to use his phrase) it was written upon from top to bottom."

No relics of this stone, however, are now to be found, owing, probably, to the carelessness of the workmen when the church was in part new-fronted some years ago, and because W. Walker left no relations that might be solicitous for its preservation.

In a late conversation with John Bradley, an old inhabitant of Darnall, the place of W. Walker's birth and last residence, he informed me that he had often heard his mother speak of W. Walker, that he was traditionally reported to have been the secretary of Oliver Cromwell, and that one of the persons who, after the Restoration, were sent to apprehend Walker gave him intelligence of the design and an opportunity of escape and concealment.

I have seen the site of his house, but there is now upon it a modern edifice, and his estate has passed, since his death, through several families into the hands of the present possessor, who is no relation to him.

Perhaps the tradition of his having been secretary to Cromwell may help to explain that passage in his epitaph: "Muniis arduis sub Mercurii non Martis vexillo laudabiliter functus."

EDW. GOODWIN.

Sherburn-in-Elmet.

[1860, *Part II., pp.* 73-77.]

Steeton Hall, in the parish of Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, is now so small and ruined, such a mere irregular fragment of what it has been, and, withal, so altered in our own time, that perhaps it is impossible to restore, even in imagination, its original form and proportions; and the points of curiosity which remain about it must therefore be taken singly, for their own separate interest, rather than as connected portions of a uniform and intelligible structure. . . .

The gateway, being the first thing that presents itself, shall be made the first object of our present description. It is handsomely built of fine ashlar masonry, out of the magnesian limestone of the surrounding district, and must be regarded as a work of the fifteenth century, though there are forms and mouldings used in its construction which at first sight appear to be incongruous, and which might possibly puzzle an experienced observer who should not carefully consider it as a whole.

Perplexed with Norman-looking vaulting and arches, with lancet-looking and geometrical mouldings, with square-headed trefoil and ogee-headed doors, and shields of arms that show the present differences, and therefore can scarcely be earlier than the last half of the fifteenth century, there is yet no appearance of the shields having been later insertions, nor of the whole work being other than one and contemporaneous. With a very singular absence of the usual distinctive marks, the general facies must be described as Perpendicular.

It may be proper, if possible, in such a case as this, to discuss the gateway with a minuteness of detail which may enable the reader to judge of it for himself. It is a quadrangular structure, with two arched passages as usual—the principal one in the centre for horsemen and carriages, and the other, to the left of it, narrow for footmen. Hinges remain in the outer wall, showing that these two entrances were formerly defended on that side by strong doors. Their arches are both segmental-headed, and the smaller approaches nearly to a semicircle. They fall into the jambs continuously, without capitals, and with a simple chamfer; in the smaller arch the chamfer is hollowed. The groining of each archway is of the fashion commonly seen in

Norman work. Thus the principal entrance is under a simple vault, with square ribs crossing diagonally in two round arches, and joining the opposite angles. These ribs rest on corbels, three of which are nondescript, while the fourth has an under chamfered Norman aspect. The smaller passage has a cylindrical vault, with a parallel set of round sub-arches, like the aisles of small Norman churches. There is a chamber over each vault, with approaches from the court-yard. A spiral stair, starting from a plain round door on the ground and terminating in a square-headed trefoil, leads into the larger room above, and an external flight of stone steps through an acute ogee arch into the smaller. The square-headed trefoil has a carved head under each cusp in the soffit, with an ornamental effect; but there is, as I have said, a marked absence of characteristic mouldings indicating date through all the features of this gateway.

The larger chamber has a low gabled roof, slated with thick stone, within the square and plainly-embattled top of the gateway, which overhangs somewhat above the corbel-table. It was lighted towards the north or north-east, in the outer front, by a square-headed trefoil, on which side there is a projecting chimney belonging to this room, supported on a curious small corbel-table of men's heads and cats' heads; towards the house it was lighted by a plain ogee. A simple quatrefoil on the east or south-east lighted the smaller chamber. A gargoyle in either front projects from the centre of the wall.

The overhanging parapet of the gateway rests on a remarkable corbel-table of armorial shields, alternating with the usual conventional sculpture, and these arms, before they perish, may deserve such record as I can now furnish, with a view to their interpretation. Away from libraries, I can at present identify but few of them with certainty, though doubtless we have here abundant materials for an unwritten chapter of old county and family history. I saw them hastily, too, and must speak of them according to my limited opportunities. The bearings, so far as they could be certainly read without a glass, may be thus registered in order, if I suppose myself standing under the outer front, and reckoning round from left to right:

1. A chevron between three lions rampant. This coat occurs also in ancient glass in the west window of the parish church—viz., Sherburn-in-Elmet, with the arms of Cardinal Kemp, Roos, Ryther, Vipont, and others. Also on the south-west buttress of the debased tower, and on the outer door of the porch. The field is Gules, the chevron ermine, the lions or. It probably must represent Langton of Yorkshire, though I have not been able to connect that family with Sherburn or Steeton, and evidently points to the period of Cardinal John Kemp, titular of St. Balbina and legate of the Holy See, who was Archbishop of York from 1426 to 1451, and had a palace close by Sherburn Church, of which the earthworks, partly enclosed in the churchyard, are still plain to be seen.

2. A bend indented with estoile in sinister chief corner (? Reigate).

3. A bend of five fusils conjoined at their obtuse angles. This bearing is upon an oval shield set bendwise on the bracket. It represents the name and family of Reygate of Steeton, and is referred to in the following passage of Gough's "Camden" (iii. 288), which contains the only notice that I have seen of this house: "Not far from Sherburne to the south-west is Steeton, or Stiveton Hall, formerly a seat of the family of Reygate, which came by marriage many years ago to the family of Foljambe of Aldwark, and is the property of Francis Farrand Foljambe, Esq., who is lord of the manor. A great deal of the old building is standing, but some of it in ruins, about which are the arms of Reygate and other families in the stone-work."

This coat, with an annulet for difference, occurs twice in stone upon the porch of Sherburn Church. Also, without the annulet, it may be seen in a small chapel opening eastward out of the porch, attached to a fragment of a beautiful rood figured in Dr. Whittaker's "Loidis and Elmete," which was dug up many years ago in a corner of the churchyard, and having two similar faces, was sawn in two, one half being placed in this porch-chapel at Sherburn, and the other set over an old front door at Steeton Hall.

The Steeton half is still to be seen there, much decayed but very handsome, and a striking object as one enters through the gateway. This Reygate coat, repeated again on the corbel-table, and also, as we shall soon see, on the house itself, when taken in connection with Gough's notice just quoted, informs us that great part of what now remains at Steeton was built by that family during their tenure. But how they became possessed of the place at first, or when it passed from them by marriage to the Foljambes (as Gough says), I have nowhere yet been able to discover. A passage in the "Collec. Topog. et Geneal." (i. 361) relates that "in 37 Henry VIII. the King grants to Godfrey Foljambe, Sen., and Godfrey Foljambe, Jun., the custody of the manor of Steeton, Com. Ebor., and 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of waste, and 20 acres of land in Steeton," etc.

It will be seen, when we come to speak of the chapel, that the foundation of the house probably dates back to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, somewhere about the year 1200.

4. Three estoiles, 2 and 1, and a canton dexter.

5. A chevron betweenthree goats' (?) heads couped.

6. . . . within . . . cross-croslets fitchy in orle. This may probably be the second quartering of the Ryther coat, formerly, if not now, existing in glass in Harewood Great Hall — viz., "Argent, a lion's head erased between eight cross-croslets fitchy in orle az."

7. Party per bend two bars (or, over two bars a bend). (? Leghe of Middleton.)

8. Reygate, with the annulet.

9. A chevron between three leopards' faces. (? Pollington, or Wentworth.)

10. A chevron bratessy between three storks' (?) heads erased.

11. Quarterly of four a bend sinister.

12. Two bars between eight martlets, 3, 2, 2, and 1. (? Marley.)

13. A chevron between three fluers-de-lis. (? Belasyze, Lowther, Pickering, Green.)

14. A . . . with a label of three points in chief.

15. On a chief (or in chief) three crosses formy.

This coat may be the one mentioned by Gough as formerly to be seen amongst other quarterings on a large stone preserved in his time in the vestry at Sherburn, "which appears to have been a monument or part of one." It belonged probably to a tomb of the Langtons, as it showed the "lion and chevron" coat (No. 1 in this list) impaling quarterly of six, and in the third quarter "3 crosses patty in chief."

16. Two bars gemels and a chief. (? Thornhill or Meynill.)

17. A lion rampant. (? Aldburgh of Harewood Castle.)

The principal devices that alternate with the shields on the corbel-table are a coiled and eared serpent, a man's head with a bird, an estoiled boss, a wreathed head as on Roman coins, grotesque heads and mask, a monkey, another monkey with conventional tail over back, a ram's head, etc.

We proceed now from the gateway to the house itself. Its shattered ruin, patched in various bad styles and periods, may be described as consisting of a centre and one wing, the former with a moderately ancient "debased" door, now decorated with the Sherburn rood, and the latter with a row of old shields under the eaves, contemporaneous, and in good part identical, with those on the gateway just recorded. The wing includes the Early Pointed chapel, the most curious vestige that time has left here. There is a coat of arms over the debased door of comparatively recent aspect, and probably pointing to some "restorer"—viz., A chevron engrailed between three suns in splendour. It ought, of course, to be easy to appropriate this shield, but for want of references I have not been able to determine it hitherto.

The chapel, a spiral staircase now destroyed, and an old fire-place of great capacity, were the only curiosities that I could see or hear of in the interior.

The first alone requires description. No longer a chapel now, it has been desecrated many years, and divided into three compartments, a side passage, parlour, and dining-room. In the two former of these the very curious low early-lancet groining has been suffered

to remain, an example of unusual simplicity and interest, but, unfortunately, removed in the latter and replaced by a common ceiling. This roof has only cross-springer and diagonal ribs very rudely chamfered, which fall down low into the walls on each side. There is no ridge-rib or boss in the apex of the vault, the height of which is inconsiderable. In one corner of what is now the dining-room may still be seen the old piscina, declaring the original use of the place. It is ogee-headed and large, of less antiquity than the chapel. In the enclosing walls are several no-style windows, not deserving description. One, however, appears to be the work of the Reigates, judging from its style and the shields above it. It is a single light, with trefoiled cusping and ogee head. The wall in which this light is set, and which is surmounted by the row of arms next to be quoted, is much later than the groined roof within, so far, at least, as the outer face and upper part are concerned.

The shields from left to right come thus:

1. Reygate, with the annulet.
2. A masonic device with compasses and square (on a shield).
3. On a chief three crosses formy.
4. A fesse and label of five points. (? Birkin.)
5. Three sexfoils, 2 and 1. (? Darcy.)
6. Quarterly of four, a bend sinister.
7. Three crescents, 2 and 1. Ryther of Ryther and Harewood. This coat is in old glass in the west window of Sherburn.
8. Reygate, with estoile in place of annulet.
9. Fusily. (? Fitzwilliam.)
10. Ryther again.
11. A lion rampant. (? Aldburgh.)
12. Party per fesse dancette. (? Vavasour.)
13. Fretty of eight pieces. (? Huddleston.)

Alternating with these arms are other sculptures, as on the gateway—viz., a head, an estoile, a fleur-de-lis, a sexfoil surrounded by nine stars all within a circle, a geometrical device with circles and squares, and a calf's head. But chief pre-eminently among these, in the estimation of the villagers around, is the figure of some animal, apparently an ass, which has been held in immemorial superstition by the vulgar of the neighbourhood, and known as "Steeton Reckitt." It is distinguished from the other sculpture of the corbel-table by a somewhat larger size, and by being made the support of a small bartizan or projecting turret; and, as the popular story goes, this "Reckitt" conveyed the stone for building the house from quarries beyond Milford Junction. The present occupier, Mr. Kelsey, who is reasonably much interested in the history of Steeton, and pleased to show it to any visitor, told me this old-fashioned story, which I had previously heard with slight local differences in many other parts of England, and which will doubtless be recognised by many readers.

In the south aisle of the nave of Sherburn Church was formerly a chantry belonging to this house, and still called the "Steeton Chapel," in which the piscina remains. Here are three low-arched recesses in the wall extending westward towards the porch, which may some time have held effigies of the founder and his family, but all that is out of mind. A mural tablet, however, set over the piscina remembers Peter Foljambe, of Steeton, who died in 1668. Here are his arms and crest and a Latin legend. He bears a bend between six escallops, impaling a chevron between three crosses formy fitchy, for the names of Foljambe and Wooderoffe. The lady was a coheiress.

There are four fair Perpendicular windows in this chantry, but of new appearance. This noble church has recently been restored.

There are at least two other Steetons, or (more properly) Stivetons, in Yorkshire, at no great distance from our Steeton-in-Sherburn. This circumstance is liable to lead to confusion in consulting records about any of the three unless proper care be taken to distinguish between them. One of these is Steeton, of the Fairfaxes, near Bolton Percy, and the other is Steeton-in-Airedale, an ancient manor of the Plumptons, held under the Lords Percy. I am indebted to a gentleman in Oxford for some extracts from Dodsworth's MSS. relating to these Steetons, but it is not possible in every case to infer which is meant without special investigation.

The following seem to point plainly to Steeton-in-Sherburn:

"Ralph de Wilgeby gives ten marks for seisin of lands in Steeton and Micklegate, which he holds of the Archbishop of York" (? Walter de Grey).—MS. cxxiv., 85.

A "Confirmation by the Pope of a deed of Ralph Wileby and Robert his son granting lands in Sherburn for the support of a chaplain at Steveton" (cxxv., 4).

The date of this deed is unfortunately not sufficiently expressed in the MS., but it is apparently to the ancient family of Wileby that we are to look for the founders of the house and chapel at Steeton, probably early in the thirteenth century.

A "Charter of Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, endowing the Treasurership of York with the tithes of Steeton, Sherburne, etc., on its separation from the Archdeaconry: 1313—1327" (cxxv., 86).

Finally, it is manifest that while I have attempted to portray as exactly as possible the architectural peculiarities, heraldical curiosities, and present condition of Steeton Hall, I have yet left its history much as I found it, in a condition of almost total obscurity. I am entitled to attribute it to my distance from libraries that I have ascertained nothing about the Wilebys, beyond the presumption that a family of that name founded the old house and chapel somewhere about the year 1200; little or nothing about the Reigates, who, succeeding to it at some time to me unknown, reared the gateway

and much of the house about the middle of the fifteenth century, and were gone in the reign of Henry VIII., when it seems to have passed to the Foljambes of Aldwark (as Gough says) by marriage; and nothing of Steeton since the Foljambes sold it, except that it is now the property of a gentleman named Paver. The thirty-one shields of arms that yet remain on the edifice are (mainly, I think, for the same reason) very partially identified, and scarcely at all accounted for in this description. These are the points that remain to be elucidated. Still, I have done what I could, and it may be something to have called attention to such a place, hidden (as it is) among trees in a low situation and obscure locality, out of sight of ordinary travellers. It may incline some Yorkshire antiquary, with greater opportunities and facilities than I have had, to work the several matters at present left doubtful into their proper connection and historical relationship. If this be done, then the meagre account which I conclude to-day will seem to receive a sufficient justification.

T. W. Norwood.

Skipton.

[1814, *Part II., p.* 627.]

After the death of Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in the year 1649, his Countess devoted her attention to many pious works, and the restoration of six of her noble castles, which had suffered dilapidations during the civil wars. Of these, Skipton, in Yorkshire, first claimed her notice, it being the place of her birth, and which was afterwards her chief residence. The situation of this building, although not very commanding, is nevertheless beautiful and much admired for the finely-diversified scenery which surrounds it. The chief entrance is through a gate protected by four round towers, a short distance north-east of the church near the market-place. It has been much altered from its original state, and now forms a convenient lodge. On entering the courtyard a large and ponderous square building presents itself, with a venerable circular tower at each angle; within this is a small ancient quadrangle, picturesque from its variety of windows, buttresses, etc., and a fine old yew-tree standing in the centre. The parts of the castle now inhabited are attached to the north and east of these more ancient apartments, the whole forming a picturesque group.

Skipton Church is a spacious, handsome structure, consisting of body and chancel, with a well-proportioned tower at the west end, and is entered by a porch on the south side. Some portions of it are ancient, but the prevailing style is that of Henry VII. The interior contains nothing remarkable but several monuments of the Clifford family.

An Observer.

Stokesley.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 785.]

Being on a tour this summer through a part of Cleveland, I was induced to visit, among other curiosities in that district, a singular monument, situate upon the summit of a hill about four miles south-east from the market-town of Stokesley, and called by the neighbouring people the Wain Stones, supposed by some to be a Danish monument.

It consists of a rude collection of stones, many of them of an immense size, and all in their natural position except one, which stands erect, and seems probably to have been so placed by the hands of man. Upon one of these stones, which is now laid flat upon the ground, but which, like the former, stood erect till about fifty years ago, when it was wantonly thrown down, there is the inscription (Fig. 2). The letters are 4 inches in length and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. J. G.

Thornhill.

[1795, *Part II., p.* 985.]

The enclosed (Plate I.) is a drawing of a Knight Templar in Thornhill Church, in the county of York. The whole figure, including the canopy over the head, measures nearly 8 feet. It was placed in the usual recumbent posture near the wall, towards the east end in the north aisle, but when the body of the church was rebuilt in 1777 was removed from this situation, and is now fixed with iron cramps in an erect position against the wall in the ground-room at the west end leading to the belfry. Its present appearance is so grotesque, and conveys an idea so very different from what it was originally intended to give, that on entering the room a stranger is startled with the figure of a sentinel on guard in complete armour. The sculpture has been neatly executed, and there is great elegance in the mail-work and the drapery about the sword; but it seems to have been roughly handled on the removal, for the face is mutilated, and the animal on which the feet rest is probably a lion.

There is no memorial for whom this was intended, but the tradition of the parish ascribes it to a person who built the church, and lived at Whitby, a village in the neighbourhood. If the account be true that he was the founder of the church, it may have been intended for one of the ancestors of the Savile family, patrons of the living and lords of the manor. The burial-place of the Saviles is in the north side of the chancel of this church, where the late Sir George Savile was buried. There are some monuments of the family here; one of wood seems to be very ancient and curious. J. C.

Thorp Arch.

[1804, *Part I.*, *pp.* 513, 514.]

Thorp Arch possesses so many beauties that were it more known it would be more frequented. There are two houses for the reception of the company who frequent the place, either to drink the waters, breathe its very salubrious air, or enjoy the various delightful walks and rides with which it abounds. Tate's being the old-established house, is frequented by many persons from an attachment to its civil landlord, and the company there is generally the most numerous, though it must be owned the hotel (see Fig. 5) is by far the most pleasantly situated, and the house, being very large, is well accommodated for the reception of a great number of persons. The river Wharf, decorated with woods and ornamented with high, rocky cliffs, runs at the bottom of a terrace near the hotel, on which there is a gravel walk for the use of the company, and from whence the bridge and waterfall form very pleasing objects. But the flint-mill about a mile from hence with its very romantic scenery is the view most admired. . . . Harwood House, the magnificent seat of Lord Harwood and its attendant beauties, to be seen only on a Saturday, forms one of the lions. But Bramham Park, Weatherby Grange, and other places adjacent, deserve to be visited; and Mr. Gossip's on the other side of the river seems a very charming place—I say seems, for you are not permitted to walk in the grounds. We are three miles from Tadcaster and about thirteen from York, lying on the west side of the London road. . . .

But let me not forget to mention Matthew Homes, of Clifford, near this place. This man much resembles the well-known shepherd of Salisbury Plain; he is only a day-labourer, and although engaged in hard labour six days out of seven, he undertook about twelve years ago to teach a Sunday-school, without the least prospect of fee or reward, and has paid unremitting attention to it ever since. There is a great simplicity about him, and I am sure if you were to call upon him whenever you come to Thorp Arch you would be much pleased with his conversation. G. N.

Tickhill.

[1844, *Part I.*, *pp.* 373, 374.]

Near the market-cross of the decayed town of Tickhill, in the West Riding of York, is an ancient timber-built house, called St. Leonard's Hospital, now divided into mean tenements, and long since alienated from its original destination; but the front facing the street possesses, in my estimation, sufficient interest to be recorded in your repository, particularly as I have not met with any print of it, although it has been an object of my inquiry since I first saw it in 1814. It is said in Hunter's "South Yorkshire," vol. i., p. 244, that the

hospital of St. Leonard existed as early as 1225, when the sad condition of the brethren inhabiting it was recommended by Archbishop Walter Gray to the charity of all good people. The quaint inscription over the doorway, Dis mad Jon Leftwul, which in modern orthography would be, "This made John Leftwul," clearly indicates the name of the founder or builder; for we have, or had, examples of such inscriptions at Brougham Castle, for Roger de Clifford, temp. Edward I., and at Windsor Castle, for William Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, temp. Edward III. (*vide Gentleman's Magazine*, 1795, part i., p. 95). The curious carved oak doorway, and the arches with their pillars which support the projecting upper floor of the building, are well preserved, and delineated in the drawing I send with this brief account. C. S. B.

Towton.

[1789, *Part II., p.* 616.]

A few weeks ago was found by a ploughman at Towton, near Tadcaster, in Yorkshire, a gold ring, weighing 1 ounce, 4 pennyweights, and 9 grains, supposed to have been lost at the memorable Battle of Towton in the year 1461 between the Houses of York and Lancaster. In this battle (which was decided in favour of the former) were slain 36,000 men, amongst whom fell many of the nobility of England. Fig. 13 is a drawing of the ring; Fig. 14, its outside, somewhat magnified, with a correct copy of the seal and legend. If any of your correspondents could favour the public with an interpretation, it would oblige many of your readers here, and especially the communicator.

N.B.—At *a* is a small graze of the ploughshare, but it does not seem injured in the least. Isaac Tyson.

[We read the inscription, Now is ihus, *i.e.*, Jesus.—Ed.]

[1803, *Part I., p.* 17.]

The enclosed (Fig. 4) is an impression from an extraordinary large gold seal-ring, found lately in a field near Towton (in the direct high road from Ferrybridge to the city of York), and supposed to be lost in the memorable battle fought in that field on Palm Sunday, 1461. The ring is certainly a valuable piece of antiquity, and not improbably might have been the property of the victorious Prince Edward, to whom this battle gave the crown, King Henry VI. being at York at the time the battle was fought. An explanation of the legend is requested. R. J. T.

[1803, *Part I., pp.* 121, 122.]

The following letter of a friend of mine at Leeds was sealed with the seal-ring (Plate II., Fig. 4):

"June, 1789, about a fortnight since, a boy, driving a plough in a

field near Sherburn, in this neighbourhood (and about two miles from Towton field), had the good fortune to find a gold ring, which weighs 1 oz. 4 dwt. 9 gr. it is of a size to fit my thumb, and is in very good preservation, except a small scratch on the seal by the ploughshare." E. R. H.

Wakefield.

[1756, *p.* 559.]

The figure in the accompanying plate is, it seems, but one of a large number, all which, some in alabaster and some in wood, richly ornamented with painting and gilding, and very antique, were found last May in the roof of a small chapel at Wakefield, in Yorkshire.* . . . The effigies in question is apparently the representation of a prelatical saint. The mitre and crosier evidently denote the prelate, and the position of the monk, or priest, at his feet do as clearly evince the saint. The legend will, I think, discover who this saint was, for I read it thus: "S. Wllam sanc price procures aydane," and after observing that the language is Old French, and that "Wllm" can stand for nothing but William, which was written in those times "Willam" and "Wilam," that "sanc," "sance," or "saunce" occurs for "sans" in Chaucer, Skelton, and the "Mirrour for Magistrates," and that the last word "aydane" wants nothing but the mark of abbreviation over it (which, I suppose, was worn out) to be the old French "aydaunce." I say after thus clearing and settling the words, I interpret it: "St. William, you procure us help without meed or reward."

St. William was nephew to our King Stephen by his sister Emma. . . . At his entrance into York, A.D. 1154, he wrought a very notable miracle, for the wooden bridge over the Ouse breaking down by means of the numbers of people upon it, St. William, as the story goes, fell down instantly on his knees, and obtained by his prayers the life of every individual person, and therefore, I suppose, after his death and canonization he had a chapel erected to his honour upon the bridge at York. P. Gemsege.

[1794, *Part I.*, *p.* 433.]

Upon Wakefield Bridge, in Yorkshire, is still remaining (or was when I passed it in October, 1787) an elegant Gothic chapel, erected by Edward IV. in memory of his father, Richard, Duke of York, and others of his friends killed near that place in the battle of 1449.

S. S.

[1807, *Part I.*, *p.* 105.]

Enclosed is a drawing (Fig. 3) of a silver ring, being the exact size of it, which appears to have been gilt; the weight of it is

* For a further account of these figures see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1759, pp. 267-269.

6 pennyweights. It was found accidentally by a clergyman on the common near Wakefield, in Yorkshire. H. B.

[1866, *Part I.*, *pp.* 232, 233.]

It may interest your readers, and especially those who are fond of early domestic ornamentation and architecture, to know that a discovery has lately been made at a well-known house, called The Heath, near Wakefield, of a fine specimen of a chimney-piece in stone, having in the centre a large basso-relievo, well preserved and most skilfully executed, but which for many years has been shut out from view, as well as from the knowledge of its various inmates.

Heath House is of the Tudor style of architecture, and stands on a high ground rising from Wakefield Common, and, overlooking the valley of the Calder, commands some very beautiful and extensive views from its terraced gardens; at first sight it reminds one of the Haddon Hall exterior, though on a closer inspection it loses many of the attractive features of that interesting mansion.

The date usually assigned to Heath is that of the close of the sixteenth century, and over the doorway of the principal entrance are the arms of Elizabeth, beneath those of the supposed builder, in good preservation; but from an examination of the house, which is a square and massive stone one, I think there can be little doubt that the oldest portions of the structure will date from the beginning, rather than the end, of the century above named; but this, as it is opposed to the opinion of that well-known and most careful of antiquaries, the late Joseph Hunter, who wrote of Heath and other houses and families in the neighbourhood, I will not by any means venture to assert. My business being chiefly with the discovery before referred to, I will leave the exact date of the construction of the house to those archæological architects who will squabble about a fifty years' date as if their lives depended upon it, and then, at the suggestion of some less excited listener, split the difference between them in the most pleasant and agreeable manner.

The chamber in which the discovery was made is one running the whole length of one side of the building, but at some period of its history has been divided by plaster and wainscot partitions into three compartments, two being fair-sized rooms, the other a curious sort of lumber-closet, or lobby.

It was on taking down the partitions of this part of the chamber that in the centre of the room was found the chimney-piece in question, completely shut up with boarding from any view whatever. The news of the discovery quickly spread, and through the kindness of Mrs. Milnes Gaskell, at whose husband's hospitable house at Wakefield I was staying at the time, and whose taste for archæological pursuits and restorations has been shown in what she has so well done at the Abbot's House, Wenlock, I had the good fortune

of paying a visit to and closely inspecting the curious and interesting sculpture and chimney-piece so unexpectedly brought to light.

Although I made some rough drawings of the peculiarities of the above, time will not permit me to ask you to have them appended to this letter. I will, then, with your permission, proceed to describe, as nearly as I can, the character of the work, and leave it to your readers to determine whether I have or have not overestimated, in an artistic or other point of view, the value of this discovery at the old house of Heath.

The whole work is of stone, and by measurement occupies 10 feet in length by about 13½ to 14 feet in height, reaching, with the exception of a massive cornice running about the entire chamber, nearly to the ceiling; the sides are supported by double columns of Ionic character about 6 inches apart, having above them double columns of the Corinthian order at the same width. The fire-place, at the time I was at the house, was closed with plaster or wood; between the top of the fire-place and the mantelpiece, or rather ledge, is a flat surface ornamented with scroll work, and above this, in the middle of the space between the Corinthian columns, is the remarkable basso-relievo before alluded to. It is in Caen stone, and represents the death of Jezebel, whose body, dressed in the stiff and starched school of the sixteenth century, occupies a very prominent position in the right-hand corner, with an imperial crown, ornamented with fleur-de-lis, falling from her head. Above, and in a balcony, are three figures in a mixed costume of a military character, looking down upon the prostrate figure; the balcony is attached to a Tudor window, as indeed are all the windows of the house, or palace, in which the figures stand, although the general character of the building is of the Classic or Palladian order.

On the left and foreground of the work are horsemen arrayed as Romans, with helmets, lances, and tunics, coming towards Jezebel's body; amongst them is one principal figure which, no doubt, is meant for the conquering and avenging Jehu; behind this group, and gradually rising on a sloping ground, is a file of soldiers on foot, carrying on their shoulders arquebuses, or large guns; they, too, are arrayed in tunics, but have the morion-shaped headpieces of a much later period. The whole picture is boldly detailed, and, putting aside the anachronisms common to this period of art, is well and cleverly set forth; the date of the work must no doubt be about the middle of the sixteenth century, and therefore possibly later than the original building of the house. The sculpture just described measures 7 feet by 3½ feet, and is in very first-rate condition, looking as fresh and as perfect as if it had left the workman's hands only a few months ago. Upon one of the boards which helped to conceal the chimney-piece were pencilled the figures "1789," indicating, no doubt, the exact time when the bad taste or the necessities of the

then inmates of the house shut out from sight this interesting relic, and divided a noble chamber into three dismal rooms. In the interests of archæology it is to be hoped that this fine old house and its interesting chimney-piece will be long preserved, and it gave me much pleasure to learn that the gentleman who has lately come into possession of Heath is doing all that good taste can devise to restore the house to something of its time-honoured character. Within the stone porch of the principal entrance of the building are some very interesting varieties of mason's marks, and on the outside of some of the windows I noticed more. Indeed, the whole house is worth a visit, and will no doubt become, under a judicious restoration, one of the sights of the neighbourhood.

Like almost all other houses of this character, it has its ghost story, but as that would be too long to dwell upon now, and as I have sufficiently trespassed upon your valuable space, I must postpone a further reference to it to some other time or opportunity.

GEORGE R. WRIGHT, F.S.A.

Wensley.

[1836, *Part II.*, *pp.* 377, 378.]

"No church is mentioned as existing at Wensley at the time of the Domesday Survey, yet the head of a cross now remaining in the vestry, and inscribed in Saxon characters Domfrid [Donfrid], proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that there was a church or chapel at this place before the Conquest, of which the probability is that it was destroyed by the ravages of the Danes."*

The figures round the cross are in the same situations in which the four winged beasts of the Revelations, the symbols of the Evangelists, are frequently placed; but the present appear only grotesque and ornamental, without particular meaning. The two upper are birds and the two lower beasts.

J. G. N.

[1841, *Part II.*, *p.* 380.]

The following particulars of Wensley Church, in the Wapentake of Hang West, in Yorkshire, are omitted in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire."

The doctor's description of the architecture of the church is quite correct, but he says nothing about the tower, which appears, from a date over the west window of the bottom story, to have been erected in 1719. The windows are plain copies of those in St. Paul's Cathedral. In it are three very fine-toned bells, which are severally inscribed. (1) "+ hon're S'c'i petri." (2) "VT TVBA SIC SONITV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES 1725." (3) "SVRSVM CORDIA I. CLAYTON RECTOR 1725." The

* Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," vol. i., p. 371.

two last are also ornamented with fillets of scroll-work, small figures of bells, and roundels, with the initials of the founder: "S. S. Ebor."

Near the splendid chantry-screen of the Scropes, which was brought from Easby Abbey, is the basin of the old font. It is octangular, and appears to have had nearly all the older ornaments chiselled off to make room for initials, shields, and this rude sentence cut on two of the sides:

"CHVRC | TERS · L · · kE
H MvS | To yoVR · C
HARGEIS"

which may be read, "Church-masters looke to your chargeis." Next to this is a plain shield, with the letters "G. S.," probably the initials of the Rev. George Scott, A.M., Rector of Wensley from 1643 to 1673. On another face is the date 1662, with "I.P. C:L" above it. The remaining sides have beautifully-carved roses on them, which warrant the conjecture that this font was made when the nave underwent a complete renovation about the time of Henry VII.

The curious head of the cross, with the word "Domfrid" inscribed on it in Saxon characters (engraved in Whitaker's "Richmondshire," vol. i., p. 371, and in a recent volume of your Magazine), has been removed from the vestry to the rectory by the present incumbent.

The beautiful brass of one of the rectors of Wensley, fixed on a large blue marble flag, has been placed without the altar rails. There has been a broad inscription round it, which is unfortunately gone. Whitaker's work contains a very fine engraving of this splendid relic. Near it is another large stone of the same material, the brass plate of which has also been torn off.

In the churchyard are two ancient coffin-shaped gravestones. The top part of each is formed like a plain shield, the remaining portion being rounded off on both sides, leaving a slight ridge in the centre, which gives it the appearance of a large shovel. The shape of these humble memorials of the dead has been copied in later days, for on one of exactly the same form is the following inscription:

"Mr. William Parkam Gardiner to the Duke of Bolton left to the poor of Wensley the use of a 100 Pounds for ever March 20th 1670. Repair'd in the Year 1731, James Scott Church Warden. Repair'd in the Year 1790, Francis Pearson Church Warden. Repair'd in the year 1821, Christopher Scott Church Warden."

Near the south wall of the nave is this:

"Here lie interred the Remains of George Boustead, who died at Leyburn, Jan. 6th, 1798, Aged 73. A good and pious Christian. This stone was erected by the family in which he lived 46 years, as a token of their respect and affection, and as a Tribute of Gratitude Due to his memory, for his long attachment and faithful services."

W. Harrison.

Wentbridge.

[1861, *Part I., p.* 238.]

In the picturesque little village of Wentbridge, in Yorkshire, there is (or rather was) a small wayside inn, of antique and somewhat dilapidated appearance, having affixed to its front the sign of the Blue Bell (in its better days evidently a swing sign), bearing date 1663.

Standing on the side of the ancient Roman road from Hatfield to Pontefract, it may reasonably be supposed the identical house where Barnaby Harrington, alias "Drunken Barnaby," called to slake his "furious thirst" on his way from Doncaster. What occurred to raise his ire he does not inform us, but he records his visit in the following lines :

> "Thence to Wentbridge, where vile wretches,
> Hideous hags and odious witches,
> Writhen count'nance and mis-shapen,
> Are by some foul bugbear taken.
> These infernal seats inherit,
> Who contract with such a spirit."

And then passes on to "Ferrybridge, sore wearied." Whatever truth there may have been in Barnaby's maledictory description, it in no wise applies to the inhabitants of Wentbridge at the present day, who would be properly indignant should any modern traveller venture to describe them in such uncourteous language. Probably Barnaby was labouring under a fit of the blue devils after his potations when he imagined such a diabolical assemblage.

Passing through the village a short time age, I was sorry to observe that a portion of the old inn had disappeared, and was being replaced by a modern erection with stuccoed front, etc.

On inquiring the fate of the old sign, I was told it had gone to a neighbouring village, and would reappear in its place. This, though reassuring, left an unpleasant impression on my mind that its antique face was about to be veiled by a coat of modern paint under the plea of "restoration," and would thus lose much of its interest. C. F.

Wharncliffe.

[1822, *Part I., pp.* 577, 578.]

Wharncliffe is a forest and deer-park on the banks of the Dow, about seven miles from the town of Sheffield. It is part of the ancient domain of the house of Wortley. Within its circuit is found an inscription of the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. perfectly unique. It is connected with our popular song, as having been the haunt of the fabled Dragon of Wantley. It was the birthplace of the

eccentric and erratic Edward Wortley Montague, and for the first three years of her married life the residence of his mother, the lively Lady Mary, who was not insensible to the beauties of this singular and romantic spot, comparing it in after-life to the scenery in the neighbourhood of Avignon. Wharncliffe falls but one degree below, if it falls below, the parts of this island rich in picturesque beauty, which invite the visits of those who live in districts on which Nature has been less lavish of her favours.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

Whitby.

[1809, *Part I.*, *p.* 513.]

I have herewith sent you a drawing of Whitby Church from the north-west (see Plate II., Fig. 1.), showing a part of the top of the cliff near which it stands. The church was built by Edwin, King of Northumberland, about the year 630, and burnt down by the Danes in the year 867, and lay in ruins till the Conquest, when it was repaired, or rather rebuilt, by William de Percy. Since that period it has undergone so many repairs and alterations that it has entirely lost its ancient form. In 1744 the north wall was totally taken down and rebuilt, with new windows in the modern form. The approach from the town to the church is by an ascent of 194 stone steps. The cliff under the west end of the church is very high, and a great part almost perpendicular. Near the bottom is a small flat, on which a new street was begun in 1761, called Henrietta Street, which when finished contained about 1,000 inhabitants. But about the year 1777, during a wet season, the ground giving way, a great part of the street with part of the churchyard within about ten yards of the tower went down into the sea. JOHN BIRD.

[1813, *Part II.*, *pp.* 633, 634.]

I send you a drawing of the east end of Whitby Abbey Church, Yorkshire, the most perfect part remaining of this once magnificent structure. It is in a fine style of architecture, and not unlike the east front of Rievaulx Abbey.* Much is left standing of this venerable ruin. With my view† you will receive an account of the abbey, which I hope will be acceptable. J. C. BUCKLER.

The Abbey of Whitby, formerly Streanshal, ranks among the most early monastic foundations in the kingdom. It owed its rise to Oswy, King of Northumberland, A.D. 657, on a victory obtained over Penda, the Saxon, but unconverted, King of Mercia. Oswy placed

* See this engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1812, part i., p. 105.
† See the frontispiece to *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1813, part ii.

the new monastery under the care of his niece, Hilda, who became the first abbess, and is highly praised by Bede for her learning, charity, and devotion. As Hilda had been educated under Aidan, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who was himself bred at Iona, she zealously espoused the tenets of the Scotch and British clergy on the time of celebrating the festival of Easter. And a synod was assembled at Streanshal so early as A.D. 664 before Oswy and his Queen Eanfleda, a Kentish Princess, who supported the Romanists, in which Wilfrid, then preceptor to the Prince and Abbot of Ripon, prevailed in favour of the Roman ritual.

The dimensions of the monastery of Streanshal, as given by Charlton ("History of Whitby," p. 22), apparently from Bede, far exceed the usual size of any churches in that age, and as such deserve the notice of antiquaries.

The abbey is described as being 100 yards in length—*i.e.*, the east part, 36 yards; the west part, 49 yards; the breadth of the choir, or cross part, probably of the transept, 15 yards; total, 100 yards. The length of the choir, or cross part, or of the transept, 50 yards; breadth of the nave within, including the cloisters, meaning probably the side-aisles, 23 yards; height of the nave, 20 yards; of the tower, 35 yards. These in many parts exceed the dimensions of the present structure.

It is certain the place was held in high estimation by the Northumbrian Kings, as Edwin, the first Christian monarch, had founded, and was buried in, St. Peter's Church at Streanshal, A.D. 633; Oswy also and Eanfleda; and Edbert, King of Northumberland, A.D. 736, who retired to, and died at, Streanshal.

A.D. 867. The Danes, under their Prince Hungar, or Inguar, landed near Whitby, and entirely destroyed the monastery and laid waste the country. It appears to have remained in this state of desolation for two hundred years, to the time of the Conquest. At that period, A.D. 1066, these domains were the property of the Saxon Earl, Gospatric, who, after the decisive Battle of Hastings, retired into Scotland. Whitby, *inter alia*, was soon bestowed by the Conqueror on his nephew, Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who built two seats, Sneton and Hackness, in its neighbourhood. Yet this Earl of Chester soon disposed of his domains here to William de Percy, the first of that family, who, with his brother Serlo, came over with the Conqueror, and married Emma de Port, the daughter of Gospatric.

A.D. 1074. William de Percy refounded the monastery, dedicating it to St. Peter and St. Hilda for Benedictine monks, Reinfird, a Benedictine monk from Evesham, being the first prior. To him succeeded Serlo de Percy, the brother of the founder, who died A.D. 1102, and was followed by his nephew, William de Percy, when the monastery was raised to the dignity of an abbey. And in his

time, or in the reign of Henry I., the present structure, which is a perfect specimen of the lancet-shaped Gothic, seems by the style of building to have been erected. The first William de Percy died in Palestine, and was buried near Jerusalem; but Whitby continued till the year 1200 the usual burial-place of the Percy family.

The dimensions of this abbey, as given by Grose, are: Length, 252 feet; breadth, 56 feet; nave, 30 feet; aisles, each 13 feet; walls in height, 60 feet; tower, 104 feet.

At the dissolution of the monasteries the revenues in Dugdale were £437 2s. 9d., in Speed £505 9s. 1d.

Immediately after the surrender of the last abbot, Henry de Vall, A.D. 1541, the abbey lands at Whitby were let on a lease of twenty-one years to Richard Cholmley, Esq., of Kinthorp, near Pickering, in Yorkshire. This Richard Cholmley distinguished himself in an expedition under Lord Edward Seymour on the coast of Scotland, A.D. 1544, in which Leith and Edinburgh were sacked and burnt, was knighted by that General, and the year after his return purchased for £333 a large share of lands at Whitby.

The manor, however, appears to have been granted by Edward VI. in A.D. 1550 to John, Earl of Warwick, who alienated to Sir John Yorke in A.D. 1551, and he sold it to Sir Richard Cholmley, knight, July 2, 1555, in the possession of whose family it yet continues.

The situation of this abbey is on a lofty cliff, which commands a very extensive view of the German Ocean. The ruins have hence been always exposed in an unusual degree to the power of the wind; and December 2, 1763, a violent storm overset the whole west part of the church to the very foundation, though supported by above twenty strong Gothic pillars and arches. The ruins of this abbey, from their elevated situation upon a high cliff, are a useful sea-mark on a dangerous and rocky coast.

[1830, *Part II.*, *p.* 113.]

It is with much regret that I inform your antiquarian readers that the tower of the much-admired abbey at Whitby (which has been noticed in some of your volumes) fell to the ground about one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday, June 25. This striking portion of the venerable pile has for some years past exhibited symptoms of rapidly increasing decay, and to those who watched their progress it was matter of surprise that the catastrophe had been so long averted, and that the late tempestuous seasons should not have accelerated the destruction of what has so long appeared to be tottering to its fall. But it was not fated thus to meet its doom, and there is something rather affecting and sublime in the manner in which the downfall of this fine remnant of antiquity has at last taken place. Year after year has it proudly withstood the warring of the elements and the fury of

the wintry blast, as if unwilling to be hurried to that destruction, which, in the opinion of all who knew its perilous condition, might be expected from every passing storm; but yet, conscious of its infirmity, and that it could no longer resist the silent ravages of time, it slowly and majestically fell in the calm noontide of a summer's day, its remains forming a shapeless mass of ruin almost on the very spot once sheltered by its hallowed roof. The event has excited the most lively interest in the town of Whitby, by every inhabitant of which the abbey is held in the highest veneration, and the falling of its lofty tower is to them like the loss of a friend whom they had known and loved from their earliest years, whom they were in the habit of seeing every day, and meeting with at every turn.

The tower of Whitby Abbey has for centuries been an important and well-known landmark,* and formed a most interesting and conspicuous feature in the romantic scenery of the district. Its loss, therefore, will not be felt by the neighbouring inhabitants alone, but the traveller by land or sea has reason to lament its destruction, and the public at large to regret that so noble a specimen of the taste and piety of our ancestors is now no more. HENRY BELCHER.

*** We annex to our correspondent's report of the fall of the tower of Whitby Abbey a south-west view of it, taken about the year 1793 (see Plate II.).

In Grose's "Antiquities," vol. iv., are two views of this abbey, and in the "Antiquarian Cabinet" is a pleasing view from the north, showing the tower. But the best views of this abbey are to be found in the new edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon." Mr. Coney has there given two beautiful plates—one an exterior view from the north-west, and the other an interior view looking towards the north and east. The latter forms a very superior subject for the pencil.

On November 12, 1794, a heavy gale proved destructive to the west end of the abbey, and the great window, which is shown in the annexed view (and was justly admired for the elegance of its proportions), was then destroyed.—EDITOR.

[1841, *Part I., p.* 87.]

The several parts of this interesting ruin have lately been repaired, of which it may be said that time has brought it precisely to what it should remain, and that a single feature further allowed to perish the effect now so picturesque would be marred or destroyed. In 1830, when the tower fell, the regret was general, but it is now acknowledged that, from the loss of that low, square mass in the centre, a finer composition in the view was obtained, particularly

* The tower was 120 feet high, and the cliff upon which it was situated was nearly 200 feet above low-water mark.

from the south, the transept on the north or further side previously hidden by the tower being now open from the interior, so that, with its tall lights and pinnacles, it is traceable in the distance from the foundations, with the arcades and stories of the choir.

Whitkirk.

[1811, *Part I., pp.* 20-22.]

Having lately had occasion to look into the ancient registers of the parish of Whitkirk, I was induced to examine the whole series from the year 1603, when they commence, as well as the churchwarden's accounts, which are preserved as far back as the year 1653, and other parish records entered in the same book with those accounts. In the course of this research I was led to make some extracts, which may not be altogether unacceptable, or, at least, may tend to excite further examination of such old records as may yet be in existence, and thereby furnish similar or more curious information.

The following is the list of the vicars of this parish, so far as I have been able to make them out from the notices that occur in these records :

Richard Tharold, M.A., first occurs ; buried December 10, 1618.

Nathaniel Taylor, B.D., succeeded ; inducted May 8, 1619. He occurs in 1623, but I do not find the register of his burial.

Christopher Rudston, M.A. ; buried July 13, 1635.

Charles Procter, M.A., succeeded ; inducted November 30, 1635 ; ejected or resigned in 1661.

Richard Wright succeeded ; inducted June, 1661 ; buried December 14, 1674.

Jonathan Dade succeeded ; occurs April 5, 1675 ; buried March 4, 1688-89.

Richard Hopkins succeeded ; inducted July 1, 1689 ; buried February 17, 1701-2.

John Ray succeeded ; inducted 1702 ; buried April 17, 1735.

Daniel Hopkins ——— ; buried April 8, 1743.

Peter Simon succeeded ; inducted May, 1743 ; died June 14, 1779.

John Wilson, B.A., succeeded ; inducted January, 1780 ; died July 27, 1785.

Samuel Smalpage, M.A., succeeded ; inducted December 31, 1785, the present incumbent.

Of most of these little more is noted in the records to which I refer than what is here put down ; but of one of them, who occurs in the most eventful period, Mr. Charles Procter, more is recorded. The first thing that attracted my particular notice with respect to him was his witnessing his successor's reading himself in, as appears from the following :

"Memorandum, That the nine-and-thirty Articles of Religion were publickely and distinctly read, in the parish church of Whitkirke in the county of Yorke, by Richard Wright, vicar of the said Church, upon the twenty-third day of June, in the thirteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1661. In testimony hereof, wee hereunto set our hands.

"Charles Procter.
"Will. Dixon [Parish Clerk]."

Under the idea of his being one of the ejected ministers I could not but feel strongly interested for Mr. Procter on this occasion, particularly when I found he was a married man and burthened with a large family. Seven children I find registered to "Charles Procter, vicar," between the years 1648 and 1658, both inclusive; and I also find myself under the necessity of fathering four other children upon him, registered to "Charles Prockter," with a trifling variation of the spelling, and without the addition of "vicar," between the years 1639 and 1645 inclusive, as there is no direct evidence to the contrary, the date of his marriage not appearing in this register, as these entries occur during his incumbency, and in connection with the others, and as the name never occurs in the registers—at least, within any reasonable time, before or after his incumbency. And as I find only one, the youngest, of these children entered in the register of burials, I conclude that he went away with a wife and ten children living. It was only the preceding summer that he had been at the expense of fitting up the vicar's pew in the church, which does not seem as if he was then contemplating his removal. I annex the memorial of this transaction, several others of the like nature occurring in these records, by which the present title to many of the pews may be ascertained and established.

"Memorandum, That itt is agreed the 10th day of July, 1660, by the Vicar and Churchwardens, whose names are underwritten, that that Stall or Pue in the Quire of the Parish Church of Whitkirke, being the next to Mr. Nelthorpe's pue, which Mr. Procter built att his owne charge, and wherein Mrs. Procter hath always sit, shall belong to the present and succeeding Ministers' wives, reserving only a seate in the said stall or pue for Katherin Dixon, the present Clarke's Wife, so long as shee shall live; the present and succeeding vicars keeping the same in sufficient repaire, and in such decent manner has becomes the house of God.

"Charles Procter,
"Ric. Boothe,
"John Eamonson."

I have before hinted that the first impression upon my mind was that Mr. Procter was one of the ejected ministers, on which account, under the circumstances which I have mentioned, he would be entitled to serious commiseration, particularly if his removal were occasioned by scruples of conscience in declining the subscription to the Articles. Upon a closer comparison of dates, however, I am willing to hope that he might be preferred to another benefice, as the operation of the Parliamentary proceedings would, of course, have ceased long before the year following the restoration of Charles II., and the date of his successor's reading himself in was about one year and two months prior to St. Bartholomew's Day, when, by the Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles II., about 2,000 of the clergy, according to Hume, were deprived of their livings.

In the churchwardens' accounts I find the following entries:

"1653. Given to Mr. Procter towards the providing a dinner for the Ministers upon the Exercise day, 5s.

"1654. Charges upon the Ministers on the Exercise day, 6s.

"1659. Charges att a meeting att Whitkirke of severall neighbours, in consulting about the returne of an answer to a warrant from the Sheriffe about Ejected Ministers, 4s. 6d.

"Mr. Procter, and Francis Dawson's charges, in going to York about the same businesse, 5s. 2d.

"Given to Mr. Procter by consent of the Parishioners, for going to Yorke, and his paines about the same, 5s."

From one article in these accounts I am able to trace Mr. Procter into Lincolnshire after his resignation or ejectment, viz.:

"1662. Edward Butterfield's charges in going into Lincolnshire, to speake with Mr. Procter about Mr. Askwith's legacy, 6s."

Of the distresses of the ejected clergy at this period some, at least, of the following entries are melancholy instances:

"1667. Given to a poore old Minister who preached here June 2nd, 3s. 6d.

"Charges at severall times upon severall Ministers that preached here, 3s. 6d.

"1668. Charges upon Mr. Bennington and some friends of his when hee preached here att Christmasse, 2s. 2d.

"Bestowed in ale upon a poore preacher that preached here, 6d.

"1669. Given to a poore Minister who preached here at the Church April 25, 5s.

"Bestowed on him in ale, 4d.

"February 13, 1669. Collected then by the Churchwardens in the Church upon a testimoniall, and at the request of the Lord Bishop of Yorke, for one, Mr. Wilmut, a poore Minister, the summe of 8s. 4d.

"May 16, 1675. Collected then in the Church, upon a Lettre of Request brought by Mr. Francis Fowler, of Bungay in the County

of Suffolke, a poore distressed Minister, which was given to him May 17, 1675, 5s. 7d. ob."

But the most affecting instances are those which follow:

"April 10th, 1670. Given then by the neighbours to a poore mendicant Minister, one Mr. John Rhodes, who then preached here, and after sermon stood in the midle ile to receive the charity of the people, the summe of 12s. 3d.

"July 3d, 1670. Given then by the neighbours to a poor lame itinerary, one Mr. Walker, who then preached here, and after the sermon stood in the midle ile to receive the people's charity, which was 9s. 3d.

"November 20th, 1670. Given then in the midle ile of the church by the neighbours to a poore mendicant itinerary lame priest, one Mr. Walker, who had preached here the 3d of July 70, and preached again this day, the summe of 3s. 6d.

"July 30th, 1671. Given then in the midle ile of the church by the neighbours to the aforenamed Mr. Walker, the mendicant itinerary lame minister, who had been here severall times before, and did then preach, the summe of 6s. 3d." S. S.

Wistow.

[1754, *p.* 309.]

The enclosed is an inscription in the church at Wistow, between Selby and Cawood, in Yorkshire. It is written in two lines on the two sides of a long narrow stone, in the form of a coffin, which contains the effigies of a lady with two of her children, and lies parallel to, and about a yard above, the floor in the north side of the choir. If any of your correspondents would favour us with the interpretation thereof in English it would oblige some of your readers in these parts, particularly FINCLE STREET.

"MARGARI : KE : GIST ICI A VOUS :
INU CRI : MERCI
✠ VOUS KE PASSEZ PAR ICI PRIRZ
PUR LALME DM MARGERI."

[The above letter with the inscription we sent down to our ingenious correspondent, Mr. Gemsege, who has obliged us with the following answer:

The inscription which I am here endeavouring to illustrate (see the cut) is in old French, but to read it we must begin, as I take it, at the third line, where the cross stands, for the cross is always prefixed to legends, and not inserted in the middle. It seems to be metrical, for when rightly divided it makes a rhyming tetrastic of seven syllables in a verse, thus:

" + Vous ke* passez par ici
Priez pur lAlme† dm‡ Margeri
Margeri ke gist ici
A vous inu (Jesu) cri merci,"§

which, literally translated according to the order of the words, implies, "You that pass this way, pray for the soul of Dame Margery. Margery, that lies here, of you, Jesus, begs mercy." But, turned into verse—I mean such language and such verse as may best suit the original—will run thus:

"You that here this way pass by,
Pray for good Dame Margery;
Margery, that here does lie,
Of you, Jesu, begs mercy."

However, sir, this rude French epitaph has all the genuine marks of antiquity that Montfaucon himself could require. There is, first, the shape of the stone, which is in the form of a coffin, after the manner of the more early times. Secondly, its place—for it lies, if I understand the gentleman that transmitted the account, under the wall of the chancel of Wistow—where one often sees benefactors to churches and persons of quality laid before our ancestors began to bury in the area of their respective churches and chancels. Thirdly, there is no date. Fourthly, no surname, for though this lady was undoubtedly of high quality, she is only styled Dame Margery, which shows that she lived before the time that surnames were commonly used; as likewise before we of this nation went into the practice of dating our epitaphs. I do not suppose that this lady was the foundress of the parish church of Wistow, which I rather think might be erected by one of the Archbishops of York; but she was probably a benefactress to it—at least, was a person of great account in the parish. Now, to all these particulars, if we add the orthography, the shape of the letters, and the language, all which favour of remote antiquity, one may venture to opine that this monument is at least as old as the year 1200, before which era the generality of our churches were erected.

The inside of the V at No. 1 is entirely broken out by an iron which supports the rails of the altar, but the outlines represent the shape of that letter.]

* "Ke" for "que" or "qui," in which the orthography follows the sound.

† "Lalme," *i.e.*, "l'Alme." "Alme" is the old French word for the soul, afterwards written "Ame."

‡ "Dm," an abbreviation for "Dame."

§ Hence our English phrase, "Cry a person mercy."

Withernsey and Owthorne.

[1794, *Part II., p.* 601.]

I take the liberty of giving in your valuable repository "a local habitation" to a building of which the existence will be of very short duration; of perpetuating the memory of two churches which will soon cease to exist even in the remembrance of the parishioners (Plate II.). They are the two little churches of Withernsey and Owthorne (or Overthorne), mentioned by Camden, called, from the sisters who built them, Sister-kirks, and not far from Constable Burton.

Owthorne is situated on the very edge of the cliff on the eastern side of Holderness, and so dangerously exposed to the violence of the sea as to induce the parishioners to take it down for the purpose of erecting a new one in a more secure situation.

EBORACENSIS.

Wressle.

[1796, *Part II., p.* 647.]

The fire which destroyed Wressle Castle was occasioned by wilfully setting a chimney on fire to clear it of soot. All the ancient and curiously-carved work in the different rooms, and upon the staircases, in the withdrawing chamber, and the chapel, with the parish registers, were totally destroyed, owing to the wilful carelessness of a Goth who resided in it, and who appears not to have had any notion of preserving what the democratic miscreants of Cromwell had the grace to spare.

The chimney was seen by persons above a mile distant to be on fire before ten in the morning, yet no means were made use of to extinguish it till the flames burst out with the greatest fury about ten at night, when the engines were sent for from Howden, but they came too late to be of much use.

J. S.

Wycliffe.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 297.]

The enclosed (Plate II., Fig. 1) is a correct drawing of the cover, or upper stone of a stone coffin, dug up about a year ago close to the foundation of the rectorial church of Wycliffe, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire.

The coffin, when lately found in removing the rubbish, was empty and in a mutilated state, which circumstance leads me to suppose that it had been opened previously to this discovery.

The rectorial church of Wycliffe is of very ancient date, situated on the banks of the Tees, which divides Yorkshire from the county palatine of Durham, and stands at the foot of the terrace of Wycliffe Hall (the seat and residence of Francis Sheldon, Esq.).

My wish is that some of your ingenious and learned correspondents may think it worth their trouble to explain the inscription and the shears, and ascertain the date of this sepulchral monument.

The letters are incised, and many of them to this day remain filled with lead. The shears and ornamental part of the head of the stone are raised and of beautiful workmanship. PHILO-TEES.

[1812, *Part II., pp.* 321-324.]

I have taken the liberty of transmitting to you an exact description of the rectorial church of Wycliffe, near Greta Bridge, Yorkshire, with the monuments, inscriptions, arms, stained glass, etc., contained in it.

The church is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tees, which divides Yorkshire from the county of Durham, adjoining Wycliffe Hall, the seat of F. Constable, Esq., where are many romantic and picturesque views, both up and down the river. The lofty and perpendicular rocks displaying their rugged fronts, and the distant woods and plantations their dusky summits, form upon the whole such a group of objects in the most finished tints as are seldom collected in one picture. It would be in vain to attempt in words what colours would but too imperfectly express. I shall therefore confine myself to one object, namely, what I have promised above.

This venerable structure consists of a nave and a chancel divided by a large pointed arch. It has also a porch with arches of the same order. The date of its foundation is unknown; yet from internal evidence, and from a reference to the Rev. G. Miller's account of English Church architecture in his "Description of Ely Cathedral," one may conjecture that it was founded some time between 1200 and 1250.

The following is an extract from Domesday:

"In Wycelive 11 caruc.

"In Thorp' ad geld. 2 caruc. et 2 car. possunt esse. Ibi habuit Raven unum manerium. Nunc habet Emsant, et vastum est. Pratum Acr. 1. Totum 5. quarentenæ long. et 1 lat. Tempore R. Ed. valebat 5 s."

Extract from "Inquisitiones Feodorum in Richmundeschire factæ coram Johanne Kirkby Thesaurario domini E. filii Regis Henrici, anno regni ejusdem Regis E. 15° (1287) ut patet in rotulo Feodorum ejusdem anni in com. Ebor. et in Bagade feodis, in custodia Remem. Thesaurarii existente in Ebor." (Gale's "Honour of Richmond," p. 37):

"Robertus de Wycliff tenet 12 caruc. terræ in Wycliff, Girlyngton et medietatem de Thorp', quæ faciunt feodum militare: unde Thomas de Girlyngton tenet 3 caruc. in Girlyngton de dicto Roberto. Item Michael de Thorp' et Rogerus de Halnathby tenet 1 caruc. terræ et dimidium de medietate villæ de Thorp' de Felicia de Hoton,

et ipsa de eodem Roberto. Item idem Robertus tenet 7 caruc. terræ in Wyclyff de Wil. de Kirkton cum prædictis parcellis, et Wil. de Comite (scilicet Richmondiæ), et Comes de Rege. Et prædicti Michael et Rogerus de Halnathby tenent de alia medietate de Thorp' unam carucatam et dim. de eadem Felicia, et Felicia de Roberto Wycliff, et Robertus de Maria de Middleham, et Maria de Comite, et Comes de Rege."

Both Girlington and Thorp are in the parish of Wycliffe. The former was the seat of the illustrious family of the De Girlingtons for many centuries; the last of them perished in defence of Charles I. The mansion is at present converted into a farm-house.

Fig. 1 is an inscription on brass within the altar-rails, with the arms Fig. 8 :

"Hic jacent Rogerus de Wyclif quondam dominus istius villæ, et Katerina uxor ejus, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. amen."

In Gale's "Honour of Richmondshire," p. 70, this Roger is mentioned in a register of the feudal tenures, A.D. 1317 : "Rogerus Wyclif tenet in Thorpe super Tese 3 caruc. ad 12, et facit sectam ad liberam curiam et alia servitia"; and again, A.D. 1319 : "Roger de Wycliff pour 3 charues de terre en Thorp sur Tese a 12 pour relief," 4s. 2d. Hence one may conjecture that this is the same Roger, and that if the brass plate is not of the same date, it has been renewed afterwards.

The illustrious John Wycliffe, the Reformer, was of this family, a painting of whom by Sir Antonio More from an original was given by the last rector, the Rev. Thomas Zouch, to his successors, and is kept in the adjoining parsonage-house.

I find mention of a Robertus Wyclif, Clericus, A.D. 1392 (Gale, p. 78).

The following inscription in Roman capitals is on a brass plate on a large blue slab over the vault :

"Wilhelmus Wycliff, armiger, quondam hujus manerii dominus, Eccl'iæ patronus, pauperumque munificentissimus alumnus, sub hoc tumulo reconditur : qui licet in prioribus annis multis adversæ fortunæ fluctibus fuerit jactatus, familiæ tamen suæ memoriam et antiquitatis splendorem propagare summam curam adhibuit. Hic quinto die Augusti anno D'ni 1584 ex hac luce in feliciore emigravit.

"Juxta cujus latus dilecta conjux Merial, filia prænobilis D'ni Wilh'mi D'ni Evrie, sepulta jacet ; in cujus memoriam hoc marmor fieri et locari maritus ejus curavit. Hæc obiit vicesimo tertio Novemb: anno D'ni 1557.

"Joha'es Wycliff, ultimus filius d'cti Wilhelmi et Meriall, erga charissimos hos suos parentes, in amoris pignus et pietatis suæ testimonium hoc monumentum dicavit. Anno D'ni 1611."

There is also within the altar-rails a brass plate, on which is engraven a boy in a praying posture, with the arms No. 2 (which also occur in the body of the church upon an old oak seat) with this inscription :

"Radulfo Wiclifo, ætatis suæ decimo quarto, anno vero Domini 1606, die Januarii quinto, inversa fatorum serie, defuncto filio suo unico, superstes pater Gulielmus Wiclifus hoc quantum est monumentum, non sine summo rerum humanarum fastidio, posuit pietatis et amoris ergo."

At the death of this Ralph the male issue of Wycliffe became extinct, his two sisters marrying, the one a Witham and the other a Tunstall, the latter of whom redeemed the other moiety, and by other intermarriages became also possessed of the valuable estate of Burton Constable, in Holderness, Yorkshire, both which estates have descended to the present worthy possessor, F. Constable, Esq.

Fig. 3 is a correct sketch of a blue marble slab at the entrance into the chancel. The inscription is:

"Hic jacet dominus Johannes Forster, quondam rector istius ecclesiæ de Wyclyf, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. amen";

and

"Jesu fili dei miserere mei. amen."

It is unknown at what time this John Forster was rector.

The following inscriptions are also in the chancel on blue slabs:

"H. E. S. Thomas Robinson, A.M. hujus ecclesiæ rector per annos ferme triginta octo. Obiit septimo calendas Aprilis, A.D. 1769, æt 66."

"H. E. S. Satpylton Robinson, A.M. reverendi Thomæ Robinson, filius. Obiit quarto calendas Junii, A.D. 1769, æt. 28."

On a gray slab:

"+ Here lies interred Bridget, the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Witham, late of Preston-upon-Skeerne, esq., and wife of Michael Tunstall, gent. She died May 4, MDCCXLV. aged 33 years 11 months, and 12 days. Also William, their fourth son, who died on March 5, 1744, aged one month and five days; and Winefred, their younger daughter, who died Nov. 1, MDCCXLV. aged one year, 10 months, and 13 days."

Here are also in the south wall, behind the door, two small, neat marble tablets, with the following inscriptions:

"Sacred to the memory of Elisabeth, wife of Mr. Matthew Whitelock, of Richmond, and daughter of Mr. John Newby, of West Thorp, in this parish: she died Jan. 17, 1802, aged 21 years. O God! thy will be done!"

"To the memory of Maria, daughter of John Newby, of Thorp, and wife of Richard Ellerton, of Richmond, who departed this life Sept. 22, 1808, aged 24."

Fig. 4 is a sketch of a small coffin-lid in the churchyard. The arms (Figs. 5 and 6) are upon a blue marble fixed in the wall on the outside of the church.

A Description of the Windows and Stained Glass, etc.

In front there are six large painted windows, of which the first (from the west) consists of three long lights or divisions, in one of which there remain depicted certain fragments of a figure holding the imperfect scroll (Fig. 7). The inscription, when entire, was "Joh'es Evangelista," the saint to whom probably the church was dedicated.

The remaining five front windows are of the same size and shape, consisting of three long lights and three upper ones, formed by the ornamental part of the stone divisions. Each long division in these five windows has been occupied by some painting in full proportion, though at present not one remains entire; in some little or no remnants are visible. In the three long lights of the first of these windows are fragments from the waist upwards, heads wanting, of three Evangelists, holding each a book. In the upper lights are the pictures of the Virgin, with a crown on her head, holding in her left arm the infant Christ, and in her right hand an olive-branch; and of two females playing, the one upon two pipes or flutes, and the other upon an instrument not unlike our triangle, having a number of rings upon it to increase the music. In the second window, in the first long light, is the picture of the fourth Evangelist from the waist upwards, head defaced. In the second there are some small remnants of a figure holding something like a globe. In the third is the full picture of St. James, except the head, with a pilgrim's staff in his right hand and in his left a book, the scrip with the scallop hanging by his side. In an upper light is the picture of God holding the globe of the earth, and in another a female playing upon a violin. In the third window there are not the slightest remnants of any painting in the long lights, though it is pretty clear there have been. In an upper light is an extremely deformed face, and in another a female playing upon a violin. The fourth, like the third, contains no figure in the lower lights. In an upper division is the full picture of God, except the head, supporting in His arms Christ on the Cross; in another a female sounding a trumpet; and in the third one playing upon an instrument somewhat resembling the bagpipes. The fifth contains, in an upper light, the picture of the Virgin, head wanting, with the infant Christ in her arms.

The old east window consisted mainly of stained glass, but, falling to decay, the present one, much reduced in size, was substituted, in which is preserved a fragment of David in a praying posture, a female in a reclining attitude, and a figure, from the waist upwards, holding a chalice. The rest of the glass is carefully preserved in the adjoining rectory.

In the north side are two windows. The first, divided into two lights by stone, contains (Fig. 9) the arms of the Dukes of Richmond, and Fig. 10 (which I leave to be elucidated by any of your readers). The other north window seems to have been renewed some time ago. In it are preserved, from the old window, the lower part of Fig. 11, the arms of the Fitzhughs of Ravensworth and part of the arms of the Dukes of Richmond, same as Fig. 9. The window to the west is walled up; it is the largest in the whole structure, and inclines much to the Norman style of building. There are two bells, on the

lesser of which are the following inscriptions: "GODS + NAME + BE + PRASED +," and below, "RAPHE PORTER ME FECIT. 1607." On this bell are also several impressions of the silver coinage of Edward VI. and James I. There is within the altar-rails a small, neat piscina and a long stone seat. I have also to call the attention of your readers to your Magazine for April, 1802, p. 297, where is a sketch of a coffin-lid found at Wycliffe in 1801. In regard to the ornamental part, the drawing is perfectly correct, but the inscription is far from it. Fig. 12 is an exact copy, but it is to be lamented that the end of the stone is wanting, consequently the inscription is imperfect; part of it runs thus: "Here lies . . . the wife of Thomas. of Thorp." In the above "Inquisitiones Feodorum," etc. (1287), I find the following: "Hoton' parva 'Sunt ibi 3 caruc. terræ, unde 12 &c. quas Wil. de Hoton tenet de Roberto filio Thomæ de Thorpe, & ipse Robertus de Comite, et Comes de Rege.'" One may fairly conjecture that this was the same Thomas de Thorpe, and then the date of the stone may be ascertained within a few years. Part of the old mansion of Thorp remains; but considerable improvements have been made, and the estate at present belongs to S. Craddock, Esq. DUNELMENSIS.

York.

[1764, *pp.* 461-464.]

This city was undoubtedly founded by the Romans, but the exact time is not known. It is certain that the 6th Legion Victrix, which came over from Germany into Britain in Adrian's reign, was stationed here in the time of the Antonines, as appears both from Ptolemy and Antonine himself, and also from this inscription, which Camden tells us he saw in a house of one of the aldermen of this city: "M. Vereo Diogenes liiii. I. vir col. Ebor. idemque Mort. civis Biturix hæ sibi vivus fecit." On the reverse of a coin of the Emperor Severus we read: "Col. Eboracum leg. VI. victrix." Victor, in his "History of the Cæsars," calls York a "municipium," or free town of Britain, which Camden says he knows not how to reconcile with the other accounts that make it a colony. This might perhaps proceed from the ignorance or inaccuracy of that author, or, as Camden observes, the inhabitants of York, like the people of Præneste in Italy, might choose to be brought from a colony into the condition of a municipium; for colonies, as Aulus Gellius informs us, had their laws, customs, and rights, at the will of the people of Rome, and not at their own discretion, whereas the free cities, called "municipia," enacted their own laws and had a right to partake with the citizens of Rome in all their honourable offices.

The Emperor Severus resided in this city when he came over into Britain, and died there in the year 211. He was burned upon a funeral-pile erected on the west side of the city, near Ackham, where

there is to be seen a great mount of earth, which Ralph Niger tells us was in his time called "Sivers." From this city Severus and his son Caracalla gave forth their imperial constitution "De rei vindicatione." That great lawyer Æmilius Paulus Papinianus administered justice in this city. Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great, resided in this city, and died there in the year 306.

At the suppression of religious houses a lamp was found burning in a subterraneous vault of a chapel, where Constantius is said to have been buried. Constantine the Great was saluted Emperor in this city.

Upon the decline of the Roman Empire in Britain this city was exposed to the incursions of the Picts and other Northern people, who reduced it to such a low state that when Paulinus preached Christianity to the Saxons in this city there was not a chapel in the city for King Edwin to be baptized in.

Under the Saxons York recovered much of its ancient splendour, and flourished greatly till the Danes invaded England, which they first did about the year 813. Then York suffered great devastations, which Alculine is thought to have foretold in his epistle to Egelred, King of Northumberland: "What means says he, that shower of blood which we saw in the time of Lent, at York, the chief city of the whole kingdom, in St. Peter's church, falling down violently from the top of the roof, and that in a fair day. May it not be thought that blood is coming upon the land, from the North parts?"

In the year 867 the walls were so battered and decayed that Osbright and Ella, Kings of Northumberland, pursuing the Danes, easily broke into the city, and, being both slain in a bloody battle fought in the midst of the city, left the victory to the Danes, on which account William of Malmesbury writes thus: "York, always exposed, first to the rage of the Northern nations, sustained the barbarous assaults of the Danes, and groaned, being piteously shaken with manifold calamities."

King Athelstan, who began to reign in 924, recovered York from the Danes, and then it seemed to have flourished again; for in the time of Edward the Confessor, who came to the crown in 1042, according to Domesday Book, there were in York six divisions, or shires, besides that of the Archbishop; one was laid waste for the castle or forts. In the five divisions were 1,428 dwelling-houses which gave entertainment, and in the Archbishop's division 200 dwelling-houses.

After the Conquest the sons of Sueno, the Dane, came into these Northern parts with a fleet of 240 sail, and, landing their forces, advanced to York, where the Norman garrison, fearing lest the enemy should use the houses in the suburbs to fill up the ditches, set them on fire, and, the flames reaching the city, the Danes entered in the confusion and put all they met with to the sword. They reserved

only William Mallett and Gilbert Gant, two principal men, to be tithed with the rest of the soldiers who had escaped in the first assault, for every tenth man of the Normans they put to death.

William the Conqueror having recovered York, was so incensed at this outrage that he put all the citizens to death, thinking them disaffected to him and attached to Edgar Atheling, the true heir of the crown, as they really were, and set the city on fire. William of Malmesbury says that he so depopulated and defaced the villages adjoining, and the sinews of that fertile region were so cut by the spoils there committed, and booties raised, and the ground for the space of sixty miles lay so untilled, that if a stranger had then seen the towns that in times past were of high account, the towers which, with their lofty tops, threatened the skies, and the fields that were rich in pasture, he could not but sigh and lament; yea, and if an ancient inhabitant had beheld the same, he could not have known them. York, nevertheless, flourished again.

In the reign of King Stephen a great fire happened at York, which consumed the cathedral, the abbey of St. Mary, and other religious houses, and as is supposed, the famous library founded by Archbishop Egbert about the year 740. William of Malmesbury calls this library the cabinet and closet of all liberal arts.

Alcuine, preceptor to Charles the Great of France, in an epistle to that Prince, mentions this library. "Give me," says he, "the books of deeper and more exquisite scholastical learning, such as I had in my own country, by the good and most devout industry of Archbishop Egbert: And if it please your wisdom, I will send back some of your own servants, who may copy out of them all those things that be necessary, and bring the flowers of Britain into France, that there may not be a garden of learning enclosed only within York walls, but that the streams of Paradice may also be at Tours."

After this calamity York again recovered its ancient splendour, and was a very noted city in succeeding times.

When the Scots rebelled against Charles I. the rendezvous of his forces was appointed in this city, and when that unfortunate Prince was forced by the Rebel Parliament to leave London, in the year 1642, he retired to York, which city espoused his cause with great zeal. A meeting of the principal nobility was held here the same year, who engaged to defend the King and the Constitution of the kingdom.

In 1644 the city was besieged by the English rebels, in conjunction with their brethren in Scotland, and Prince Rupert, advancing with the royal army to its relief, rashly engaged the rebels, contrary to the advice of the Marquis of Newcastle, and by his rash and precipitate conduct was totally defeated by them on Marston Moor, near the city, on July 3, 1644. After the battle York was yielded to the rebels by Sir Thomas Glenham, the Governor.

When the Highlanders rose in arms in the year 1745, Dr. Herring, then Archbishop of York, proposed an association for the support of the Government, and at a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and clergy at York, September 24, 1745, for that purpose, £40,000 was immediately subscribed to raise troops to defend the country.

The Duke of Cumberland visited York in his return from Scotland, July 23, 1740.

The city is divided into two parts by the river Ouse, and in the western part there is a long street reaching from Mickle Gate to the bridge. One of the arches of this bridge Camden reckons the largest he ever saw, but I think it is exceeded by the Rialto at Venice and the arch in the park at Blenheim. In the south angle of this park Camden tells us he saw a mount raised, as it seemed, for the building a castle, called the Old Ball, which William Melton, one of the Archbishops, strongly enclosed, first with thick planks, 18 feet long, and then with a stone wall, of which, says he, there is nothing now to be seen.

The eastern part of the city Camden compares to a lentil, on the south-east of which runs the deep channel called the Fosse, at the conflux of which with the Ouse William I. built a strong castle to awe the citizens, which Richard III. repaired; but this castle hath long since gone to decay.

On the north-east stood the abbey of St. Mary, built and richly endowed by Allan, Earl of Britain and Richmond, and it was afterwards converted into the Prince's house and called the manor.

Camden says that the citizens built the walls in the reign of Edward I., which, as I have been informed by a gentleman well acquainted with York, are at this time much neglected.

Richard II. made York a county of itself, and Henry VIII. established here a court to hear and determine the causes of these Northern parts, which consisted of a lord-president, counsellors at the King's pleasure, a secretary, and under officers, but this court hath been since taken away.

The citizens of York have jurisdiction over a large territory on the west side of the city called Ainsty, which name Camden derives from the Dutch word "anstossen," which means limits.

Constantius is said to have first founded a bishopric at York, but though this does not seem probable, yet it is certain that the Bishop of this city was present at the Council of Arles in the year 314, and subscribed before the Bishop of London, because York was the imperial city, the metropolis of the chief Britannic province, called then Maxima Cæsariensis.

Pope Honorius first made York a metropolitan see by a pall sent from Rome. The Archbishops of this city for a long time disputed the right to the primacy with the Archbishops of Canterbury, but Pope Alexander at last subjected them to Canterbury, and decreed that

the church of York should be subject to Canterbury, and obey the Archbishop of that city as Primate of all England.

From the time of Paulinus, who was consecrated Archbishop in the year 625, there have been eighty Archbishops to the present time. The most famous amongst the Romish Archbishops was Cardinal Wolsey, and amongst the Protestants Dr. John Williams, the great antagonist of Laud, and Dr. John Sharp.

Dr. Blackburn dying in the year 1743, Dr. Thomas Herring was translated from Bangor to this see, and being translated to Canterbury in 1747, was succeeded by Dr. Matthew Hutton, who was advanced to Canterbury in 1757, and succeeded here by Dr. John Gilbert, who had, I imagine, some way or other offended Mr. Pope, who had transmitted him to posterity by the name of "leaden Gilbert," a character which, I have been told, he did not at all deserve. Dr. Gilbert, dying in 1761, was succeeded by the Hon. Dr. Robert Drummond, the present Archbishop.

The Archbishops of York once exercised metropolitical jurisdiction over all Scotland and over twelve Bishops in England; but Scotland has long since withdrawn her obedience, and the bishoprics in England being united together, there are now only four bishoprics in the province, viz., Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the Isle of Man. The archbishopric is valued in the King's Books at £1,610 per annum. The Archbishop has the precedency after the Princes of the blood, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord Chancellor.

King Edwin founded a church here, but being prevented by death, left it to be completed by his successor, Oswald. This, or some other cathedral, was destroyed in King Stephen's time.

In the reign of Edward I., John Roman, treasurer of York, laid the foundation of the present church, which his son John, William Melton, and John Thoresby, all of them Archbishops, with the help of the nobility and gentry, brought by degrees to that beauty and perfection in which it now flourishes. This cathedral by some means or other seems to have escaped the fury of the fanatics in Cromwell's time, and is one of the finest churches in Europe. The Piercies and the Vavasors contributed greatly to the erecting of this noble edifice, the Piercies giving the timber and the Vavasors the stone. Camden says that in his time their arms were to be seen in the church and their images at the west gate of the church, but whether they yet remain I cannot tell.

Ulphus, who reigned in the west part of Deira, gave great possessions to this church, for, perceiving his sons like to quarrel about his estates, he went to York, took the horn with him out of which he used to drink, and, filling it with wine, he drank before the altar of God and St. Peter, and so enfeoffed this church in all his lands and revenues.

The chapter-house is an elegant structure, celebrated in the distich :

"Ut rosa flos phlorum, sic est domus ista domorum."

Dr. Heylin, in his "History of the Reformation," tells us that Archbishop Young, who was made Archbishop in 1561, pulled down great part of the palace which one of his predecessors had erected in the year 1090.

The first and only Earl of York (after William Mallett, and one or two Eastotevilles of the Norman blood, who, they say, were sheriffs by inheritance) was Otho, son of Henry Leo, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, by Maud, the daughter of Henry II., King of England. Richard II. created Edmund Langley, fifth son of King Edward III., Duke of York, who by a daughter of Peter, King of Castilleon, had two sons: Edward, who in his father's life was Earl of Cambridge and Duke of Aumarle ; this Duke Edward died at Agincourt. The other son was Richard, Earl of Cambridge, who married Anne Mortimer, and was beheaded by Henry V. Henry VI. restored his son Richard to the title of Duke of York, and he, laying claim to the crown in right of his mother, lost his life at Wakefield. Henry IV. created his second son, Richard, Duke of York. This Duke Richard was murdered by his uncle, Richard III. Henry VII. made his second son, afterwards Henry VIII., Duke of York. James I. created his second son, afterwards Charles I., Duke of York. Charles I. created his second son, afterwards James II., Duke of York. Then the title lay dormant, till George II. created his grandson, Edward, second son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, Duke of York in the year 1760. The mayor of this city has the title of lord.

Fairs are held at York on July 10, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year for horses and sheep. There was a movable fair last year on May 23.

[1806, *Part I.*, *p.* 401.]

The fine picture (for so it may be called) of the Visitation (see Plate I.) was bought at Rouen in Normandy, and originally adorned the east window of the church of St. Nicholas in that place. It is now placed in the east window of the south aisle in York Cathedral opposite Archbishop Bower's monument, through the opening of which, where it is seen confined, as it were, within a beautiful Gothic frame, the effect is enchanting. . . . From the roundness and bold relief of the figures, which are as large as life, and the richness of the colouring, it is esteemed by those who are conversant with the works of that master to be the design of Sebastian di Piombo, the inventor of painting upon walls in oil, who lived in the utmost esteem with Pope Clement VIII., was the great friend of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and whose "Martyrdom of St. Agatha" is pronounced

equal to the best works of Raphael, Titian, or any of the great masters.

[1809, *Part II.*, *p.* 700.]

The accompanying engraving of the west front of York Cathedral (see Plate I.) is from a drawing taken on the spot by John Carter in the year 1806 under the patronage of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart., and engraved by James Busire. AN ARCHITECT.

[1830, *Part II.*, *p.* 263.]

The foundation of an ancient choir was lately discovered by the workmen at York Minster whilst they were pursuing their employment in clearing away the rubbish from the interior of the organ-screen. The walls have been traced to a considerable distance, and have been found to return in a cross or transept form to the north and south. The returns are of a perfect ashlar, and adorned with bases, columns, and capitals of the Norman style of architecture.

[1861, *Part II.*, *p.* 582.]

Observing recently a painter busy oiling the south door of York Minster, and knowing it to be the only door which retains its ancient vermilion colour, I asked him what the composition was with which it was coloured, and he told me rud (a sort of red chalk) and bullock's blood. This, on further inquiry, I found was an old tradition among the vergers in the Minster. As I never remember to have seen this before, I should be obliged if some one of your antiquarian correspondents would say what constituted the colouring used for this purpose in the ancient cathedrals. W. H. CLARKE.

[1862, *Part I.*, *p.* 114.]

Perhaps a few particulars regarding the south door of York Minster, which I lately mentioned as alone retaining its ancient red colour, may be acceptable to your readers. Its style is the fourth, or Perpendicular, and its date about the reign of Henry VI. It is beautifully carved, and has at the upper part of the two valves on one side the papal, on the other the archiepiscopal, insignia, accompanied by palm-branches.

With regard to the ancient vermilion colour, I have ascertained since my first letter on the subject that a composition of rud (red chalk) and bullock's blood is still used by the farmers and villagers for colouring their doors and window-shutters in a circle of twenty miles round York at the present day. They say it makes good "red paint." "Plenty of red paint" was an expression the Whigs made use of in 1746, alluding to the deaths of the leaders of the Stuart party on the scaffold, a sentiment worthy of the French Revolutionists in 1793. W. H. CLARKE.

[1865, *Part I., p.* 225.]

In reply to your correspondent who inquires whether or not a new window was placed in the nave of York Minster in 1769, equal in effect to the older windows,* I beg to state that there is no record of any such window, and the evidence negatives the idea. In the south aisle of the nave several of the old windows were reglazed from 1772 to 1789, when the person employed was most improperly allowed to put in the date of his handiwork; but the glass is of much older character, except in some of the traceries, which were filled with glass manufactured by Peckett of York, the artist by whom the four windows in the south transept were executed, and which, although good in their way, are totally different in every respect to the fine old glass windows that adorn York Minster. The two clerestory windows of the nave, next to the great central tower, were bricked up until early in the present century, when, under Mr. Shute, the then master mason, they were opened out and glazed in plain glass, except as to some shields, which are evidently very old workmanship, and had probably been brought from some other site. It has been said that the Dean and Chapter removed the rich stained glass of the east window of the church of St. Martin, Coney Street, of which church they are rectors, and appropriated it to adorn the Minster, but on this point I have no evidence. The local historian, Gent, in his description of the cathedral windows, makes no mention of the beautiful window which now fills the space in the south aisle of the chancel over the entrance to Archbishop Zouch's Chapel. That window may have been inserted in 1769, but if so it has been brought from some other locale. J. L. F.

[1790, *Part II., p.* 1161.]

Clifford's Tower is situated near to the castle in York upon a high mount (see Plate I.), thrown up by prodigious labour. This place has long borne that name, and if we may believe tradition, ever since the days of William the Conqueror, by whom it was built, one of that family being first made governor thereof. Sir Thomas Widdrington (author of a MS. "History of York," now, or late, in the possession of Sir Robert Smith, of Bury, in Suffolk, Bart.) says that "the Lords Clifford have very anciently been called Casteleyns, Wardens, or Keepers of this tower." But whether it be from hence that the family claim a right of carrying the city's sword before the King in York is uncertain.

Leland, in his description of the castle of York, says, "the arx is al in ruine, and the roote of the hille that it standyth on is environid with an arme, derivid out of Fosse-water."

It continued in such condition till the grand Rebellion began, and

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865, part i., p. 2.

when the city was ordered to be fortified this place was looked upon as proper for the purpose. By the direction of Henry, then Earl of Cumberland, Lord-Lieutenant of the northern parts and Governor of York, this tower was repaired, a considerable additional square building put to it on that side next the castle, on which over the gate in stonework is placed the royal arms and those of Clifford—viz., Chequée and a fesse, ensigned with an earl's coronet supported by two wiverns, with this motto, "Desormais." The tower being repaired and strengthened with fortifications, a drawbridge, deep moat, and pallisadoes, on the top of it was made a platform, on which some pieces of cannon were mounted, two demi-culverins, and a saker, with a garrison appointed to defend it. Sir Francis Cob, colonel, was made governor of it, who, with his lieutenant-colonel, major, and captains, had their lodgings there during the siege of this city A.D. 1644. After the rendition of the city to the Parliament's generals, it was all dismantled of its garrisons except this tower, of which Thomas Dickenson (lord mayor at that time), a man remarkable for his eminent disloyalty, was made governor. It continued in the hands of his successors as governors till A.D. 1683, when Sir John Reresby was made governor of it by King Charles II. A.D. 1684, on the festival of St. George, about ten o'clock at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and made a shell of the tower, as it continues till this day. Whether this was done accidentally or on purpose is disputable. It was observed that the officers and soldiers of the garrison had removed all their best things a little time before the accident, and I have been informed it was a common toast in the city to drink to "the demolishing of the minc'd pye." However, there was not one man killed by the accident. The property of the tower, mount, ditches, and exterior fortifications is now in private hands, and held by a grant from James I. to Babington and Duffield, with some other lands in and about the city. The words of the grant are: "Totam illam peciam terræ nostram, etc., vocatam Clifford's Tower," etc.; but whether the buildings passed by this grant, or whether the Crown did not always reserve the fortifications, is a question worthy of discussion, since by the tower's falling into private hands it is threatened with entire erazement, which will rob the city of one of its chiefest ornaments. I present the reader with a view of the tower as it stood fortified A.D. 1680, with its drawbridge or entrance into the castle. I. Tyson.

[1799, *Part II.*, *p.* 931.]

The cross, engraved Plate II. and drawn by T. Atkinson, was found in the foundations of an old building in Hungate, York, on the site of the Carmelite Friary, September, 1799, which stood, as we learn from Mr. Drake ("Ebor.," p. 309), "between Fossgate and Hungate, and in a place now a garden belonging to his worthy

friend, Mr. John Tomlinson, of York, late Alderman Hutton's; he saw some of the foundation-stones of this ancient building dug up a few years ago. The extent of the house, courts, etc., must stretch from the lane, still called Stainbow, down through all these gardens, as the records testify, to the river Foss, which augurs the site of this monastery to have been noble, large, and spacious."

The inscription on this stone runs thus:

"+ Orate pro Domino Simone de Wyntringham, sacerpote, quondam vicario Sancti Martini Magni, London, cuius animæ propicietur Deus."

The college of St. Martin-le-Grand, in London, was founded 1056 for a dean and eight secular canons, and endowed with several vicarages in London and Essex (see Newcourt, i. 424; Tanner's "Not. Mon.," 296); but it nowhere appears that the church of the college was served by vicars. This, therefore, is the first information we have on the subject.

Robert Wyntrynham was canon of Lincoln, prebendary of Ledyngton, and provost of the chantry of Cotterstock, co. Northampton; died 1420, and has a handsome brass in Cotterstock chancel (Brydges, vol. ii., p. 440). D. H.

[1799, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1040, 1041.]

The tombstone discovered at Hungate was broken in the middle, and the parts were separated apparently for the foundation of an arch. "The Friars Carmelites had a chapel in this place dedicated to Our Lady, and the site of their monastery is particularly expressed in a charter of confirmation granted by King Edward I., 1300, dated at York. In 1314 that King then at York bestowed a messuage and yards upon the prior and brethren of this order, with sundry privileges, such as building a key, etc. And in the reign of King Richard II. sundry gifts of lands were granted to those friars, and confirmed by that King at York in 1393."

There being no notice taken of this monastery in the "Monasticon," nor in Speed's "Catalogue of Religious Houses," the following particulars, collected from the church records by Mr. Torre, whose MS. I have examined, may be acceptable:

"April 1, 1304, a commission was issued out to dedicate the churchyard of this friery, in that place where these friers then inhabited within the limits of the parish church of St. Saviour, in York. And May 24, 1340, a decree was made between the rector of St. Crux and these Carmelites about the celebration of divine service in a certain oratory erected on the gate of the Priory, that there be thenceforth no service therein celebrated, no bell tolled; and that those religious receive no more oblations there; and that Our Lady's image in that oratory set up be absolutely removed.

"Nov. 27, 1539, 30 Henry VIII., the house of the Friers Carmelites in York was surrendered into the King's hands by the

prior, Simon Clarkson, nine brothers, and three novices; and 35 Henry VIII. the site was granted to one Ambrose Beckwith."

F. A.

[1800, *Part I., p.* 513.]

I send you a copy of a drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) in the hands of the late Rev. Mr. Sympson, of Lincoln, of an ancient brass mortar belonging to the infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, which at the time the drawing was taken by Haines, who drew for Mr. Drake, was in the possession of H. Fairfax, Esq., of Towlston, near Tadcaster. The quatrefoils on the sides of the vessel are filled with animals rampant and passant alternately. D. H.

[1813, *Part II., p.* 17.]

Fig. 1, Plate II., represents a bell-mortar belonging to Mr. Blount, surgeon, of Birmingham. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and weighs about 80 pounds avoirdupois. Two rows of quatrefoil recesses (the upper row containing alternately a lion rampant and a bird, and the lower a griffin passant, and a lion in the same attitude regardant) form a very rich ornament round the whole, whilst the following inscriptions in the highest state of preservation informs us that it is a mortar dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, once belonging to the infirmary of St. Mary's Abbey at York, and made by Brother William de Touthorp in the year of our Lord 1308:

Near the rim:

"✠ Mortari' sci. Johis. Evangel'. De I'firmaria. B'l. Marie. Ebo'."

Below the handles:

"✠ Fr. Will's. De. Tovthorp. Me. Fecit. A.D. M.CCC.VIII."

W. Hamper.

[1835, *Part I., pp.* 527, 528.]

Samuel Kenrick, Esq., of Birmingham, lately purchased at an auction in that town for £30 an interesting relic connected with St. Mary's Abbey, York, the mortar used in the infirmary of the monastery, and has since liberally presented it to the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It is of brass, weighing about 75 pounds, and most beautifully ornamented. It is mentioned in one of Gent's works as being in the possession of a person in York, but the history of its removal to Birmingham (where it narrowly escaped the furnace) is unknown.

[1807, *Part II., pp.* 710, 711.]

With a mixture of surprise and indignation, which at this moment agitates my feelings as strongly as ever the conduct of any of the barbarian innovators, alias "improvers," of the present day ever

ruffled the temper of your invaluable correspondent the "Antiquary," I take up my pen to direct the attention of your readers to the legal controversy now carrying on between the Archbishop of York and the Mayor and Corporation of the city of York. It seems, from the report of a case argued yesterday in the Court of Chancery (as given in the British press of this day), that the Archbishop had filed a bill for an injunction to restrain the defendants from "demolishing, or pulling down, the gates of the city of York," those venerable edifices in which the science, the ingenuity, and the taste of our forefathers are so pre-eminently displayed. The cause of moving for the injunction is stated to be that "the plaintiff apprehended some injury or loss of property from the removal of the gates in question, as he had a prescriptive right to the toll of a great annual fair, called Lammas Fair, held for the sale of cattle in the city of York, and that the mayor has been accustomed from time immemorial to deliver up to the Archbishop on each fair day the keys and gates of the city, in order that the cattle might be prevented from passing without the payment of the toll. It was further alleged that he, the Archbishop, would suffer loss and inconvenience by the want of the gates, and would find difficulty in collecting the toll, which would not be so productive to him if the gates were taken down, as the defendants intended, and had actually commenced such pulling down at one of the gates. . . ."

[1824, *Part II.*, *p.* 584.]

It will be known to many of your readers that there is near the Castle of York a mound, natural or artificial, upon which are the remains (little more than a shell) of a tower, usually called Clifford's Tower, supposed to have been formerly the keep of the castle. This mound has often been the theme of antiquarian discussion and research. It happens, however, that a considerable addition is about being made to the castle, in order to bring in practice the system of classification of prisoners; for this purpose it is proposed to destroy Clifford's Tower and level the mound, that situation being considered the best for the proposed additions. Thus one of the greatest ornaments to the city is to be sacrificed to provide prisoners with drawing-rooms, etc. However, the present possessor (S. W. Waud, Esq., of Camblesforth), finding that he cannot resist the Act of Parliament obliging him to sell his property, determined to have a search made in the tower, for which purpose considerable excavations were made. It was clearly ascertained that the mound consisted of earth thrown over some burned wood, etc., and it is to this I wish to call the attention of those skilled in antiquarian lore. We know that two Roman Emperors—viz., Severus and Constantius Chlorus—died in this city. Tradition states the former to have been burned between York and Holdgate, where there are at present mounds known by

the name of Severus's Hills. Is it not, then, more than probable that the latter had his funeral-pile on the site of this same Clifford's Tower, and that the mound in question was thrown up over his pile? If any of your correspondents is acquainted with particulars of the funeral obsequies of Constantius Chlorus which in any way militate against this supposition, he will perhaps be so obliging as to make the "York folks" acquainted with them through the medium of your publication, which, as you most probably are acquainted with, has no small circulation in that neighbourhood. W.

[1827, *Part II.*, *p.* 171.]

The workmen have commenced excavating for the foundation of the Yorkshire Museum on the Manor Shore, York, and their labours have led to the discovery of several interesting relics of the venerable abbey, whose ivy-crowned ruins are so picturesque an object in that place. Walls, pillars, and steps have been uncovered, and were the excavations sufficiently extensive, the curious might undoubtedly be gratified with an increased knowledge of the form and extent of this once magnificent structure.

[1827, *Part II.*, *p.* 355.]

On the site of the ancient abbey the remains of several clustered columns and four smaller ones have been recently discovered. A tombstone has also been found near these columns of sandstone, 6 feet 4 inches in length, 2 feet broad at the head, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad at the foot. It bears no date or inscription, but a floral cross is traced upon it. Under it were found three skulls and a quantity of human bones. A small MS. written on vellum was found, about the size of a bank-note. The writing was contained within a scroll surmounted by three heads, the centre one larger than the others, and two feet were also drawn with spurs affixed to the heels. It was supposed to have been a grant from some baronial court of a house to the monastery. On the ancient site of Davy Hall some further very singular discoveries have been made. At a depth of 9 feet from the surface a human skeleton was found, the skull of which was wanting, and on his breast was laid an iron box, 8 inches long by 4 inches broad, and over it another box or cover, also of iron, 7 inches long by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad. These contained a file, or rasp, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and a pair of pincers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; but evidently they had formerly been of greater length, as they are much eaten and corroded by rust. In another part of the excavation two skulls were turned up. There has also been subsequently found a sort of weight composed of slatestone, 5 inches in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, flat on one side, and in the centre is a hole which is partly filled with a plug of chalky clay. There are holes at the top and bottom, apparently for the reception of cords. A circular piece of

sandstone, about 2¼ inches long and 3 inches in diameter, with a hole through the centre, was likewise found, and the rim or upper part of an urn.

[1827, *Part II.*, *p.* 548.]

As the workmen were lately making some alterations in a building situate at the upper end of the Long Close, near Walmsgate, York, they came to the foundations of a stone building, which upon investigation proved to be the ancient church of St. Peter-en-les-Willows. This religious edifice was formerly a rectory under the prior and convent of Kirkham; but at the union of churches in York it was joined to St. Margaret's in Walmsgate, and the church was suffered to decay. It will be found stated in the "History of York" that there was a perpetual chantry founded in this church at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, but by whom, or of what value, no records remain. Some years ago, in digging a garden near this place, a number of human bones were found. This spot had doubtless been the cemetery to the building whose foundations have been once more discovered, after the lapse of some centuries.

[1828, *Part I.*, *p.* 255.]

The labours of the excavators among the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey, which were suspended in autumn through the exhaustion of the funds subscribed for that purpose, have been resumed, and this week have led to further discoveries. A spacious apartment has been explored, 22 feet wide, extending in a direction to the Mult-angular Tower. In the room which contains the fireplace, and in which it will be recollected that the first discovery was made of the centre-knots, which had formerly ornamented the roof of this venerable pile, two more have been turned up. The one is a large one, corresponding with that formerly found, its diameter being 2 feet 4 inches. In the centre of the foliage with which it is enriched is the symbolic emblem of the lamb bearing a cross; there is also introduced the carving of a ring and staple. The other is a smaller knot, which has joined some of the inferior ribs of the arched roof, and is carved into a cluster of maple-leaves. These discoveries still further evince the pristine grandeur of this spacious apartment, whose proportions must have been of a noble kind.

[1828, *Part II.*, *p.* 168.]

The workmen, in continuing the excavations of the Manor Shore, York, have been employed in removing the earth in order to discover the whole of the walls of the choir of St. Mary's Church. This has been most completely effected, the walls having been found only two or three inches below the turf. It appears to have been about 160 feet long, thus making the length of the whole church about

350 feet. On standing at the east end and looking towards the river through the two arches of the abbey now standing some idea may be formed of the extent of this once magnificent pile. The walls of a room or building have been traced; they are nearer the river than any remains yet discovered. The walls are of considerable thickness, and it is supposed the apartment had been used as an infirmary. It is detached from the building, and has had a boarded floor, the only place yet discovered where there has been anything of that kind. The remains of pieces of timber are yet standing in the walls about five feet apart. The extremities of this apartment have not yet been discovered, the work being still going on. Upwards of seventy feet has been already uncovered. Its breadth is about eighteen feet. Mr. Nash has been busily employed in making drawings for the Society of Antiquaries of London.

[1841, *Part I., p.* 416.]

A discovery was lately made in York Minster of some ancient brass and silver-gilt candlesticks, salvers, etc., which had formerly been placed upon the altar. They were in an old box, for which no key to open it could be found, and it was ordered to be broken open.

[1864, *Part II., p.* 455.]

During the past month (September) the men engaged in excavating upon the property of Mr. J. March, Goodramgate, preparatory to the erection of a brewery, have come upon the remains of the ancient church of St. John Del Pyke, which were generally supposed to be in the immediate neighbourhood. A large number of mullions and other stonework, as well as human bones, etc., have been found. In reference to this ancient edifice, Drake says, in his "History of York"; "The parish church of St. John Del Pyke, within the close of the Minster, was also an ancient rectory belonging to the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, of which rectory Mr. Torre has given the names, etc., of some few incumbents. On January 28, 1585, this church, according to the statute, was united, together with its parish, to the church of Holy Trinity, in Gotheramgate, excepting all and singular the mansion-house, with the close of the cathedral church, which as to their parochial rights were to remain in the same condition as before. The site of this now demolished church is marked in the general plan of the city to be situated near to the gate of the close which leads into Uggleforth. The rectory-house is in the angle on the other side of it." As the gate of the close formerly extended across Ogleforth, opposite to the property now occupied by Mr. Wales and Mr. Gowland, there is little doubt that the site of this church has been discovered, especially as a few years since an octagon font was dug up in the same place.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Remains:—Barrows at Arras, Ganton Hall, and Stackhouse; skeletons at Beverley and Danby; fossil remains at Atwich; fossil elephant's tusk at Bridlington; ancient stone mortar near Castleton; bronze weapons at Churwell; Celtic refuse heap at Cleveland; entrenchment at Copgrove; handmill or quern at Halifax; cave near Kirkdale; elk's horn at Leeds; stone coffins at Midcalder; flint implements at Newton Mulgrave; stone spear near Ripon; bronze weapons on Roseberry Topping; fossil plants near Scarborough; greenhouse near Seamer; oak-tree coffins near Selby; remains of prehistoric animal at Skipsea; submarine forest at South Stockton; stag's horns near Thorpe; *Plesiosaurus Dolochoderuis* near Whitby; tumuli at Beverley, Cleveland, Driffield, Duggleby Moor, Gardham, Gristhorpe, Guisborough Moors, Market Weighton, Midwold, Scarborough, Skelton Moors, Swinton, and Weaverthorpe.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 5, 12-14, 19, 24-26, 40, 60, 72, 74, 81, 82, 83-86, 114-121, 151-161, 163-168, 170, 202, 246-251, 254-263.

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Saxon wheel-cross at Adel; Domesday churches at Batley, Begeland, Dewsbury, Halifax, Morley, Sherburne, and Wakefield; group of stones at Brandreth Craggs and Rishworth; devil's arrows at Burrowbridge; stone circles at Cloughton and Halifax; ancient tomb at Dewsbury; rocking-stone at Golcar; chapel at Hertshead; stone monuments near Huddersfield; rock idol near Knaresborough; stone pillars at Rudstone, near Sowerby, and Warley; hill at Saddleworth.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 101-109, 259-263, 276-278.

Roman Remains:—Discoveries at Aldborough Amotherby, Barnsley, Boroughbridge, Bridlington, Cliffe, Doncaster, Gainford, Greta Bridge, Kilham, Kippax, Malton, Meux, Northallerton, Scarborough, Settle, Slack, Thurstonland, York.—*Romano-British Remains*, part ii., pp. 358-384.

Architectural Antiquities:—Gateways, church, and minster at Beverley; castle and tomb at Conisborough; doorways and tombs in Coverham Abbey; St. George's Church at Doncaster; Fountains Abbey; Harewood church and castle; Howden Abbey; Jervaulx Abbey; Kirkstall Abbey; castle and cave at Knaresborough; Middleham Castle; Pontefract church and castle; Ripon collegiate church; Selby Abbey; ancient houses at Tadcaster; chapel on Wakefield Bridge; gates, walls, and churches at York. — *Architectural Antiquities*, part i., pp. 14, 15, 17, 21, 285-297, 303-312, 371, 373-375, 378, 380, 382. Norman houses at Burton Agnes and Dewsbury, Newby House, and Rookby House.—*Architectural Antiquities*, part ii., pp. 163, 164, 225, 227, 233, 253.

Folklore:—Christmas customs, "mumping," New Year's Day and Twelfth Day customs, charm against the evil eye, eating of furmety, rag-well at Benton; witchcraft at Rossington.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 15-17, 30, 33, 78, 79, 94, 123, 146, 291-295. Funeral customs —*Manners and Customs*, p. 70. The Dragon of Wantley, "Gabble Ratches," legends of wild cat at Barnborough, of a stone at Kellington, and of the monastery of St. Hilda at Whitby.—*English Traditions*, pp. 54, 74, 75, 116, 118, 129.

Ecclesiology:—Stone churches of tenth century at Beverley, Lastingham, and Ripon; Norman statues at Great Driffield and Grimstone; inscriptions on bells at Eaglescliffe and Pontefract; circular fonts at Grimstone and Kirkbourne; figures on gateway at Kirkham Abbey; sculpture at Rievaulx Abbey; Ripon Cathedral; carved font-cover at Selby Abbey; cathedral, chapter-house, churches, and gates of York.—*Ecclesiology*,

pp. 8, 9, 18-20, 27, 51, 106, 107, 109, 115, 118, 124, 125, 128, 129, 132, 135, 148, 152, 173, 187, 189, 190, 201, 240, 241, 250, 251, 271.

The following articles are omitted:

1800, part ii., pp. 1125, 1126. Projected alterations in the city of York.
1805, part ii., pp. 691-695; and 1812, part i., pp. 425-427. Remarks on prisons in Yorkshire.
1806, part ii., pp. 817, 818. The walls of York.
1806, part ii., pp. 1027-1029, 1185-1187; and 1826, part ii., pp. 291, 292. On the present state of the city of York.
1818, part ii., pp. 318-321, 582-585; and 1820, part ii., pp. 210-213. On the present state of Fountains Abbey.
1825, part ii., pp. 490-496. History of the church and priory of Swine.
1828, part ii., pp, 19, 20. Whitby Spa.
1836, part i., pp. 119-121; and part ii., pp. 250-253. Observations on the ancient history of Kingston-upon-Hull.
1848, part i., pp. 33-39. Random recollections of a visit to Walton Hall.
1853, part i., pp. 146 *et seq.* The Vale of York.
1854, part ii., pp. 445, 446. A countryman's visit to York in the reign of Elizabeth or James I.

Indexes.

INDEX OF NAMES.

Abingdon (family of), estate of, 13
Abingdon (T.), collector of antiquities, 13
Acre (Joan of), manor of, 51
Acton (H.), seat of, 6
Acton (Sir R. E.), seat of, 6
Adams (A.), portrait of, 31
Adams (T.), birthplace of, 136; grant to, 303
Addison (—), portrait of, 31
Adlave (R.), foundation of, 121
Adolphus (Bishop of Worcester), abbacy of, 37
Adonis and Alanus, manor of, 248
Ælfleda, consecration of church for, 282
Africanus, abbacy of, 37
Agar (B.), seat of, 106
Agelfius, abbacy of, 37
Agricola, victory of, 129
Agys (L. de) conveys bell from Byland to Scalton, 192
Akar, foundation of, 101
Alan (Earl), castle of, 102
Albany (Lady G. de), entertains monks at Thirsk, 190; benefaction of, 191
Albany (S. de), patronage of, 194
Albemarle (S., Earl of), foundation of, 112
Albemarle (W. le Gros, Earl of), castle of, 112, 113, 320; foundation of, 112
Albert (Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 136
Alcock (J., Bishop of Ely), birthplace of, 117; foundation of, 114; school of, 118
Alcuinus, birthplace of, 145
Aldeburgh (W. de), memorial brass of, 160
Alderson (C.), seat of, 106
Alderson (Rev. W.), seat of, 125
Aldewine, foundation of, 3
Alexander III. of Scotland visits York, 131
Alexander (Pope) subjects York to Canterbury, 376, 377
Aleyn (R.), manor of, 24
Alferus (Duke), death of, 36
Alfgarus, abbacy of, 37
Alfred the Great, burial-place of, 119
Alfredus the Historian, birthplace of, 117
Allanson (Mrs.), benefaction of, 124
Allen (B. H.), seat of, 126; church erected by, 142
Allen (J.), seat of, 6
Alney (N. de), the hermit at Hode, 190
Alric, possessions of, 148
Alte Ripâ (G. de), castle of, 121
Ambrosius (A.), victory of, 129, 199; executes Hengist, 129, 200
Amherst (Dowager Lady), seat of, 105
Amphlett (J.), seat of, 6
Anderson (W. J.), seat of, 105
Andevil (W. de), abbacy of, 38
Anfrid, murder of, 129
Angel (J.) builds lighthouse at Spurn Head, 114
Anjou (Marquess of), victory of, 133
Anlaf, defeat of, 130
Anne (Queen), quilt worked by, 14; portrait of, 15
Anstice (W.), seat of, 6
Aram (Eugene), birthplace of, 136
Arches (A. de), foundation of, 112
Arches (W. and I. de), foundation of, 121
Arden (J.), seat of, 105
Arden (R., Lord Alvanley), birthplace of, 145
Ardyngton (P. de), foundation of, 121

Armistead (R.), governorship of, 226
Armitage (E.), seat of, 126
Armitage (Sir G.), seat of, 127
Armitage (J.), seat of, 127, 128
Arragon (C. of), marriage of, 15
Arthur (King), victories of, 106, 129; takes York, 129
Arthur (Prince), marriage of, 15; residence of, 18; burial-place of, 15
Ascham (R.), birthplace of, 108
Aske (family of), seat of, 161, 219
Aske (Sir R.), attacks Scarborough, 107; rebellion under, 133, 161; residence of, 118, 161
Astley (Sir J.), pursues Charles I., 134
Aston (M.), marriage of, 183
Atheling (Edgar), defeat of, 130
Athelstan (King), castle of, 122; palace of, 146; portrait of, 164; victories of, 130, 364
Athelwynus, abbacy of, 37
Atkinson (A.), seat of, 207
Atkinson (J.), seat of, 126
Atkinson (R.), birthplace of, 136
Aughton (family of), seat of, 161
Augustine, baptism of, 106
Aylesbury (Earl of) restores Jervaulx Abbey, 257
Aylesbury (Earls of), seat of, 104
Aylesward (Bishop of London), abbacy of, 37
Ayr (Earls of Dumfries), residence of, 217
Ayscough (W.), foundation of, 300; marriage of, 300; burial-place of, 301
Ayscough (W., and wife), memorial of, 301

Babthorpe (family of), chapel of, 245
Bachetote (W.), possessions of, 22
Bachun (J.), benefaction of, 157
Baerstow (J.), murder of, 235
Bagshaw (Rev. W.), seat of, 125
Baldolph, defeat of, 129
Baldwin (J.), seat of, 127
Baldwin (R.), mastership of, 301
Baldwyn (G.), monument of, 31, 32
Balguy (J.), birthplace of, 136
Balliol (E.) invades Scotland, 115; residence of, 132
Balls (E.), marriage of, 238
Bamfield (J.), seat of, 6
Bamforth (Mrs.), seat of, 331
Bank (W.), governor of Giggleswick School, 226
Bannyster (J. and R.), grants to, 299
Barker (T.), seat of, 105
Barkeston (T.), memorial of, 215
Barnard (H. G.), seat of, 114
Barnard (Rev. E. W.), seat of, 114
Barnard (Sir E.), monument of, 164
Barnebi (R.), monument of, 32
Barneby (J.), seat of, 6
Barnes (B.), birthplace of, 108
Barnes (Bishop of Durham), grant by, 249, 250
Barns (Rev. R.), rectory of, 111
Barrington (family of), manor of, 206
Barritt (S. B. M.), seat of, 104
Barstowe (J.), burial-place of, 337
Bartlett (—), house of, plundered, 9
Barton (R.), birthplace of, 145
Baskerville (J.), birthplace of, 10
Baston (R.), birthplace of, 108
Bateman (Mrs.), seat of, 105
Bavaria (H. L., Duke of), marriage of, 368
Baxter (Rev. Dr. R.), school of, 12; vicarage of, 13, 67; pulpit of, 67, 68; portrait of, 68
Bayliffe (Rev. G.), curacy of, 326
Baynes (J.), birthplace of, 108
Beauchamp (Countess), benefaction of, 70
Beauchamp (Earls of), seat of, 6, 52; pew of, 47
Beauchamp (family of), property of, 4; arms of, 12
Beauchamp (R. de), grant to, 17
Beauchamp (R., Earl of Warwick), birthplace of, 10; marriage of, 51; arms of, 51-53; chantry of, 51, 52
Beauchamp of Hatch (family of), arms of, 84
Beauchamp of Powick (family of), arms of, 53, 54
Beaumont (G.), birthplace of, 136; foundation of, 123
Beaumont (L., Bishop of Durham), manors of, 249
Beaumont (Sir R.), murder of, 132
Beaumont (T.), seat of, 127
Beaumont (T. R.), seat of, 125
Beckett (Captain), cenotaph for, 143
Beckett (Sir J.), seat of, 126
Beckett (T.), seat of, 106
Beckford (S.), manor of, 206; marriage of, 206
Beckwith (A.), marriage of, 227; grant to, 373
Beckwith (family of), arms of, 227
Beckwith (L.), manor of, 322
Bedford (John, Duke of), patronage of, 300

Bedle (Dr.) accompanies Henry VI. at Bolton, 178
Bedyl (T., Archdeacon of Cornwall), visitor of Richmond monastery, 295
Belasyse (Viscount Fauconberg), crest of, 153
Belasyse (T. E. W.), seat of, 105, 187
Bello Campo (W. de), excommunication of, 38
Belson (E.), marriage of, 303
Benbow (T.), seat of, 6
Bennet (family of), arms of, 307
Bennet (M.), marriage of, 307
Bentley (Dr.), school of, 144
Bentley (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 13
Bentley (R.), birthplace of, 136
Berkeley (A.), foundation of, 5
Berkeley (Judge), benefaction of, 5; residence of, 14; burial-place of, 14
Berkeley (Rev. Dr.), seat of, 6
Berkeley (R. J.), seat of, 6, 7, 96; M.P. for Worcester, 96; death of, 96
Berkeley (Sir R.), birthplace of, 10
Berkeley (W.), residence of, 95, 96; M.P. for Hereford, 96; death of, 96
Berkenhout (J.), birthplace of, 136; school of, 143
Bernardi (Major J.), birthplace of, 10
Berye (Dr. W.), chapelry of, 301
Best (Rev. J.), rectory of, 111
Bethell (Colonel) takes Scarborough, 108
Bethell (family of), crest of, 153
Bethell (R.), seat of, 114
Bevell (Rev. T.), memorial of, 245
Beverley (J., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 117; foundation of, 112; remains of, discovered, 118
Bigod (Sir F.), defeat of, 116
Bigot (H., Earl of Norfolk), benefaction of, 268
Bingham (Rev. J.), birthplace of, 136; school of, 144
Bingley (Rev. W.), birthplace of, 137
Birbeck (B.), burial-place of, 223
Birbeck (Rev. S.), vicarage of, 223; burial-place of, 223
Birch (J. P.), manor of, 206
Birkbeck (S.), memorial of, 223
Biron (Sir J.) fortifies Worcester, 9
Blackburn (J.), seat of, 6, 105
Blackburne (Archdeacon), prebend of, 77; monument of, 111
Blackburne (Rev. F.), property of, 304
Blackburne (F.), property of, 303, 304
Bland (J.), seat of, 127
Bland (T. D.), seat of, 127
Blaydes (H.), seat of, 114
Blaydes (J.), seat of, 128
Blocklei (J. de), chantry of, 30
Blois (Bishop), excommunication by, 8
Blois (Sir C.), seat of, 126
Blomberg (Rev. F. W.), seat of, 104, 105
Blomberg (W.), memorial of, 265
Blount (family of), arms of, 84
Blount (Sir E.), seat of, 6
Blount (T.), birthplace of, 10
Bohun (family of), arms of, 54
Bolingbroke (H. of), lands at Ravensburg, 132
Bolton (J.), seat of, 125; manor and estates of, 181
Bonaparte (Lucien), residence of, 15
Bondokes (W.), possessions of, 23
Bonivant (Colonel) surrenders Sandal Castle, 135
Bonner (E., Bishop of London), birthplace of, 10, 65; short biography of, 65
Booth (J.), burial-place of, 238
Boothe (R.), churchwarden of Whitkirk, 354
Boothe (—), burial-place of 236
Borwick (Rev. —), discovery of, 112
Botfield (J.), seat of, 6
Botyller (W.), benefaction of, 23
Boughton (Sir W. E. R.), seat of, 6
Boulton (G.), burial-place of, 235
Boustead (G.), memorial of, 337
Bower (Archbishop of York), monument of, 368
Bower (R.), seat of, 114
Bower (—), silk mill of, 329
Bowes (E.), marriage of, 307
Bowes (family of), arms of, 305
Bowes (Lord Chancellor of Ireland), school of, 141
Bowles (Rev. W.), birthplace of, 10; rectory of, 12
Boyle (Hon. R.), foundation of, 123
Boynton (Colonel) besieged at Scarborough, 108; takes Beverley, 116
Boynton (Sir F.), seat of, 114
Boynton (Sir M.) takes Scarborough, 108
Boys (W. de), abbacy of, 39; burial-place of, 40
Brabant (family of), arms of, 166
Braci (family of), arms of, 52, 53
Braci (R. de), memorial of, 52
Brademedewe (R. de), grant by, 169

Bradley (J.), residence of, 332
Bramhall (J.), birthplace of, 137
Bray (Sir R.), birthplace of, 10; restores Great Malvern Church, 14; portrait of, 45
Braze (J.), possessions of, 22
Braze (P.), benefaction of, 23
Brereton (Sir W.) besieges Worcester, 9
Bretaigne (Duke of), arms of, 309
Brewin (J.), seat of, 127
Brickhampton (J. de), abbacy of, 8, 39
Bridges (F. S.) seat of, 127
Bridlington (J. de), birthplace of, 117
Briggs (H.), birthplace of, 137
Bright (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 327
Brinley (—), canal planned by, 4
Bristol (Earl of), benefaction of, 47
Bristow (R.), birthplace of, 10
Britain and Richmond (A., Earl of), foundation of, 366
Brithenarus, abbacy of, 37
Broadley (H.), seat of, 114
Broadley (J.), seat of, 114
Broadly (M.), foundation of, 124
Bromflete (family of), foundation of, 101
Brompton (J. de), birthplace of, 108
Bromsgrove (R.), abbacy of, 40; burial-place of, 40
Brooke (J. C.), birthplace of, 137
Brooke (Major), seat of, 127
Brooke (S.), mastership of, 143
Brooksbank (B.), seat of, 104, 127
Broomfleet (Lord E.), foundation of, 112
Brotherton (T. de), birthplace of, 137, 147
Brown (H.), seat of, 126
Brown (T.), birthplace of, 108
Brown (W.), governorship of, 226
Brown (—), seat of, 6
Browne (Mrs. H.), seat of, 6
Browne (W.), memorial of, 160
Bruce (R. King of Scotland), reduces Scarborough, 107; burns Ripon, 132; defeat of, 132
Brudenell (family of), property of, 312
Bruerer (D. de) castle of, 113
Brus (R. de), foundation of, 101; castle of, 102
Brus (R. de, and wife), benefaction of, 283
Bubwith (N. de, Bishop of Bath and Wells), birthplace of, 117
Buchan (Dr.), residence of, 144
Buck (J.), grant to, 303
Bucke (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 214
Buckingham (G., first Duke of), marriage of, 313
Builli (R. de), foundation of, 120
Buller (C.), portrait of, 31
Bulmer (B. de), foundation of, 101; castle of, 102
Bund (T.), property of, 30
Burford (St. R. de, Bishop of Chichester), birthplace of, 10
Burg (Serlo de), reputed foundation of, 272; barony of, 272
Burgh (family of), pedigree of, 195, 196
Burgh (R. de), memorial brass of, 194
Burgh (Sir J. L. de), monument of, 195
Burgh (S. de). See Burg (Serlo de)
Burgh (W. de), benefaction of, 197
Burgh (W., and wife), memorial brass of, 195
Burghill (E.), marriage of, 96
Burgwash (E.), marriage of, 96
Burlington (Lord), patronage of, 295
Burnet (Dr. T.), birthplace of, 108; school of, 286
Burton (Mrs. C.), manor of, 206
Burton (family of), burial-place of, 207
Burton (H.), birthplace of, 117
Burton (J.), birthplace of, 137
Burton (R.), foundation of, 209
Burton (General R., and wife), manors of, 206; monument of, 207, 208
Burton (W.), birthplace of, 137
Burton (W., and wife), monument of, 208
Burton (—), seat of, 331
Busfield (C. F.), seat of, 126
Bushell (Captain B.), birthplace of, 109
Busli (R. de), castle of, 122
Butler (Captain), seat of, 128
Butler (S.), birthplace of, 10, 78; school of, 15
Butler (T.), grant to, 303
Butler (W. and J.), benefaction of, 22, 23
Bylde (G.), benefaction of, 23
Byng (General Sir J.), seat of, 126
Bysmor (M.), foundation of, 5

Calthrop (E.), marriage of, 301
Calvert (G.), birthplace of, 109
Calvert (J.), birthplace of, 137
Cambridge (R., Earl of), marriage of, 368; execution of, 368
Cantelupe (W. de, Bishop of Worcester), foundation of, 3; buildings of, 4; death of, 30
Canute (King), defeat of, 7, 17

Caracalla (Emperor of Rome), victory of, 129; murders his brother, 145; residence of, 364
Card (Rev. Dr. H.), vicarage of, 59
Carlisle (C., Earl of), memorial of, 143
Carlisle (Earls of), seat of, 104, 266
Carr (J.), birthplace of, 137
Carter (E.), seat of, 105
Cartwright (W.) defeats the "Luddites," 136
Cassy (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Castlecomer (C., Viscount), birthplace of, 117
Castleford (T. de), birthplace of, 137
Cater (Rev. C.), seat of, 128
Caterall (W.), governorship of, 226
Catton (H. de), foundation of, 112
Cave (J.), foundation of, 124
Cavell (Rev. R.), chaplaincy of, 170
Cavendish (family of), arms of, 231
Cavendish (W.), birthplace of, 137
Cavendish (W., Earl of Hardwicke), marriage of, 259
Cawthorne (J.), birthplace of, 137
Cayley (Sir G.), seat of, 104
Ceadwalla (King), victory of, 129
Cecil (Lady M.), marriages of, 164
Cedmon, birthplace of, 109
Chaloner (Rev. R.), foundation of, 124
Chaloner (R.), seat of, 105
Chaloner (Sir T.), alum works of, 111
Chambers (W.), seat of, 6
Champion (R.), seat of, 104
Chance (S.), murder of, 24
Chapman (A.), seat of, 105
Charder (M. and F.), memorial of, 232
Charitate (A. C. de), abbacy of, 38
Charles I., foundation of, 5; visits Doncaster, 135, 216; Droitwich, 9; Hull, 116; Leeds, 135, 136; the Red House, 152; Ripon, 134; York, 134; portraits of, 31, 118; execution of, 136
Charles II., defeat of, 10; escapes to France, 10; proclamation of, 10; visits Madresfield, 14; Worcester, 15; portrait of, 31
Charlesworth (J.), seat of, 127
Charnley (Rev. H.), curacy of, 332
Chaytor (J. C.), seat of, 104
Chaytor (M. W.), seat of, 104
Chaytor (W.), seat of, 104
Cheriton (W. de), abbacy of, 39
Chester (R., Earl of) takes Worcester, 8
Cheurolcourt (R. de), foundation of, 121
Childe (family of), manor of, 30
Childers (J.), seat of, 126
Chillingworth (H.), seat of, 126
Chlorus (C., Emperor of Rome), residence of, 364; death of, 374
Cholmeley (F.), seat of, 104
Cholmley (C.), seat of, 126
Cholmley (G.), seat of, 106, 114
Cholmley (Mrs.), seat of, 267
Cholmley (R.), lands of, 351
Cholmley (Sir H.), birthplace of, 109; defeat of, 108
Chorley (Dr.), seat of, 126
Chyld (J.), possessions of, 22
Clare (A. de), marriage of, 51
Clare (family of), arms of, 51
Clare (G. de, Earl of Gloucester), manor of, 51; arms of, 54
Clarefai (W. and A. de), foundation of, 121
Clarke (Rev. J.), birthplace of, 109
Clarke (Rev. Dr. T.), rectory of, 28; memorial of, 28
Clarkes (Miss), seat of, 105
Clarkson (D.), birthplace of, 137
Clarkson (S.), priory of, 373
Clayton (Rev. —), rectory of, 346
Clement VII. (Pope), bishopric of, 15
Clerc (R. le), foundation of, 112
Cliburn (E.), marriage of, 308; arms of, 308
Clifford (A.), birthplace of, 137
Clifford (Earls of Cumberland), crest of, 153
Clifford (family of), arms of, 172, 371; monument of, 339
Clifford (I. de), monument of, 167
Clifford (Lord), murders the Earl of Rutland, 133; burial-place of, 144
Clifford (R. de), foundation of, 342
Clifton (Sir G.), residence of, 140; death of, 140
Clough (J. W.), seat of, 128
Clynt (G.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Coates (J. C.), seat of, 104
Cob (Sir F.), governorship of, 371
Cobham (T., Bishop of Worcester), rectory of, 29
Codd (E.), residence of, 210
Coifi destroys pagan temple at Goodmanham, 118
Colgrin, besieged at York, 129
Collins (A.), foundation of, 124
Commons (R.), burial of, 234, 235
Compton (—), device of, 47, 56
Conan (Earl of Brittany), estates of, 280

Congreve (W.), birthplace of, 137
Coningsby (Sir H.), tomb of, 12
Coningsburgh (R. de), castle of, 200, 204
Consett (W.), seat of, 104
Constable (F.), seat of, 359
Constable (family of), residence of, 204
Constable (K.), monument of, 151
Constable (Mrs.), seat of, 106
Constable (Rev. C.), seat of, 114
Constable (Sir C.), seat of, 114
Constable (Sir J.), foundation of, 113
Constable (Sir R.), surrenders Hull, 116
Constable (W., and wife), monument of, 151
Constantiis (Bishop of Worcester), reputed relics of, 91
Constantine the Great, birthplace of, 137; investiture of, 145
Constantius, apotheosis of, 145; burial-place of, 364
Cook (Captain), school of, 110; apprenticeship of, 112
Cook (E.), castle of, 200
Cook (J.), birthplace of, 137
Cook (P. D.), seat of, 128
Cook (Rev. A.), seat of, 127
Cook (S.), seats of, 105, 126
Cooke (A.), birthplace of, 137
Cooke (B.), foundation of, 123
Cooke (B. W. D.), seat of, 125
Cooke (H.), seat of, 126
Cooke (Rev. D.), seat of, 6
Cooke (Rev. R.), birthplace of, 137; vicarage of, 141
Cooke (Sir G.), seat of, 128
Cookes (Sir T.), foundation of, 5
Cooksey (—), monument of, 66
Copley(Mrs.), seat of, 127
Copley (Sir J.), seat of, 128
Corbet (family of), arms of, 26
Corbet (Lady M.), marriage of, 164
Corbett (Rev. S.), seat of, 126
Cotes (J.), possessions of, 22
Cotterell (Colonel), seat of, 6
Coulson (C.), birthplace of, 109
Coulthurst (J. N.), seat of, 126
Couper (H.), possessions of, 22
Cousons (J., Bishop of Durham), grant by, 286
Coventry (Earls of), seat of, 6
Coventry (Hon. J.), seat of, 7
Coventry (Lord Keeper), portrait of, 15
Coverdale (M., Bishop of Exeter), birthplace of, 109; inscription by, 110
Cowhearde (G.), burial-place of, 238
Craddock (S.), estate of, 363
Cradock (S.), seat of, 104
Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury), grant to, 269
Craven (Rev. Dr. W.), birthplace of, 109, 137
Craven (Sir W.), birthplace of, 137
Crawford (General) takes Sheffield Castle, 135
Cressey (H. P.), birthplace of, 137
Creyke (Miss), seat of, 114
Creyke (R.), seat of, 128
Croft (H.), seat of, 105
Croft (W.), seat of, 105
Crompton (J.), seats of, 105
Crompton (S.), seat of, 106
Cromwell (Oliver), headquarters of, 15; enters York, 136; portrait of, 142
Crossewell (H.), possessions of, 22
Crossewell (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Crowder (J.), seat of, 125
Crowther (B. and J.), benefactions of, 237, 238
Cuitt (G.), birthplace of, 109
Cullen (A.), portrait of, 31
Cumberland (H., Earl of), buildings of, 371
Cumberland (M., Countess of), foundation of, 123
Cumberland (W., Duke of), visits York, 136, 366
Cunliffe (W.), seat of, 126
Currer (Miss R.), seat of, 127
Cust (Rev. W.), seat of, 104

D'Abitot (U.), buildings of, 3, 4
Dacre (Lord), manor of, 290; burial-place of, 144
D'Acres (family of), arms of, 166
Dade (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Dakeyne (family of), seat of, 233
Dakins (A.), monument of, 233; arms, crest, and motto of, 233
Dakyn (Dr. J.), foundation of, 103
Dale (R.), benefaction of, 294
Dalton (Colonel), seat of, 128
Dalton (J.), seat of, 128
Dalton (T.), monument of, 151
Danby (J.), seat of, 287
Danby (W.), seat of, 105
Darby (F.), seat of, 6
Darcy (B.), marriage of, 307
Darcy (D.), memorial of, 232
Darcy (family of), arms of, 307

Darcye (A.), presentment by, 224
Darley (H.), seat of, 104
Darlington (Earls of), seat of, 105
Darnley (Lord), birthplace of, 137
David (King of Scotland), defeat of, 107, 131
Davy (W. G.), seat of, 125
Dawnay (Hon. W. H.), seat of, 105
Dawson (C.), seat of, 128; wounded at Waterloo, 185; death of, 185
Dawson (Dr. A.), manor of, 183; marriage of, 183; burial-place of, 184
Dawson (H.), death of, 185
Dawson (M.), marriage of, 185
Dawson (Major W.), seat of, 183; marriage of, 183
Dawson (Pudsey), seat of, 105, 184; estates of, 184; benefaction of, 184; marriage of, 185; mayoralty of, 185; burial-place of, 184; memorial of, 184, 185
Dawson (Rev. R.), seat of, 127
Dawson (R. K.), seat of, 126
Dawson (W.), naval exploits of, 185
D'Ayvill (family of), patronage of, 157
Dealtry (B.), seat of, 127
Deane (E.), birthplace of, 137
De Brus (family of), property of, 212
De Constantiis (Bishop of Worcester), reputed relics of, 91
Dee (J.), birthplace of, 10
Defford (E.), possessions of, 22
De Foe (Daniel), residence of, 142
De la Hay (family of), seat of, 161
De la Pole (Sir M.), foundation of, 112, 113
De la Pole (Sir W.), birthplace of, 117
De Luda (Friar N. de), rectory of, 208; burial-place of, 208
Denison (P. R.), seat of, 114
Dent (Rev. W.), seat of, 104
Denton (E.), burial-place of, 238
Denton (J.), burial-place of, 237
Derham (W.), birthplace of, 10
D'Espee (Sir W.), foundation of, 112, 191
D'Espiè (W.), foundation of, 101
Devereux (Sir W.), arms of, 14
Dickens (T.), seat of, 127
Dickenson (T.), governorship of, 371
Dickinson (B.), seat of, 6
Digby (Rev. Canon) restores Guesten Hall at Worcester, 88
Dison (D. A.), murder of, 235
Dispenser (family of), arms of, 51, 53, 54
Dispenser (H. le), manor of, 51; marriage of, 51
Dispenser (R. le), marriage of, 51
Dixon (W.), parish clerk of Whitkirk, 354
Doage (Rev. N.), curacy of, 228
Dodsworth (J.), marriage of, 307
Dodsworth (R.), birthplace of, 109, 137
Dodsworth (Sir E. S.), seat of, 106, 127
Dolman (—), residence of, 34
Donyngton (T.), arms of, 173
Dorset (A. de), hermitage of, 275
Dossey (Rev. —), vicarage of, 327
Douglas (Sir J.) ravages Yorkshire, 107
Dover (Lord), castle of, 200
Dowdeswell (W.), epitaph on, 14
Dowker (G. W.), seat of, 205
Downe (Viscount), seat of, 126
Downes (Rev. H.), curacy of, 327
Downes (Rev. J.), curacy of, 327; rectory of, 327
Downes (R.), benefaction of, 327
Downshire (Marchioness of), seat of, 6, 71
Dragon (W.), possessions of, 23
Drake (F.), author of "Eboracum," 176; memorial of, 176
Drake (Rev. —), vicarage of, 327
Drax (G.), grant to, 220
Dreux (Earls of), arms of, 309
Dreux (J. de), marriage of, 309
Drury (S. V.), seat of, 105
Dudley (Viscount), seat of, 6
Dudley and Ward (Right Hon. Viscount), benefaction of, 35, 47
Duillier (N. F.), residence of, 15
Dull (T.), rising under, 107
Duncombe (C.), seat of, 310, 313, 314
Duncombe (H.), estate of, 205
Duncombe (Hon. W.), seat of, 126
Duncombe (T.), seat of, 126; lays out grounds at Rievaulx, 313, 314
Dundas (Hon. T.), property of, 304
Dundas (Sir L.), estate of, 221
Dundas (Sir R. L.), seat of, 105
Dundas (Dowager Lady), seat of, 106
Dundas (T., Lord), estates of, 201, 304; death of, 304
Dunn (W.), foundation of, 28; memorial of, 28
Dunwell (Rev. Canon), memorial of 256
Durant (R.), residence of, 96
Durham (Bishops of), seat of, 118
Dyson (J. F.), seat of, 127

Eadon (J.), mastership of, 329
Eamonson (J.), churchwarden of Whitkirk, 354
Eanfleda (Queen), foundation of, 101; burial-place of, 350
Eanred burns Catterick, 106
Eanwolfus (King of Mercia), foundation of, 3
Earle (J., Bishop of Salisbury), birthplace of, 137
Earle (Mrs.), seat of, 104
Earle (R.), murder of, 236
Easdale (Rev. M.), memorial of, 245
Easterby (J.), seat of, 105
Eastnor (Viscount), seat of, 6
Eata (Abbot), foundation of, 120
Echingham (family of), arms of, 84
Edmunds (F.), seat of, 129
Edmunds (F. O.), seat of, 128
Edmunds (H.), foundation of, 103
Edred, foundation of, 3
Edward I., birthplace of, 147; imprisonment of, 8; victory of, 8; grant by, 30; visits Cottingham, 115; Scarborough, 107; Worcester, 9; York, 131
Edward II., foundation of, 102; visits York, 131, 132; surprised at Byland, 132
Edward III., entertained at Hull, 115; foundation of, 124; marriage of, 132; holds Parliament at York, 132
Edward IV., imprisonment of, 107, 280; lands at Ravenspurne, 116, 119; lays waste Spofforth Castle, 133; victory of, 133; enters York, 133; visits Doncaster, 133; foundation of, 343
Edward VI., foundations of, 5, 69, 124; portrait of, 31; grant by, 351
Edward the Confessor, castle of, 102, 275
Edwards (H. L.), seat of, 128
Edwards (Rev. H.), curacy of, 69
Edwin (King of Northumbria), foundation of, 141, 367; defeat and death of, 242; burial-place of, 350
Egbert (Archbishop of York), foundation of, 365
Egelred (King of Northumbria), prophecy to, 364
Egelward (Duke), foundation of, 3
Egelwynus, abbacy of, 37; death of, 38
Egfrid (King), entertained at Ripon, 130
Egge (A.), possessions of, 22
Egmanton (T. de, and wife), memorial of, 159
Egwin (Bishop of Wiccia), foundation of, 3
Elizabeth (Queen), foundations of, 5, 103, 104, 124; visits Worcester, 9; bed of, 15; manor of, 249
Ella (King of Northumbria), defeat of, 130, 364
Elland (Sir J.), cruelties of, 132
Ellenborough (Lord), seat of, 49
Elliott (J.), seat of, 126
Ellison (H.), seat of, 128
Elmbrugge (J.), possessions of, 22
Elsley (G.), seat of, 105
Elsley (Rev. H.), seat of, 105
Emsant (—), manor of, 359
Eosa, defeat of, 129
Erdington (family of), arms of, 26
Ermysted (W.), foundation of, 124
Erne (Viscountess), seat of, 128
Errington (T.), seat of, 104
Escrick (T., Lord), discovers Gunpowder Plot, 118
Essex (Earl of), enters Worcester, 9
Estone (R. de), device of, 56; priory of, 56
Estoteville (R.), castle of, 205
Estoteville (W.), benefactions of, 270
Eure (Lord W. and Lady M.), baptism of, 149
Eusden (L.), birthplace of, 137
Evers (family of), castle of, 102
Evesham (Abbot R. de), birthplace of, 10
Evesham (Cardinal H. de), birthplace of, 10

Fairfax (E.), birthplace of, 137; seat of, 143; death of, 143
Fairfax (J.), death of, 135
Fairfax (Lady), imprisonment of, 134
Fairfax (T., Lord), birthplace of, 137; takes Helmsley, 108; Knaresborough, 271; besieges York, 135; engagements of, 134, 135; death of, 142
Fairfax (T. L.), seat of, 127, 338
Fairfax of Denton (Lord), manor of, 259
Falkner (—), residence of, 14; death of, 14
Farrand (E.), seat of, 128
Farrer (E.), memorial of, 263
Farrer (J.), seat of, 126
Farrer (Mrs.), seat of, 125
Farrer (R., Bishop of St. David's), birthplace of, 137
Fauconberg (Earl), seat of, 187
Favour (Rev. Dr. J.), vicarage of, 235; burial-place of, 235

Fawkes (F.), birthplace of, 145
Fawkes (H.), seat of, 126
Fearenside (J. and S.), iniquities of, 236, 237
Feckenham (J. de), birthplace of, 11
Fell (Bishop of Worcester), takes refuge at Westwood, 15; master of St. Oswald's Hospital, 15
Fenton (Rev. W. C.), rectory of, 211
Fenwick (family of), crest of, 153
Fenwick (Lady M.), monument of, 154
Fenwick (Sir J.), monument of, 154; helmet of, 154; skull of, preserved at Hexham, 154
Feodegarus, abbacy of, 36
Ferne (H., Bishop of Chester), birthplace of, 137
Ferrand (W.), seat of, 127
Feryman (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 18
Fiddes (R.), birthplace of, 117
Field (family of), tithes of, 30
Fields (J.), seat of, 125
Fincher (P., and wife), memorial of, 66
Fisher (J., Bishop of Rochester), birthplace of, 117; school of, 118
Fisher (J.), birthplace of, 145
Fitzalan (B.), castles of, 102
FitzHugh (Baron), castle of, 290
Fitzhugh (family of), arms of, 362
Fitzjohn (E.), foundation of, 112; barony of, 272; manor of, 273, 274
Fitzosbert (P.), foundation of, 102
Fitzpain (G.), foundation of, 112
Fitzpeter (W.), foundation of, 112
Fitzralph (R.), castles of, 102
FitzRandal (R.), foundation of, 294; burial-place of, 296
FitzRanulph (R.), castle of, 280
Fitzrobert (R.), foundation of, 101
Fitzroger (R.), foundation of, 112
FitzSwain (A.), foundation of, 121
FitzTurgis (R.), foundation of, 120
Fitzwilliam (Earl), seat of, 128; estates of, 277
Fitzwilliam (W.), birthplace of, 137
Flambard (Bishop of Durham), manor of, 248
Flamborough (M., Constable of), memorial of, 149, 150, 222, 223
Fleming (R.), birthplace of, 138
Fletcher (family of), tithes of, 30
Flour (Sir R.), birthplace of, 138
Flower (T.), mayoralty of, 270
Foley (Lord), seat of, 7; patronage of, 46
Foley (T.), foundation of, 5
Foley (—), benefaction of, 47
Foliat (R.), possessions of, 22
Foljambe (F. F.), manor of, 335
Foljambe (G.), grant to, 335
Foljambe (P.), memorial of, 337
Ford (Rev. Dr.), burial-place of, 4
Forester (Lord), seats of, 7
Forster (Rev. J.), rectory of, 361; memorial of, 361
Foryst (T., and wife), memorial of, 74
Fothergill (A.), birthplace of, 138
Fothergill (J.), birthplace of, 109
Foulis (D.), seat of, 114; manor of, 149
Foulis (M.), seat of, 115
Foulis (Sir W.), seat of, 104
Fountain (R.), birthplace of, 138; foundation of, 124
Fountain (Rev. T.), vicarage of, 69
Fox (G.), seat of, 128; holds meeting of "Friends" at Warmsworth, 144
Fox (G. L.), seat of, 125
Foxcroft (Mrs. J.), seat of, 126
Frank (Rev. E. B.), seat of, 126
Franke (family of), burial-place of, 296
Franke (G.), receiver of Middleham, 298
Frankland (Sir T.), seat of, 105
Frankley (E. de), grant by, 44
Fraunces (Rev. J.), rectory of, 157
Freeman (J.), seat of, 6
Freeman (T. E.), property of, 30
Frobisher (Sir M.), birthplace of, 138
Froxmer (T.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 24
Fulgenius, besieged at York, 129
Fullarton (J.), seat of, 125
Fullerton (J.), seat of, 128
Furnival (T. de), castle of, 122
Fynes (Colonel) besieges Worcester, 9

Gainsborough (Earl of), property of, 31
Gale (H.), seat of, 105
Gale (Mrs.), seat of, 104
Gale (T.) Dean of York, birthplace of, 109
Gale (T. and R.), residence of, 111
Galway (Viscountess), seat of, 125
Garbet (Rev. S.), burial-place of, 14
Gardiner (B.), seat of, 6
Gardyner (W.), possessions of, 22
Gardynor (W.), possessions of, 22
Garforth (W.), seat of, 106
Garnet (—), conspiracy of, 13
Garth (R.), churchwarden of Grinton, 231
Garth (Sir S.), birthplace of, 145
Gascoigne (R. O.), seat of, 128

Gascoigne (Sir W.), burial-place of, 142
Gascoyne (Sir T.), foundation of, 121
Gaskell (Mrs. M.), residence of, 344
Gaskill (B.), seat of, 128
Gaskill (D.), seat of, 127
Gauden (Bishop of Worcester), monument of, 90; burial-place of, 115
Gaunt (John of), castle of, 122
Gaunt (W. de), foundation of, 112
Gaveston (P. de), surrender of, 107
Gay (A.), possessions of, 22
Gay (J.), possessions of, 23
Gay (T.), possessions of, 22
Gay (W.), possessions of, 23
Gaye (T.), possessions of, 23
Gee (B.), marriage of, 164
Gee (T.), seat of, 125
Gell (family of), residence of, 229
Gent (T.), birthplace of, 138; residence of, 145
George II., statue of, 79
George III. visits Worcester, 10; portrait of, 15
George IV. visits Worcester, 10
Geree (J.), birthplace of, 145
Gerold (Abbot), foundation of, 189
Geta, victory of, 129; murder of, 145
Gey (E.), possessions of, 22
Gey (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Gheast (Bishop of Salisbury), birthplace of, 138
Gibson (H.), burial-place of, 236
Gibson (Rev. J.), burial-place of, 239
Gibson (W.), birthplace of, 138
Gibson (—), residence of, 148
Gicon (R. le), abbacy of, 39; Lord Chancellor of England, 39
Giffard (G., Bishop of Worcester), buildings of, 4; residence of, 30; household expenses of, 85; tomb of, 91
Gilbert (J., Archbishop of York), satire on, 367
Girlyngton (T. de), property of, 359
Glancer (T. de), abbacy of, 39; burial-place of, 39
Glanville (R. de), benefactions of, 294, 300
Gledhill (S.), foundation of, 123
Glendower (Owen) burns Worcester, 9
Glenham (Sir T.), repulse of, 134; cedes York to the Parliamentarians, 365
Gloucester (C., Earl of), arms of, 53, 54
Goddard (—), property of, 299
Godfrey (—), murder of, 130
Godwyn despoils Evesham abbey, 36, 37
Goldsworthy (J.), seat of, 125
Goodricke (Sir H.), seat of, 128
Gordon (Hon. W.), seat of, 128
Goring (Lord), victory of, 135
Gosling (J.), property of, 303
Gospatrick (Earl), defeat of, 130; domains of, 350
Gossip (W.), seat of, 127, 128, 341
Gott (B.), seat of, 125
Gower (J.), attainder of, 299
Gower (R.), grant to, 298; grant by, 299
Gowland (—) property of, 377
Graham (Sir B. R.), seat of, 105
Grantham (Lord), seat of, 127
Grantley (Lord), seat of, 126
Grave (E.), marriage of, 236
Graves (Rev. —), vicarage of, 46
Greame (J.), seat of, 114
Greathead (H.), birthplace of, 109
Green (J., Bishop of Lincoln), birthplace of, 117, 138; school of, 118
Greenfield (Archbishop of York), death of, 141
Greenwood (A.), seat of, 126
Greenwood (Rev. C.), foundation of, 123, 124
Gresley (Lady), seat of, 7
Gresly (P.), seat of, 6
Grey (Dr. Q.), birthplace of, 145
Grey of Ruthin (E., Lord), marriage of, 166
Grey (Sir R.), deprived of knighthood, 133
Griffiths (R.), seat of, 7
Gros (W. le.), castle of, 102, 320; foundation of, 112
Grundelwose (R.), manor of, 205
Grymston (H. de), abbacy of, 269
Guest (E., Bishop of Salisbury), birthplace of, 286

Habingdon (W.), birthplace of, 11
Habington (—), residence of, 16; historical collections of, 16
Haget (B. de), foundation of, 121
Hague (J.), seat of, 126
Haigh (J.), seat of, 128
Haigh (R.), memorial of, 162
Haldanbi (F.), memorial of, 159
Haldanbi (family of), memorial of, 159
Halfpenny (J.), birthplace of, 138; burial-place of, 145
Hall (J., Bishop of Bristol), birthplace of, 11; carved chair belonging to, 68
Hall (John), birthplace of, 145
Hall (Rev. T.), curacy of, 69; library of 69

Hallam (—) takes Hull, 116
Halnathby (R. de), property of, 359
Hamar (J.), suicide of, 237
Hamerton (family of), arms of, 211
Hamerton (J.), seat of, 127
Hamilton (Duke of), burial-place of, 15
Hammond (Dr.), asylum of, 15
Hammond (P.), grant to, 269
Hancock (J.), master cutler of Sheffield, 330
Hanford (family of), seat of, 77
Hanford (Sir J.), seat of, 77
Hansell (R.), fee of, 284
Hanson (—), seat of, 6
Hardwicke (Earl of), benefaction of, 47
Hardwicke (M.), birthplace of, 11
Hardy (W.), mastership of, 209
Harewood (Earls of), seat of, 125, 147
Harfaga (King of Norway), defeat of, 106, 115
Harland (Lady), seat of, 105
Harnage (Mrs.), seat of, 6
Harold (King of England), victory of, 106; estates of, 242
Harres (C.), seat of, 126
Harrison (J.), seat of, 125
Harrison (R. H.), seat of, 7
Harrison (Rev. T.), seat of, 114
Harrison (T.), seat of, 104
Harrison (Dr. W.), seat of, 126
Hartley (D.), birthplace of, 138
Hartley (G.), seat of, 105
Hartley (—), organist at Sheffield, 327
Hartop (H.), seat of, 126
Harvey (J.), seat of, 126
Harwood (Lord), seat of, 341
Hastings (Lady E.), burial-place of, 142; monument of, 142
Hastings (family of), arms of, 165
Hastings (W.), birthplace of, 11; residence of, 12
Hatfield (T., Bishop of Durham), foundation of, 286
Hatfield (W.), mastership of, 329
Hatfield (W. de), birthplace of, 138, 243; burial-place of, 243
Hauckston (E.), burial of, 235
Hawke (Lord), seats of, 128
Hawke (Hon. M. B.), seat of, 128
Hawkesbury (R.), abbacy of, 41
Haworth (B. B.), seat of, 114, 209
Haynes (T.), foundation of, 5
Heaton (J.), seat of, 126
Hedges (Rev. W.), seat of, 128
Hengist takes York, 129; defeat of, 199; imprisonment and execution of, 129, 200; reputed tomb of, 200
Henrietta Maria (Queen), portraits of, 13, 77; visits Bridlington, 116
Henry I., birth of, 131, 138, 322; keeps Christmas at Worcester, 7; grants by, 248, 283; foundation of, 273
Henry II. holds Parliament at Worcester, 8; at York, 131; foundation of, 219; grant by, 283
Henry III. visits Kenesey, 13; Worcester, 8; York, 131; imprisonment of, 8; grant by, 250
Henry IV., buildings of, 4; victory of, 9; besieges Hull, 116; lands at Ravenspurne, 119
Henry V., visits Beverley, 116; York, 133; executes R., Earl of Cambridge, 368
Henry VI. visits Worcester, 9; sheltered at Bolton, 141, 178, 180; relics of, at Bolton, 179, 185
Henry VIII., foundations of, 5; visits Hull and York, 116, 133; establishes Court at York, 366
Henry (Abbot of Evesham), burial-place of, 39
Henry (Prince, son of Charles I.), portrait of, 31
Henry (Prince, son of Henry VII.), portrait of, 45
Henry of Nassau (Prince), portraits of, 31
Hepworth (W.), seat of, 128
Herbert (P., Earl of Pembroke), castle of, 339
Herbert (Sir T.), birthplace of, 138
Hereford (Bohun, Earl of), arms of, 53
Herring (T., Archbishop of Canterbury), association formed by, 366; translation of, 367
Hesse (Prince of) visits York, 136
Hethe (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Heton (family of), arms of, 215
Hewgill (H.), foundation of, 104
Hewitt (Rev. M.), foundation of, 124
Hewley (Lady S.), foundation of, 125
Hewsley (J.), foundation of, 113
Heywood (B.), seat of, 128
Hick (N.), mastership of, 328
Hickes (G., Dean of Worcester), rectory of, 12; birthplace of, 109; school of, 286
Higgins (G.), seat of, 128
Higgs (M.), memorial of, 26

Hilda (Lady), birthplace of, 109; foundation of, 102; abbacy of, 106, 349, 350
Hill (Dr. J.), birthplace of, 138
Hill (Hon. and Rev. R.), seat of, 6
Hill (R.), seat of, 105, 106
Hill (T. H.), seat of, 105
Hilton (family of), effigies of, 119
Hilton (J. C.), seat of, 128
Hinderwell (T.), birthplace of, 109
Hindle (R.), foundation of, 123
Hinguar the Dane, invasion of, 106, 115
Hobby (Sir E.), estates of, 42
Hobby (Sir P.), grant to, 41
Hoby (Lady M.), burial-place of, 233
Hoby (Sir T. P.), foundation of, 232, 233; burial-place of, 233
Hodgson (Rev. R.), curacy of, 228; rectory of, 228
Hodgson (R.), seat of, 126
Hodgson (T.), seat of, 128
Holderness (Earl of), estate of, 220, 221; patronage of, 140
Holgate (R., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 138; foundation of, 123
Holland (T. de), foundation of, 101
Holland (T., Duke of Surrey), rebellion under, 206
Holland (T., Earl of Kent), manor of, 206, 291; foundation of, 291
Hollis (T.), birthplace of, 138
Holmes (G.), birthplace of, 138
Holmes (Vice-Admiral), birthplace of, 138
Holroyd (R. F.), seat of, 125
Homes (M.), school-teacher at Thorp Arch, 341
Honorius (Pope) constitutes York a Metropolitan see, 366
Hoole (C.), birthplace of, 138
Hooper (Dr. G.), birthplace of, 11
Hooper (R.), burial-place of, 15; memorial of, 28
Hopkins (Rev. D.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Hopkins (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Hopkins (W.), birthplace of, 11
Hopkins (—), architecture of, 34; residence of, 34
Hopkinson (H.), benefaction of, 238
Hopton (J., Bishop of Norwich), birthplace of, 138
Horne (T.), possessions of, 22
Hornsey (J.), birthplace of, 109
Hornyhild (T.), seat of, 6
Horseington (G.), seat of, 126
Horsfall (J.), seat of, 128
Horton (T.), seat of, 127
Hotham (Lord), seat of, 114
Hotham (Sir C.), marriages of, 164; monument of, 164
Hotham (Sir J.), seized at Beverley, 116
Hotham (W.), seat of, 104
Hoton (F. and W. de), property of, 359, 360, 363
Hough (Bishop of Worcester), burial-place of, 15
Hoveden (R. de), birthplace of, 117, 119, 138
Howard (C., Earl of Carlisle), monument of, 153
Howard of Effingham (Lord), seat of, 128
Howden (Lord), seat of, 126
Hubba the Dane invades England, 106, 115
Hudson (H.), seat of, 114
Hudson (Mrs. J.), seat of, 114
Hull (W.), seat of, 6
Hulme (J.), birthplace of, 138
Hungar the Dane destroys Whitby, 350
Hungate (R.), foundation of, 124
Hunsdon (Lord), property of, 243
Hunter (A.), birthplace of, 138
Hunter (H.), seat of, 125
Hunter (I.), seat of, 105
Hunter (T. H.), seat of, 6
Hunton (Rev. J. R.), seat of, 105
Hurd (Bishop of Worcester), tomb of, 13
Hurst (E.), suicide of, 235
Hustler (J.), seat of, 128
Hustler (T.), seat of, 104
Hutchinson (E.), memorial of, 232
Hutchinson (family of), marriages of, 307; memorial of, 307
Hutchinson (J.), birthplace of, 109
Hutchinson (Rev. M.), property of, 304
Hutchinson (T.), seat of, 104
Hutchinson (W.), seat of, 104
Hutton (E., and family), memorial of, 306, 308
Hutton (family of), arms of, 305
Hutton (J.), seat of, 105
Hutton (J. H. D.), seat of, 104
Hutton (T.), seat of, 104
Hutton (Sir T.), property of, 299; shrievalty of, 305; memorial of, 305, 306, 308
Hyde (Rev. R.), curacy of, 228; mastership of, 228

Ibbetson (Sir H. C.), seat of, 126

Ikin (T.), seat of, 127
Ingham (J.), seat of, 114
Ingham (Mrs.), seat of, 125
Ingilby (C.), seat of, 125
Ingilby (C. and M.), foundation of, 124
Ingilby (family of), arms of, 211
Ingilby (J.), seat of, 127
Ingilby (Sir W. A.), seat of, 128
Ingilby (T.), seat of, 127
Ingram (A.), burial-place of, 237
Ingram (family of), crest of, 153
Ingram (Mrs.), seat of, 7
Inguar the Dane destroys Whitby, 350
Insula (Brian de), buildings of, 274, 275
Ironside (E.), victory of, 7, 17

Jackson (C.), banking-house of, 207
Jackson (J.), birthplace of, 138; seat of, 126
Jackson (Rev. J.), rectory of, 304; mastership of, 304
Jackson (W. W.), seat of, 105
James I., foundations of, 5, 329; grants by, 69; visits Ripon, 134; York, 134; motto of, 155
James II. visits Worcester, 10
James (W.), foundation of, 123
Jaques (R.), seat of, 104
Jefferies (S.), seat of, 6
Jenette (W.), possessions of, 23; benefaction of, 24
Jenkins (H.), birthplace of, 109; tomb of, 110
Jepson (Z.), foundation of, 124
Jessop (family of), seat of, 331
Jessop (Judge), burial-place of, 327
Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," manor of, 206
Jocelin, foundation of, 3
John (King) visits Cottingham, 115; Worcester, 8; grants by, 206, 250; foundation of, 260; benefaction of, 270; burial-place of, 15
Johnson (B.), centenarian, residence of, 111
Johnson (Dr.), residence of, 143
Johnson (F.), execution of, 14
Johnson (Dr. T.), birthplace of, 117, 138
Johnson (T. H.), seat of, 125
Johnston (Dr. E.), seat of, 6
Johnstone (Dr. J.), burial-place of, 15
Johnstone (Sir J.), marriage of, 149; mansion of, 149
Johnstone (Sir J. V. B.), seat of, 104
Jones (Sir T. T.), seat of, 7
Jurdan (T.), grant to, 69
Juxon (Archbishop of Canterbury), deanery of, 15

Karilepho (W., Bishop of Durham), manor of, 248
Kaye (Sir J. L.), seat of, 126
Keighley (family of), seat of, 259
Keldwick (J.), priory of, 266
Kelly (E.), birthplace of, 6
Kelsey (—), residence of, 337
Kemp (Cardinal, Archbishop of York), arms of, 334; palace of, 334
Kendall (T.), seat of, 105
Kenredus (King), benefaction of, 36
Kenrick (S.), residence of, 373
Kent (W.), birthplace of, 145
Keppel (Admiral), memorial of, 144; acquittal of, 144
Keresforth (T.), foundation of, 123
Kerrison (Sir T.), school of, 143
Kettle (Rev. J.), residence, of 42
Kettlewell (Rev. J.), birthplace of, 109; school of, 286
Kidd (A.), chapel of, 208
Kidderminster (R. de), birthplace of, 6
Killingbeck (J.), birthplace of, 138
King (Mrs.), seat of, 125
Kinge (J.), benefaction of, 235
Kinge (W.), burial of, 234
Kingston (Earl of), reputed arms of, 147
Kirby (M.), benefaction of, 208, 209
Kirby (N.), benefaction of, 300
Kirkham (W. de, Bishop of Durham), death of, 119; burial-place of, 247, 250, 252
Kirkton (G.), residence of, 111; death of, 111
Kirkton (W. de), property of, 360
Kitchingman (V.), seat of, 104
Knapp (Rev. J. G.), residence of, 34
Knevet (Sir H.), property of, 266
Knight (J.), seat of, 6
Knight (J. G.), seats of, 126, 127
Knight (Sir J.), seat of, 6
Knight (W., Bishop of Bath and Wells), rectory of, 111
Knivet (Sir T.) discovers the Powder Plot, 118; created a Baron, 118
Knowsley (G.), residence of, 207

Lacy (A.), burial-place of, 235
Lacy (H. de), foundation of, 120, 267, 268, 311; castle of, 148; patronage of, 260
Lacy (I. de), castle of, 122

Lacy (J.), birthplace of, 138; burial-place of, 238
Lacy (R. de), attacks Hereford, 7; foundation of, 121
Lake (J., Bishop of Chichester), birth-place of, 138
Lakin (Mrs.), seat of, 6
Lambert (General) takes Pontefract, 135
Lamplugh (J.), residence of, 277
Lamplugh (T., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 117
Lancaster (T., Earl of), defeat of, 131, 132; execution of, 131, 132, 288; reputed burial-place of, 142, 288
Langdale (Hon. C.), seat of, 114
Langdale (Lord), fortifies Hull, 117
Langdale (Sir M.), victory of, 135
Langley (Hon. M.), seat of, 106
Langstaffe (T.), memorial of, 232
Langton (family of), tomb of, 336
Lascelles (family of), property of, 291
Lascelles (P.), birthplace of, 109
Lascelles (T.), grant to, 286
Latimer (H.), bishopric of, 15
Laurence (Mrs.), seat of, 7, 104, 126, 128
Lawson (Admiral J.), birthplace of, 117
Lawson (Mrs.), seat of, 125
Lawson (Sir H., and wife), monument of, 195
Lawson (Sir H. M.), seat of, 104
Lawson (Sir J.), birthplace of, 109; residence of, 111; pedigree of, 196
Layton (R.), presentment by, 224
Layton (T.), rent-charge of, 260
Lazimon (—), birthplace of, 11
Lea (Rev. W.), residence of, 34
Leatham, Tew and Co., banking-house of, 217
Lechmere (family of), seat of, 56; crest of, 56
Lechmere (Lord), portrait of, 31
Lechmere (Sir A.), seat of, 6
Le Clerc (R.), foundation of, 112
Lee (J.), seat of, 105
Lee (Rev. W.), foundation of, 123
Lee (Right Hon. C. H. D.), property of, 31
Lee (W.), seat of, 126
Leedes (R.), memorial brass of, 164
Leedes (R. de), memorial of, 162
Leeds (Dukes of), seat of, 104, 200
Leftwul (J.), foundation of, 342
Legard (Mrs. D.), seat of, 114
Legard (Sir T.), seat of, 114
Legros (W.), castle of, 102, 113; foundation of, 112
Leicester (R., Earl of), victory of, 8
Leigh (E.), seat of, 156
Leighton (R.), seat of, 128
Lennard (D., Earl of Sussex), arms of, 166
Lesley (General) besieges York, 135
L'Espie (A.), marriage of, 311
L'Espie (Sir W.), foundations of, 266, 310, 311, 313; burial-place of, 310
Lilburne (Colonel J.), takes Tickhill Castle, 135; opposes drainage works at Adlingfleet, 158
Lilburne (J. de), takes Knaresborough, 132
Lillington (L.), foundation of, 113
Lindesige (N. de), arms of, 215
Lindley (Sir H.), residence of, 281
Lister (E. L.), seat of, 127
Lister (J.), seat of, 128
Lister (Sir M.), birthplace of, 138
Litchfield (C.), abbacy of, 36, 41; school erected by, 41; chapel erected by, 42
Littledale (Mrs. M.), estates of, 185
Littleton (J.), residence of, 14; burial-place of, 15
Littlewood (—), master of Sheffield workhouse, 329
Livesey (R. B.), seat of, 104
Llewellyn (Prince of Wales), marriage of, 9
Lloyd (Colonel), seat of, 104
Lloyd (Dr., Bishop of St. Asaph), foundation of, 5; monument of, 12
Lloyd (G.), seat of, 104
Lobley (Rev. —), vicarage of, 327
Lockwood (J. de), murder of, 132
Lodge (R.), seat of, 105
Lodge (W.), birthplace of, 138
Loftus (Lord), property of, 281
London (W. de), rectory of, 214
Long (Admiral R.), foundation of, 123
Longbotham (J.), benefaction of, 235, 236
Longbottom (G.), marriage of, 238
Loughborough (Lord), patronage of, 271
Louvaine (J. de), marriage of, 166
Lovetoft (family of), patronage of, 157; chantry of, 228
Lowther (Sir J.), seat of, 106, 128
Lowther (Sir W.), birthplace of, 138
Lucas (R.), seat of, 6
Lucy (—), residence of, 97
Luda (Friar N. de), rectory of, 208; burial-place of, 208

Lumley (F.), seat of, 128
Lupus (H., Earl of Chester), property of, 350
Lygon (family of), seat of, 56
Lygon (Hon. F.), benefactions of, 34
Lyttelton (C., Bishop of Carlisle), historical collection of, 16
Lyttelton (family of), mausoleum of, 12; residence of, 43
Lyttelton (Judge), burial-place of, 74, 75
Lyttelton (Lords), seat of, 6; patronage of, 44
Lyttelton (Lord George), birthplace of, 11
Lyttelton (S.), conspiracy and capture of, 13
Lyttelton (Sir T.), birthplace of, 44; benefaction of, 44

Macdonald (Lord), seat of, 114
Mackenzie (Dr. J.), residence of, 15
McLeod (General), seat of, 104
Maddison (Rev. G.), seat of, 125
Magson (H.), death of, 236
Maire (Mrs. S.), seat of, 105
Maister (A.), seat of, 115
Maister (W. H.), seat of, 115
Malcolm (King of Scotland) does homage for his crown, 131
Mallett (W.), created first Earl of York, 368
Mallory (family of), arms of, 156
Malton (Lord), benefaction of, 228; patronage of, 228
Malverne (Prior), architecture of, 58
Manchester (Earl of) besieges York, 135
Manley (P. de), arms of, 165
Mann (J.), seat of, 128
Manning (Rev. Dr.), deanery of, 178
March (J.), property of, 377
March (M., Earl of), arms of, 53
Margaret (Princess) visits Newborough, 107
Margaret of Anjou (Queen), imprisonment of, 9
Margetson (J., Archbishop of Armagh), birthplace of, 138; foundation of, 123
Maria (J. and A. de), foundation of, 121
Markenfield (family of), monument of, 318
Markenfield (Sir T.), marriage of, 318
Markham (W.), seat of, 125, 207
Markland (J. H.) restores font at Great Malvern, 59
Marlborough (T. de), abbacy of, 39; burial-place of, 39
Marmion (family of), castle of, 102; monuments of, 112
Marre (J. de), birthplace of, 138
Marsham (Rev. Dr.), seat of, 127
Martin (Rev. J.), seat of, 6
Martin (J.), seat of, 6
Marvel (A.), birthplace of, 117; portrait of, 119
Marwood (Rev. G.), seat of, 104
Mary (Queen), foundation of, 125; benefaction of, 327
Mary (Queen of Scots), imprisonment of, 108, 134, 331
Mason (Rev. W.), birthplace of, 145; vicarage of, 140
Masterman (—), seat of, 114
Mathews (Archbishop of York), death of, 141
Matthew (T., Bishop of Durham), grant by, 250
Maud (A.), death and burial-place of, 238
Maud (Empress), foundation of, 3; plunders Worcester, 8
Maud (F.), seat of, 127
Maude (J.), seat of, 127
Maudert (V.), seat of, 42
Mauleverer (family of), property of, 292; arms of, 307
Mauleverer (J.), marriage of, 307
Mauleverer (Mrs.), seat of, 104
Mauleverer (R.), foundation of, 120
Mauleverer (Sir T.) takes Ripon, 135
Maurice (Prince), portrait of, 41
Mauricius, abbacy of, 37
Maw (—), residence of, 216
Maxwell (W. C.), seat of, 114
Maynard (C.), portrait of, 31
Maynard (J. C.), seat of, 104
Meldrum (Sir J.) besieges Scarborough, 108; death of, 108
Melton (R. de), foundation of, 101
Melton (W., Archbishop of York), buildings of, 366, 367; death of, 141
Mercer (—) imprisonment of, 107
Merchant (Count de) saves Worcester Castle, 8
Meschines (W., and wife), foundation of, 121
Metcalfe (J.), birthplace of, 138
Metcalfe (W. and N.), grants to, 299
Metham (Sir G. M.), manors of, 206
Metham (J. de), burial-place of, 251
Mexborough (Earl of), seat of, 127
Meynell (T.), seat of, 106

Michell (H.), marriage of, 236
Michell (J.), burial of, 235
Michgros (R. de), foundation of, 4
Micklethwaite (J.), seat of, 125
Middleham (Dr. M.), property of, 360
Middleton (Mrs. A.), foundation of, 125
Middleton (Dr. C.), birthplace of, 139; residence of, 142
Middleton (Lord), seat of, 114
Middleton (P.), seat of, 128
Middleton (W.), seat of, 127
Milbank (J. P.), seat of, 104
Milbank (M.), seats of, 104, 106
Miller (E.), residence of, 142
Mills (T.), residence of, 76
Milner (Dean), school of, 143
Milner (G.), seat of, 125
Milner (Sir W. M. S.), seat of, 127, 128
Milnes (Mrs.), seat of, 126
Milnes (R.), seat of, 127
Milnes (R. P.), seat of, 128
Milnes, Gaskell (Mrs.), residence of, 344
Minniott (—), marriage of, 318
Mitchell (C.), seat of, 104
Mitford (Colonel), seat of, 105
Monckton (Sir P.), birthplace of, 139
Monk (General) enters York, 136
Monoculus (J.), barony of, 272, 273
Monson (Rev. J.), seat of, 104
Montacute (W., Earl of Salisbury), manor of, 206
Montague (E.), birthplace of, 139, 348
Montague (J., Marquess of), forfeiture of estates of, 281
Montague (Lady M.), residence of, 349
Montague (W. F.), bust of, 144
Monteigne (G., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 139; death of, 141
Montfort (S. de), visits Kemsey, 13; death of, 8
Moore (Rev. R.), rectory of, 12
Moore (T.), seat of, 6
Moorsom (R.), seat of, 104
Moorsom (W.), seat of, 105
Mordaunt (Sir W.), seat of, 127
More (J. P.), property of, 159
More (—), marriage of, 308; arms of, 308
Moreton (F.), memorial of, 57
Morgan (Colonel) takes Hartlebury, 9
Morlay (R. de), foundation of, 112
Morley (Bishop), asylum of, 15
Morley (J.), seat of, 105; manor of, 253
Morrice (Colonel) takes Pontefract, 136
Morris (Rev. T.), reputed tomb of, 86
Morritt (C.), seat of, 126
Morritt (J. B. S.), seat of, 105
Morritt (W.), seat of, 128
Mortimer (family of), arms of, 12, 54, 63
Mortimer (H.) fortifies Worcester, 8
Morton (R.), memorial of, 160
Morton (T., Bishop of Durham), birthplace of, 139
Moseley (W. M.), seat of, 7
Moss (—), seat of, 105
Moulton (T.), benefaction of, 23
Mowbray (family of), castle of, 122
Mowbray (N. de), castle of, 102
Mowbray (R. de), foundation of, 102; benefaction of, 190, 194; patronage of, 192, 193; takes Thirsk Castle, 131
Muchgros (R.), seat of, 17; foundation of, 79
Mulgrave (Earls of), seat of, 105
Muncaster (Lord), seat of, 114
Murdac (H., Archbishop of York), foundation of, 121; grants by, 192, 268
Murray (Lord), seat of, 331
Murray (R., Earl of) ravages York, 107
Musgrove (Sir P.), seat of, 125

Nanfan (family of), property of, 12
Nash (Dr.), residence of, 12; historian of Worcestershire, 16
Nayler (J.), birthplace of, 139
Naylor (J.), seat of, 125, 127
Neile (Archbishop of York) consecrates Leeds Parish Church, 277
Nereford (M. de), Castle of, 200, 204
Nevil (Bishop of Durham), grant by, 249
Nevil (Sir J.), castle of, 280
Nevil (R. de), death of, 280
Nevill (Dukes of Warwick), residence of, 4
Nevill (Lady E.), marriage of, 171
Neville (family of), castle of, 102
Neville (M., Lady), burial-place of, 280
Neville (Rev. R.), victories of, 177; vicarage of, 177
Nevison the highwayman, retreat of, 140; exploits of, 147
Newbold (T.), abbacy of, 41
Newburgh (family of), arms of, 42
Newburgh (W.), birthplace of, 117
Newby (M.), memorial of, 361
Newcastle (Marquess of) besieges Hull, 116
Newhouse (H.), governorship of, 226
Newland (Abbot), device of, 57
Newman (T.), memorial of, 118

Nicholas (Bishop of Tusentum) deposes Archbishop Novicus, 38; burial-place of, 38
Nicholas IV. (Pope), taxation of, 260
Nichols (A.), burial-place of, 238
Nichols (T.), property of, 304
Nicholson (F.), birthplace of, 109
Nicholson (J.), baptism of, 236
Nickwan (Sir J.), abbacy of, 40; burial-place of, 40
Nicol (R.), burial-place of, 237
Niger (A.), castle of, 102
Nilsius, sacrilege of, 36
Noble (M.), seat of, 104
Noel (Mrs.), seat of, 6
Noel (W.), memorial of, 27
Norcliffe (Mrs.), seat of, 114
Norfolk (Dukes of), manor of, 331
Norman (A.), benefactions of, 236
North (R.), foundation of, 103
Northend (J.), burial-place of, 238
Northumberland (Earls of), castle of, 102
Northumberland (Maud, Countess of), discovery of remains of, 169
Northumberland (P., Earl of), crest of, 154
Northwick (Lord), seat of, 6
Norton (C.), grant by, 304
Norton (family of), property of, 301, 303
Norton (J.), abbacy of, 41; burial-place of, 41
Norton (Mrs.), seat of, 128
Norton (T.), grant to, 303
Novicus (R.), abbacy of, 38; deposition of, 38
Norwich (H., Earl of), foundation of, 124
Norwode (J.), possessions of, 22
Nowell (A.), seat of, 127
Nowell (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 226

Oates (H. W.), seat of, 126
Octa, defeat of, 129
Octavius crowned King of Britain, 129
Offa (King of Mercia), residence of, 14, 35; benefaction of, 36
Oglethorpe (O., Bishop of Carlisle), birthplace of, 139
Oley (B.), birthplace of, 139
Oliver (R.), seat of, 126
Ombersley (J. de), abbacy of, 40; burial-place of, 40
Onions (J.), seat of, 6
Onslow (Mrs.), seat of, 7
Ophultius (Bishop), sacrilege of, 36
Orange (Mrs.), seat of, 7
Orde Powlett (Hon. T.), seat of, 104
Orleans (Duke of), imprisonment of, 133
Osbaldeston (G.), seat of, 104
Osbaldeston (H. B.), seat of, 114
Osbert. See Osbright
Osbright (King of Northumbria), defeat and death of, 129, 374
Oscrick, death of, 129
Ostorius, engagement of, 129
Oswald (Abbot), foundation of, 367
Oswin (King of Bernicia) murders King Oswyn, 106
Oswy (King of Northumbria), foundation of, 101, 349; victory of, 129; burial-place of, 350
Oswyn (King of Deira), murder of, 106
Oughtred (family of), mansion of, 152, 153
Oughtred (R.), seat of, 152
Outram (J.), seat of, 126
Owen (J.), seat of, 6
Oweyn (J.), possessions of, 22

Packington (Sir J.), seat of, 7
Paganele (R.), foundation of, 121
Pakeman (J.), property of, 312
Pakyngton (family of), property of, 15
Palliser (Sir H.), foundation of, 123
Palliser (W., Archbishop of Cashel), birthplace of, 109; school of, 286
Palmer (C.), seat of, 128
Palmer (Mrs.), murder of, 15
Papinianus (Æm. P.), administers justice at York, 364
Parkam (W.), memorial of, 347
Parke (R.), seat of, 105
Parker (A.), seat of, 127
Parker (G.), seat of, 128
Parker (H.), seat of, 128, 129
Parker (R.), seat of, 127
Parker (—), manor of, 253
Parkin (Mrs. E.), residences of, 289
Parkinson (J.), burial-place of, 238
Parr (family of), estates of, 290
Parry (Rev. W.), rectory of, 75; burial-place of, 75
Parsons (J.), birthplace of, 146
Pasley (family of), seat of, 259
Paul (T.), seat of, 105
Paulinus (Archbishop of York), baptism of, 106; memorial of, 215
Paver (—), property of, 339
Pease (J. R.), seat of, 114
Peel (family of), print works of, 320
Pelham (H., Earl of), crest of, 153

Pelham (J. C.), seat of, 6
Pembroke (R.), abbacy of, 40; burial-place of, 41
Penda (King of Mercia) takes Worcester, 7; victory of, 129; defeat of, 349
Pendragon (Uther), victory of, 129
Pennyman (Miss), seat of, 105
Pennyman (Sir W.), seat of, 105
Pepper (Sir C.), property of, 299
Perceval (J., Earl of Egmont), birthplace of, 109
Percy (A. de), marriage of, 166
Percy (C., Lady), reputed tomb of, 168
Percy (family of), arms of, 264; badge of, 272
Percy (G.), monument of, 165
Percy (H. de), marriage of, 166
Percy (I., Lady), tomb of, 167, 168
Percy (K.), marriage of, 166
Percy (R. de), foundation of, 102
Percy (Rev. G.), statue of, 170, 171; rectories of, 171; arms of, 171, 172
Percy (Serlo de), priory of, 350
Percy (T., Earl of Worcester), castle of, 113
Percy (W., Bishop of Carlisle), Chancellor of Cambridge, 171; death of, 171
Percy (W. de), foundation of, 120, 319, 350; property of, 350; marriage of, 350; burial-place of, 351
Perral (G.), residence of, 209
Perrot (J. and K.), memorials of, 27
Perrot (Rev. H.), memorial of, 27
Petit (Rev. J. H.), seat of, 6
Petre (Hon. E. R.), seat of, 128
Petre (Lord), estate of, 211; manor of, 323
Pettyt (W.), birthplace of, 139
Petyt (J.), seat of, 125, 126
Petyt (S.), birthplace of, 139
Philip (Bishop of Durham), grant to, 250
Philippa (Queen of Edward III.), victory of, 132
Philips (J.), property of, 29
Philipson (—), nursery gardens of, 207
Phillipps (Sir T.), seat of, 6
Phillpots (R.), memorial of, 28
Piercie (family of), benefactions of, 367
Pierse (H.), seat of, 104
Pierse (R. W. C.), seat of, 105
Pilkington (L.), memorial of, 245
Pilkington (Sir W.), seat of, 126
Pilkington (W.), seat of, 128
Pillinge (J.), death of, 236
Place (E.), seat of, 105
Plantagenet (E.), manor of, 206
Plantagenet (Lady Eleanor), marriage of, 166
Plantagenet (Lady M.), marriage of, 166
Plantagenet (R.), birthplace of, 139; foundation of, 121
Plessey (family of), burial-place of, 296
Plowden (family of), residence of, 84
Plumbe (J.), seat of, 128
Plumpton (family of), manor of, 338
Plymouth (Earl of), seat of, 6
Poictou (W. of), grant by, 268
Pole (R., Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury), birthplace of, 11
Pole (Sir M. de la), foundation of, 112
Pole (W. de la, Earl of Suffolk), attainder and execution of, 309
Pollard (J.), seat of, 126
Poole (M.), birthplace of, 139
Pope (A.), portrait of, 13; memorial of, 64
Port (E. de), marriage of, 350
Porteus (B., Bishop of London), birthplace of, 139
Pott (family of), property of, 31
Potter (J., Archbishop of Canterbury), birthplace of, 139; school of, 144
Potter the Royalist, deanery of, 15
Poucher (family of), arms of, 215
Powlett (Hon. T. O.), seat of, 104
Pratt (W.), seat of, 7
Preston (C.), seat of, 126
Preston (J.), seat of, 114
Preston (Rev. T.), seat of, 114
Prickett (R.), seat of, 114
Priestley (J.), birthplace of, 139
Priestley (Major), seat of, 127
Pritchard (J.), seat of, 6
Procter (Rev. C.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Proctor (T.), birthplace of, 139; governorship of, 226
Prudhoe (Lord), seat of, 105
Prynne (Rev. A. de la), rectory of, 144
Pudsey (family of), seat of, 141, 178; manor of, 183
Pudsey (H. de, Bishop of Durham), castle of, 286; death of, 119
Pudsey (J.), manor of, 182; marriage of, 183
Pudsey (Sir R.) shelters Henry VI., 141, 178, 180; tomb of, 183
Pudsey (T.), manor of, 183
Pulleine (H. P.), seat of, 104

Pullen (S., Archbishop of Tuam), mastership of, 143

Quarmby (Sir H.), murder of, 132
Quixley (T.), franchises of, 249

Radcliffe (J.), birthplace of, 139
Ragge (J.), possessions of, 22
Raikes (R.), seat of, 114
Rainsborough (Colonel), defeat and death of, 135
Ralph (Abbot of Evesham), birthplace of, 38; consecration of, 39
Ramsden (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 239; memorial of, 239, 240
Ramsden (Sir J.), foundation of, 124; seat of, 126, 147
Ramsden (J.), birthplace of, 139
Ramsden (J. C.), seat of, 105
Ramsden (Mrs.), benefaction of, 157; monument of, 157, 158; memorial of, 158
Ramsey (R.), stewardship of, 206
Randall (—), academy of, 228
Ratclif (W.), burial-place of, 235
Ratcliffe (Dr. J.), school of, 144, 286
Raven (—), manor of, 259
Raw (T.), churchwarden of Grinton, 231
Rawden (G.), marriage of, 227
Rawdon (F. de), arms of, 227; memorial of, 227
Rawson (C.), seat of, 127
Ray (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Rea (Rev. E.), memorial of, 57
Read (C.), foundation of, 123
Read (J.), seat of, 128
Read (Rev. T. C. R.), seat of, 105
Reckitt (—), superstition concerning, 337
Redemeld (W. de), victory of, 214
Redfearn (F.), seat of, 105
Reeve (T.), grant to, 284
Reinfird, priory of, 350
Reresby (Sir J.), governor of Clifford's Tower, 371
Reygate (family of), seat of, 335; arms of, 335
Reynard (H.), seat of, 114
Rhodes (family of), monuments of, 271
Rhodes (W.), seat of, 125
Ribblesdale (Lord), seat of, 126, 127
Richard II. visits York, 132; grant by, 372; imprisonment and death of, 132, 271
Richard III., manor of, 51; visits Doncaster, 133; Pickering, 107; residence of, 143; grant by, 298
Richardson (Captain), seat of, 114
Richardson (C.), seat of, 104
Richardson (R.), birthplace of, 139
Richardson (T.), foundation of, 124
Riley (G.), burial-place of, 238
Ripley (G.), abbacy of, 238
Ripley (Sir G.), canonry of, 118
Ritson (W.), stewardship of, 206
Roald (Constable of Richmond), residence of, 205
Roaldus, foundation of, 101
Robertson (Rev. H.), benefaction of, 143
Robertson (T.), birthplace of, 109
Robinson (J., Bishop of London), birthplace of, 109
Robinson (J.), property of, 299; burial-place of, 239
Robinson (M.), birthplace of, 139
Robinson (Rev. S.), memorial of, 361
Robinson (Rev. T.), rectory of, 361; memorial of, 361
Robinson (T.), birthplace of, 139; seat of, 104
Robinson (—), mastership of, 329
Rockingham (Marquess of), mausoleum of, 144; manor of, 227; patronage of, 229; seat of, 229, 230
Rockingham (Marchioness of), benefaction of, 229
Roddam (R.), birthplace of, 109
Roebuck (J.), birthplace of, 139; seat of, 331
Rokeby (family of), seat of, 102, 105
Rokeby (J., Archbishop of Dublin), rectory of, 143
Rokeby (Sir T.), victory of, 133
Role (R.), the hermit, residence of, 142
Roman (J.), foundation of, 367
Romane (J., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 139
Rookby (family of), seat of, 229
Roos (C.), marriage of, 313
Roos (family of), arms of, 311
Roos (P., Lord), marriage of, 311
Roos (T., Lord), manor of, 313
Ross (R. de), castle of, 102
Rotherham (Archbishop of York), death of, 141
Roundell (family of), monuments of, 271
Roundell (R.), seat of, 126
Rowcliff (B., and wife), reputed effigies of, 211

Rowcliff (G.), marriage of, 211
Rudd (B.), seat of, 105
Rudd (T.), seat of, 106
Rudde (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 214
Rudge (E.), seat of, 6
Rudinge (H.), possessions of, 22, 23; benefaction of, 23
Rudinge (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Rudinge (M.), possessions of, 23
Rudinge (R.), possessions of, 22
Rudings (J.), possessions of, 22
Rudston (Rev. C.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Rufus (G., Bishop of Durham), castle of, 286
Rugge (J.), possessions of, 22
Rupert (Prince), defeats of, 135, 365
Rushout (family of), manor of, 30
Rushout (J., and wife), portrait of, 31
Rushout (Sir J.), seat of, 30, 70
Rushout (Sir James), residence of, 31; ambassador to the Porte, 31
Rutland (Earl of), murder of, 133
Ryeland (S.), seat of, 6
Ryse (S.), chapel of, 66
Ryther (family of), arms of, 334, 335, 337

Sadler (Sir R.), manor of, 322
St. Aidan (Bishop of Lindisfarne), birthplace of, 350
St. Dunstan, bishopric of, 15
St. Egwin (Bishop of Worcester), abbacy of, 36
St. Oswald, bishopric of, 15; burial-place of, 15
St. Quintin (A. de), foundation of, 121
St. Quintin (family of), burial-place of, 118
St. Quintin (T.), seat of, 125
St. Quintin (W. T.), seat of, 114
St. Quinton (W.), property of, 278
St. Richard, possessions of, 22
St. Robert of Knaresborough, foundation of, 270, 272; burial-place of, 272
St. William, miracle wrought by, 343
St. Wulstan, bishopric of, 15; burial-place of, 15
Saltonstal (G.), burial of, 235
Salway (A.), seat of, 6
Sanders (D.), seat of, 125
Sanderson (E.), seat of, 6
Sanderson (R.), priory of, 294
Sandes (G.), portrait of, 14
Sandys (A. M., Lady), monument of, 71
Sandys (family of), portraits of, 14; monuments of, 71
Sandys (E. Lord), monument of, 71
Sandys (Lord), portrait of, 31
Sandys (Sir W.), waterworks of, 43
Sarjeant (Rev. R.), librarian of Worcester Cathedral library, 87
Saunderson (Dr. J.), school of, 141, 332
Saunderson (N.), birthplace of, 139
Savage (Archbishop of York), hunting-seat of, 144, 243
Savage (H.), birthplace of, 11
Savage (Rev. Dr.), rectory of, 65
Savage (Sir J.), stewardship of, 243
Savile (family of), crest of, 153; patronage of, 340; monuments of, 340
Savile (Sir G.), manor of, 216; burial-place of, 340
Savile (Hon. H.), seat of, 127
Savile (Sir H.), marriage of, 216
Savile (—), residence of, 204
Saville (Sir G.), portrait of, 143; bust of, 144
Saville (Sir H.), birthplace of, 139
Saville (Lord), seat of, 141
Saville (—), Governor of Sheffield, 326
Savilles (Earls of Sussex), property of, 312
Sawbridge (J.), marriage of, 220
Saxton (C.), birthplace of, 139
Sayer (J.), seat of, 7
Scales (—), nursery gardens of, 7
Scarborough (Earls of), seat of, 128
Scargell (family of), arms of, 215
Scholfield (P.), seat of, 114
Scots (—), marriage of, 149
Scott (C.), seat of, 6
Scott (E. A.), marriage of, 185
Scott (Rev. G.), rectory of, 347
Scott (J.), seat of, 125
Scott (R.), seat of, 6
Scott (T., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 139
Scott (W. L. F.), seat of, 128
Scovell (Sir G.), seat of, 128
Scribe (R. le), birthplace of, 117; ceremony of, 118
Scroope (R. le), castle of, 102
Scroope (S. T.), seat of, 104
Scrope (family of), monuments of, 112; burial-place of, 296
Scrope (H., Lord of Masham), manor of, 196; seat of, 196
Scrope (R. le), benefaction of, 294
Scull (W.), possessions of, 23
Seabright (W.), seat of, 5

Sebrok (Abbot), architecture of, 58
Secker (Archbishop), school of, 141, 332
Selby (R. de), abbacy of, 322; monument of, 324
Serjeantson (Colonel), seat of, 126
Serjeantson (W. L. S.), seat of, 104
Severn (Rev. F.), rectory of, 27; memorial of, 27
Severus (Emperor of Rome), victory of, 129; residence of, 363; death of, 363, 375
Seymour (Lord E.), expedition under, 351
Sharp (J., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 139; school of, 141; Protestantism of, 367
Sharp (R.), possessions of, 22, 23
Sharp (Dr. T.), birthplace of, 146
Sharpe (A.), residence of, 142
Sharpe (Dr. G.), birthplace of, 146
Sharpe (R. R.), death of, 235
Shaw (C.), birthplace of, 109
Sheafield (Sir W.), foundation of, 124
Sheldon (family of), monuments of, 12
Shenfield the poet, residence of, 34; memorial of, 64
Shergold (—), residence of, 204
Shernerse (—), execution of, 320
Shewring (T.), mayoralty of, 10; besieges Leeds, 131
Shillito (J.), seat of, 128
Shipton (Mother), birthplace of, 139
Shore (Mrs.), seat of, 331
Shore (W.), seat of, 128
Shrewsbury (Earls of), burial-place of, 327
Shrewsbury (G., Earl of), foundation of, 328
Shuttleworth (J.), manor of, 253
Siddons (Mrs.), first appearance of, at Worcester, 16
Sigismund the Dane, discovery of remains of, 12
Simon (Rev. P.), vicarage of, 353
Simpson (H.), seat of, 105
Simpson (T.), seat of, 105
Skirlaw (W., Bishop of Durham), birthplace of, 117; benefaction of, 252; reputed inscription for, 247-252; death of, 119
Skull (family of), arms of, 53, 54
Slingsby (Sir C.), property of, 272
Slingsby (C.), seat of, 127
Slingsby (Captain), discovery by, 123
Slingsby (Colonel), victory of, 108
Slingsby (family of), seat of, 6, 151; crest of, 154; monuments of, 271
Slingsby (Sir H.), mansion of, 152; epitaph for, 155; memorial of, 155
Slingsby (Sir T. T.), seat of, 128
Smalpage (Rev. S.), vicarage of, 353
Smeaton (J.), birthplace of, 139; memorial of, 144
Smelt (T.), mastership of, 286
Smith (B.), seat of, 105
Smith (H.), birthplace of, 11
Smith (Rev. J.), curacy of, 326, 332; mastership of, 329
Smith (Mrs. J.), memorial of, 245
Smith (J.), seat of, 6
Smith (R.), birthplace of, 11; seat of, 104
Smith (S.), seat of, 126
Smith (T.), foundation of, 124
Smith (Sir W.), seat of, 6
Smith (W.), seat of, 7
Smitheman (Miss), seat of, 7
Smithson (H., Duke of Northumberland), reputed birthplace of, 286
Smithson (Mrs.), seat of, 127
Smithson (W.), seat of, 127
Snipe (F.), murder of, 236
Solly (Mrs.), seat of, 156
Somers (Earl and Countess of), benefaction of, 70
Somers (J., Lord Chancellor), birthplace of, 11, 16; school of, 15; monument of, 13
Somers (J.), birthplace of, 11; seat of, 104
Soothill (E.), marriage of, 216
Sothill (family of), arms of, 215
Spence (F.), foundation of, 123
Spinke (R.), monument of, 230, 231
Spott (W.), property of, 242
Stafford (H.), possessions of, 23; benefaction of, 24
Stafford (T.) besieges Scarborough, 320; execution of, 108, 320
Stafford of Grafton (family of), arms of, 150
Stainforth (S.), seat of, 126
Stamford (Earl of), seat of, 6
Stancliffe (M.), baptism of, 237
Stanhope (J. S.), seat of, 126
Stansfield (R.), seat of, 126
Stapleton (M.), seat of, 126
Stapylton (M.), seat of, 105
Stapylton (Sir R.), birthplace of, 139
Starkie (T.), patronage of, 211
Stephen (King), burns Worcester, 8; besieges Leeds, 131

Steynor (—) opposes salt monopolies, 12
Stillingfleet (Bishop of Worcester), burial-place of, 15
Stock (R.), birthplace of, 139
Stocks (M.), seat of, 126
Stonehouse (C.), birthplace of, 109
Stourton (C., Lord), marriage of, 211
Stourton (Hon. E.), seat of, 125
Stourton (H.), property of, 278
Stourton (Lady), seat of, 127
Stourton (Lord), seat of, 125
Strafford (Earl of), residence of, 142
Strangwaise (Judge), castle of, 102
Strangways (R.), seat of, 106
Strangways (R. P.), seat of, 104
Strickland (A. M.), marriage of, 150
Strickland (G.), seat of, 104, 126
Strickland (Sir W.), seat of, 114
Strickland (W.), marriage of, 150; monument of, 150
Stubbs (H.), birthplace of, 146
Studley (P. de), foundation of, 3
Sturmy (—), reputed effigy of, 77
Stuteville (R. de), foundation of, 102
Sudeley (family of), arms of, 26
Sugden (W.), seat of, 128
Sutcliffe (J.), seat of, 128
Suthell (J. and T.), memorial of, 215
Sutton (T.), memorial of, 276
Swaby (J. J.), memorial of, 253
Swale (R.), memorial of, 110, 218
Swale (Sir S.), seat of, 218, 231
Swallow (R.), seat of, 127
Swann (R.), seat of, 125
Sweyne (King of Denmark) invades England, 115
Swift (Viscount Carlingford), family residence of, 217
Swinburne (H.), birthplace of, 140
Swires (J.), seat of, 126
Sykes (Sir F.), seat of, 156
Sykes (H.), seat of, 114
Sykes (Mrs. J.), seat of, 114
Sykes (Sir M. M.), library of, 119
Sykes (N.), seat of, 126, 207
Sykes (Rev. R.), seat of, 126
Sykes (Sir T.), seat of, 126

Tadman (E.), manor of, 206; marriage of, 206
Talbot (Earls of Shrewsbury), monuments of, 12
Talbot (Sir G.), grant to, 69
Talbot (Sir J.), monument of, 32
Talbot (T.), benefaction of, 24; seizes Henry VI. at Whalley Abbey, 178
Tallevilla (P. de), castle of, 121
Tancred (C.), foundation of, 124
Tancred (d'Arcy), seat of, 104
Tarrant (R.), memorial brass of, 164
Tate (E.), marriage of, 206; manor of, 206
Tate (W.), arms of, 173
Taylor (B.), seat of, 125
Taylor (E.), seat of, 104
Taylor (J.), seat of, 7
Taylor (Mrs.), seat of, 6
Taylor (Rev. N.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Temperon (W.), foundation of, 113
Tempest (family of), arms of, 211
Tempest (Sir J.), seat of, 178
Tempest (N.), property of, 303
Tempest (S.), seat of, 126
Temple West (Wm.), benefaction of, 47
Tennant (H.), governorship of, 226
Tennant (R.), memorial of, 27
Terrick (R., Bishop of London), birthplace of, 117
Tew, Leatham and Co., banking-house of, 217
Thanet (Earl of), seat of, 128
Tharold (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Thompson (B.), seat of, 114
Thompson (E.), birthplace of, 117
Thompson (G. L.), seat of, 105
Thompson (Sir H.), birthplace of, 140
Thompson (H.), seat of, 114
Thompson (Rev. J.), curacy of, 239
Thompson (Mrs.), seat of, 105
Thompson (P. B.), seat of, 127
Thompson (R. J.), seat of, 127
Thompson (T.), seat of, 114, 207
Thompson (W.), seat of, 127
Thomson the poet, memorial of, 64
Thoresby (J., Archbishop of York) endows rectory of Blockley, 29; buildings of, 367
Thoresby (R.), birthplace of, 140; school of, 143
Thorhill (T.), seat of, 126
Thorp (M. de), property of, 359
Thorpe (F., Baron of the Exchequer), residence of, 141
Thorpe (Mrs.), seat of, 127
Thorpe (S.), seat of, 125
Throckmorton (family of), seat of, 43
Throckmorton (J.), possessions of, 23; benefaction of, 24
Throkemestor (J. de), seat of, 42
Thrush (Captain), seat of, 105
Thurlwell (Rev. S.), vicarage of, 208
Thurstan (Archbishop of York), vic-

tory of, 107, 131; foundation of, 124; grant by, 283
Thwaites (F.), foundation of, 113
Thweng (family of), castle of, 102
Tice (J.), death of, 13
Tillotson (J., Archbishop of Canterbury), birthplace of, 140; statue of, 144
Tilson (H., Bishop of Elphin), birthplace of, 140; burial-place of, 142
Todeni (R. de), foundation of, 3
Tombes (J.), birthplace of, 11; school of, 12
Tomlinson (J.), residence of, 372
Tonge (Dr. E.), birthplace of, 140
Topham (J.), birthplace of, 110
Topham (Major), estate of, 120; monument erected by, 120
Topham (Rev. J.), residence of, 32
Torre (J.), death of, 143
Tosti, defeat of, 106, 115, 130
Tothill (W.), seat of, 6
Touthorp (W. de), bell mortar made by, 373
Tower (Colonel), seat of, 105
Trapps (F.), seat of, 127
Travis (J.), birthplace of, 110
Travis (W.), seat of, 207
Trevor (Bishop of Durham), manor of, 250
Tristram (E.), monument of, 27
Tristram (J.), monument of, 27
Tristram (J., and wife), monument of, 27
Tristram (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 27; memorial of, 27
Trollope (J.), benefaction of, 294
Tuming (J.), possessions of, 22
Tunstall (B. and W.), memorials of, 361
Tunstall (J.), birthplace of, 110
Tunstall (—), marriage of, 361
Turner (A.), seat of, 6
Turner (Sir W.), foundation of, 103
Turpin (R.), burial-place of, 145
Turton (E.), seats of, 104
Twisse (General), seat of, 127
Tyrconnel (Earl), seat of, 104
Tyson (Rev. —), vicarage of, 159

Ulf, castle of, 113
Ulphus, horn of, 145, 367; benefaction of, 367
Ulpius (M.), victory of, 129
Upton (J.), seat of, 127
Upton (W.), abbacy of, 41; burial-place of, 41
Urso, victory of, 7

Vall (H. de), abbacy of, 351
Vansittart (H.), seat of, 105
Vansittart (Mrs.), benefaction of, 47
Vause (W.), seat of, 114
Vavasour (family of), seat of, 146
Vavasour (Sir H. M. M.), seat of, 114
Vavasour (W.), seat of, 128
Venutius, garrison of, 129
Verelst (H.), seat of, 125
Verli (R. de), foundation of, 112
Vermuiden (General), benefactions of, 367; constructs the Dutch cut at Adlingfleet, 158
Vermuiden (Sir C.) drains Hatfield chase, 240, 241; grant to, 243
Vernon (B.), monument of, 13
Vernon (family of), monuments of, 13
Vernon (T. S.), seat of, 6
Vesey (E. de), lands of, 275
Vicarmone (—), possessions of, 22
Villiers (G., Duke of Buckingham), death of, 111; burial-place of, 148
Vnet (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 24

Wada (Duke) fortifies Mulgrave, 106
Waddelove (Rev. W. J.), seat of, 128
Wade (R.), burial of, 234
Wailes (J.), seat of, 105
Wainman (R. B.), seat of, 106
Waite (W.), execution of, 24
Wake (Lord J.), arms of, 167; castle of, 167
Wake (Lords of), manor of, 205
Wake (Rev. J.), memorials of, 172
Wake (Lord T.), foundation of, 112
Wakefield (H., Bishop of Worcester), death of, 30
Wakeman (H.), seat of, 6
Waldby (R., Archbishop of York), birthplace of, 140
Waldo (Mrs.), benefaction of, 47
Wales (—), property of, 377
Walker (Captain), lands of, 209; cenotaph for, 143
Walker (F.), seat of, 127
Walker (J.), possessions of, 22; seat of, 105, 126
Walker (Mrs. S.), seat of, 126
Walker (O.), birthplace of, 140
Walker (Rev. —) preaches at Whitkirk, 356
Walker (S.), seat of, 145; foundries of, 319

Walker (T.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Walker (T. S.), seat of, 105
Walker (W.), possessions of, 22; executioner of Charles I., 332; birthplace and residence of, 332; burial-place of, 141, 332
Wall (J.), birthplace of, 7
Wallas (J.), memorial of, 263
Walle (J.), possessions of, 22; benefaction of, 23
Waller the poet, residence of, 13
Wallis (—), museum of, 119
Walmsley (C.), marriages of, 211
Walmsley (family of), manor of, 322
Walsh (W.), birthplace and residence of, 11
Walshe (W.), possessions of, 23, 24; benefaction of, 24
Walter (W.), seat of, 6
Waltheof (Earl of Northumberland), birthplace of, 140
Walton (Dr. B.), birthplace of, 110
Wandesforde (C.), birthplace of, 117
Ward (Rev. —), curacy of, 228, 229; vicarage of, 228
Ward (S. B.), seat of, 127
Ward (S. de), foundation of, 121
Ward (—), residence of, 206
Warde (St. A.), seat of, 127
Warmstry (family of), residence of, 84; arms of, 85
Warmstry (Mrs. C.), memorial of, 83, 84
Warmstry (Rev. Dr. T.), birthplace of, 84; deanery of, 84
Warmstry (W.), memorial of, 84
Warner (family of), monuments of, 271
Warnevus, foundation of, 101
Warr (Earl of), possessions of, 22
Warre (T.), possessions of, 22
Warren (family of), arms of, 63, 166, 215
Warren (J., Earl of), castle of, 122, 200, 204
Warren (W. de), castle of, 200
Warren (W., Earl), possessions of, 213, 242
Warton (Sir M.), benefaction of, 163; monument of, 163
Warwick (B., Earl of), arms of, 51, 53, 54
Warwick (I., Countess of), foundation of, 3
Warwick (J., Earl of), manor of, 351
Warwick (R., Earl of), the King-maker, defeat of, 280
Washington, portrait of, 118
Wasse (J.), birthplace of, 146
Waterhouse (J.), manor of, 239; burial-place of, 238
Waterhouse (M.), benefaction of, 235
Waterhouse (N.), foundation of, 123
Waterton (C.), seat of, 128
Waterton (Mrs.), seat of, 128
Watkins (Rev. —), residence of, 203
Watkins (W.), seat of, 6
Watkinson (H.), birthplace of, 140
Watmoughe (J.), burial-place of, 235
Watson (J., Bishop of Winchester), birthplace of, 11
Watson (J. K.), seat of, 114
Watson (Rev. —) the antiquarian, vicarage of, 143
Watson (S.), residence of, 207
Watson (T., Bishop of St. David's), birthplace of, 117
Watt (F.), seat of, 114
Watt (R.), seat of, 114
Waud (S. W.), seat of, 126, 374
Weaver (T.), birthplace of, 11
Weddall (W.), monument of, 143
Welburne (M.), memorial of, 262
Welch (H.), memorial of, 44
Wenloke (W.), priory of, 69; grant by, 69
Wentworth (F. V.), seat of, 128
Wentworth (T.), birthplace of, 156
West (Mrs. Temple), benefaction of, 47
West (Rev. T.), churchwarden of Grinton, 231
West (T.), seat of, 126
Westby (G.), memorial of, 290
Westby (W. G.), marriage of, 289; residence of, 289
Westmoreland (Earl of), burial-place of, 144; patronage of, 300
Wharncliffe (Lord), seat of, 129
Wharton (General), seat of, 114
Wharton (J.), seat of, 105
Whatcott (H.), mills of, 29
Wheat (J.), seat of, 127
Wheeler (G. W.), seat of, 127
Wheeley (J.), seat of, 6
Whitaker (R.), burial-place of, 235
White (Sir T.), seat of, 128
White (T.), birthplace of, 11
Whitechurch (Sir W. de), abbacy of, 39
Whitelock (E.), memorial of, 361
Whitmore (T.), seat of, 6
Whyte (R.), possessions of, 22
Whytehead (T.), seat of, 125
Wibbe (T.), possessions of, 22
Wick (J.), possessions of, 22

Wickcliffe (J.), birthplace of, 110
Wigram (Sir R.), seat of, 6
Wilberforce (W.), birthplace of, 119
Wileby (R.), lands of, 338
Wilgeby (R. de), lands of, 338
Wilkinson (A.), seat of, 127, 327; marriage of, 327; patronage of, 327
Wilkinson (E.), seat of, 128
Wilkinson (H.), birthplace of, 140
Wilkinson (Mrs. E.), foundation of, 123
Wilkinson (Rev. J.), vicarage of, 144, 326; monument of, 144
Wilkinson (R.), building erected by, 15
Wilkinson (T.), burial-place of, 237
Wilkinson (Tate), theatre of, 145
Wilkinson (—), seat of, 6
William I., foundations of, 120, 322; castle of, 121, 366; victory of, 130; visits Selby, 131; grant by, 248; sets fire to York, 365
William II., foundation of, 120, 273; wastes Howden, 248; grants by, 248, 286
William III., portrait of, 31; statue of, 113; celebration of jubilee of, 117
Williams (J., Archbishop of York), Protestantism of, 367
Williams (Lady), birthplace of, 11
Williams (Rev. E.), seat of, 6
Willis (R., Bishop of Winchester), birthplace of, 11; school of, 12
Wilmer (J.), seat of, 127
Wilmor (J.), possessions of, 22
Wilson (B.), birthplace of, 140
Wilson (Bishop of Bristol), school of, 143
Wilson (D.), foundation of, 114
Wilson (J.), seat of, 105
Wilson (M.), seat of, 126, 128
Wilson (R.), seat of, 128
Wilson (R., Bishop of Meath), birthplace of, 140
Wilson (Rev. —), curacy of, 142; vicarage of, 327
Wilson (R. F.), seat of, 125, 127
Wilson (Sir H. W.), seat of, 6
Wilson (T.), seat of, 114
Wimerus, seat of, 220; burial-place of, 219, 220
Winchcomb (T. de, Bishop of Worcester), device of, 56
Windsor (family of), arms of, 84
Windsor (Sir W.), residence of, 84
Wingate (E.), birthplace of, 146
Winn (C.), seat of, 127
Winn (Sir E. M.), seat of, 128
Winn (W.), manor of, 206
Winnington (Lady A.), memorial of, 206
Winnington (Sir T. E.), seat of, 7, 76
Winter (Lady), portrait of, 77
Winter (Sir G.), portrait of, 77
Winter (—), conspiracy and capture of, 13
Winterburne (H.), foundation of, 123
Wintringham (Sir C.), birthplace of, 140
Wirtemburg (Duke of), winters at York, 136
Wise (Sir W.), manor of, 206
Witham (H.), seat of, 104
Witham (—), marriage of, 361
Wolsey (Cardinal), arrest of, 141; residence of, 144; illness and death of, 341
Wood (C. T.), seat of, 114
Wood (G.), residence of, 285
Wood (H. R.), seat of, 127
Wood (Rev. W.), seat of, 128
Wood (Sir F. L.), seats of, 114, 127
Wooderoffe (family of), arms of, 338
Woodhead (A.), birthplace of, 140
Woodhead (G.), seat of, 127
Woodnett (L.), foundation of, 124
Woodward (Dr.), discoveries of, 112
Woodward (T.), architecture of, 30
Woodyear (J. E.), seat of, 126
Worcester (Bishops of), seats of, 6, 11, 13
Worcester (W. of), birthplace of, 11
Wormald (R.), seat of, 126
Worseley (T.), marriage of, 259
Worsley (E.), seat of, 104
Worsop (R. A.), seat of, 114
Wortley (family of), property of, 348
Wrangham (Rev. Archdeacon), seat of, 114, 119
Wray (Dr. T.), birthplace of, 140
Wray (T.), grant to, 299; marriage of, 303; settlement by, 303
Wray (Sir W.), possessions of, 303
Wright (Rev. G.), seat of, 125
Wright (Rev. R.), vicarage of, 353; burial-place of, 353
Wrightson (W.), seat of, 126
Wrightson (W. B.), seat of, 104
Wulstan (Bishop of Worcester), victory of, 7
Wych (J.), possessions of, 22
Wych (R.), possessions of, 22
Wyche (W.), possessions of, 22
Wycliff (K. de), memorial of, 360

Wycliff (R.), memorial of, 361
Wycliff (R. de), lands of, 359, 360; memorial of, 360
Wycliff (W. and M.), memorial of, 360
Wycliffe (John), portrait of, 360
Wyclyff (Rev. R.), rectory of, 294; benefaction of, 294
Wyght (W.), arms of, 173
Wykeham (W. of), foundation of, 342
Wymor, foundation of, 102
Wynston (R.), benefaction of, 24
Wynter (W.), possessions of, 22
Wyntringhame (S. de), memorial of, 372
Wyomer (Lord of Aske), foundation of, 101
Wyrall (Jenkyn), effigy of, 74
Wythe (J.), possessions of, 22
Wyvill (family of), residence of, 204
Wyville (C.), seat of, 104

Yarburgh (H.), seat of, 114
Yates (E.), foundation of, 123
Yeoman (H. W.), seats of, 105, 106
Yongesmith (T.), memorial of, 215
York (R.), seat of, 128
York (R., Duke of), castle of, 200; death of, 368
Yorke (Hon. Mrs.), benefaction of, 47
Yorke (J.), seats of, 125, 126
Yorke (Sir J.), manor of, 351
Yorke (T.), property of, 304
Young (Archbishop of York) pulls down archiepiscopal palace at York, 368

Zotton (R.), abbacy of, 40; burial-place of, 40
Zouch (Archbishop of York), chapel of, 370
Zouch (Dr. T.), birthplace of, 140; school of, 144
Zouch (Rev. T.), rectory of, 360
Zouch (Rev. —), curacy of, 228; rectory of, 228

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

ABBERFORD, 123, 140
Abberley Hills, 4, 11
Abberton, 5
Acaster, Nether, 226
Ackham, 363, 364
Ackworth, 123, 156
Acomb, 152, 156
Adel, 120, 121
Adlingfleet, 156-160
Adwalton, 134
Ainderby, 103
Ainsty, the, 146, 366
Akerman (J. A.), on Halifax, 233, 234
Aldborough (Yorks), 113, 129, 130, 140, 160, 161, 226, 273
Aldby, 110, 112, 286
Aldeburgh. *See* Aldborough
Aldfield, 123
Allan Pott, 254
Allen (T.) on Beverley, 175, 176
Allerton, 120
Almondbury, 215
Almshouses, 123, 238, 326
Alum first produced in Britain, 110, 111
Alvechurch, 3, 11, 12
Alwoodby, 140
Anglo-Saxon encampments, 101, 120
Anlaby, 116
Areley, 4, 5, 12
Arksey, 123
Armistead (C. J.), on Birstall, 177; on Sedbergh, 321, 322
Arms, family, 84, 150, 153, 154, 156, 159, 161, 165-167, 171-173, 194, 195, 208, 215, 216, 227, 231-233, 245, 263-265, 297, 305, 307, 334-337, 371
Arthington, 121
Askrigg, 102
Astley, 3, 12
Aston Magna, 30, 31
Aston (Yorks), 140
Atkinson (J. C.) on Danby, 211, 212
Atkinson (T.), drawings by, 371
Atkinson's chamber, 255
Attercliffe, 140, 141, 332
Aubrey on Worcester Cathedral Library, 87
Aughton, 118, 161
Austerfield, 120, 129
Austwick, 253
Axes, battle, discovery of, 278
Aysgarth, 103, 110, 162
Ayton, 101, 102, 110, 283

Badon Hills, 129, 130
Bardsey, 141
Bark Island, 123
Barnbrough, 141
Barnoldswick, 120, 268
Barnsley, 123, 162, 163
Barnston, 113
Barnwell (F. H. T.) on Richmond, 309
Barr, Flight and, porcelain works of, 55, 83
Barwick-in-Elmet, 141
Basedale Nunnery, 284
Bas-reliefs at Beverley, 172-175
Batley, 123, 134, 141
Batsford, 29
Bawtry, 229
Beaghall, 261, 262
Beal. *See* Beaghall
Beamont (A.) on Melton, 278
Beamsby, 123
Bedale, 102, 301
Beerhouses, 210
Belcher (H.) on Whitby, 351, 352

Bellbroughton, 5, 26-28
Bellman Bank, 110
Bell mortar at St. Mary's Abbey, York, 373
Bellona, temple of, 120
Bells, church, 15, 44, 192, 208, 228, 231, 232, 245, 271, 302, 327, 346, 347, 362, 363
Belton (Yorks), 176, 177
Benedictines, foundations of the, 322-324, 350
Bentham, 122
Beoly, 12
Besford, 19
Bessingby, 113
Beswick, 118
Beverley, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 163-176
Bewdley, 5, 12, 18, 28, 29
Bierley, 141
Bigg (E.) on Stone, 76
Billinge, 142
Bingley, 123
Bird (J.) on Whitby, 349
Birlingham, 20
Birstall, 112, 177, 268
Bishopthorpe, 177
Bits Morton, 12
Blackfriars, foundation of the, 289
Blackside Cove, 255
Blackstone Rocks, 4
Blind, schools for the, 184
Blockley, 3, 7, 29-31
Blore Heath, 9
Bockleton, 31, 32
Boldon, 102
Bolsterstone, 121
Bolton (Yorks), 102, 108, 110, 123, 141, 177-185
Bonomi, architecture of, 304
Bordelby, manor of, 291
Bordesley, 3, 4
Boroughbridge, 107, 120, 132
Boscobel, 10
Boultby, 102
Bourton-on-the-Hill, 29
Boutell (C.) on Aldborough, 160, 161
Bowes, 102
Bowling Hall, 134
Bracewell, 141, 178
Bradford, 123, 134, 141, 186
Braithwaite, 123
Braithwell, 186, 187
Bramham Moor, 132, 133
"Bramsbury Stone," the, 79
Brantinghamthorpe, 113
Brasses monumental, *in situ*, 150, 1 1 160, 161, 194, 195, 372; *mutilated*, 161, 164, 347
Bredon, 3, 4, 5, 17, 78
Bridge houses, 332
Bridlington, 112, 113, 116, 118
Brightside, 332
Brignall, 102, 103
Brimham, 103, 110, 120, 123
British encampments, 3, 101
Broadway, 78
Bromford, 130
Bromsgrove, 5, 12, 32, 33
Bromwick, 9
Brook House, 141
Broome, 34
Brotton, 103
Brough Hall, 197
Brougham Castle, 342
Browne (M.) on Conisborough, 199-204
Buckler (J. C.) on Selby, 322-325; on Whitby, 349
Burke (E.), epitaph by, 14
Burleigh (C. W.), architecture of, 246
Burnice, paintings by, 314
Burntyates, 123
Burstwick, 115
Burton (Yorks), 121
Burton Agnes, 113
Burton Constable, 204, 205
Busire (J.), engraving by, 369
Byland, 101, 132, 187-194, 314

Caer Conan, 199, 204
Calcaria (Tadcaster), 146
Calder, 189
Caldwell, 4
Calverley, 141
Camel Cross, 258
Cannon Hall, 141
Caracci, paintings by, 144
Carlcotes, 141
Carleton (C.) on Worcester, 81, 82
Carlton, 123
Carmelites, foundations of the, 217, 371, 372
Carrington (F. A.), notes by, on Worcestershire, 24
Carter (J.), drawings by, 369
Carvings at Beverley, 172-175
Castleford, 130
Castle Howard, 110, 266, 267
Castle Morton, 4, 9
Castleshaw, 120
Castleton (Yorks), 102
Cateby Hill, 204

Catterick, 101, 102, 106, 110, 194-199, 286
Cattle, wild, at Gisburn, 142
Cave, North, 118
Caves in Yorkshire, 103
Cawood, 123, 134, 135, 141
Cawthorne, 123
Chaddesley Corbet, 3, 4, 74
Chancel screens at Wensley, 347; at York, 145
Chapel-in-the-Dale, 253
Charters relating to Worcester, 81, 82
Cheltenham, 78
Chest, ancient, at Hatfield (Yorks), 241, 242
Chimneypieces, curious, at Wakefield, 344-346; at Worcester, 85
Christian (Ewan) on Guesten Hall, Worcester, 89, 90
Churchill, 5
Church Lench, 3
Churchwarden's accounts, 355, 356
Cistercians, foundations of the, 266, 268, 311, 313
Civil War events, 9, 15, 81, 87, 96, 108, 116, 134-136, 288, 320, 326
Claines, 3, 12
Clapham (Yorks), 123, 253
Clare Hill, 141
Clarke (W. H.) on the family seat of the Slingsbys, 151-156; on York, 369
Cleeve Prior, 4
Clent, 4, 12
Clifton (Yorks), 102
Clifton-upon-Teme, 4
Cluniac Priory at Pontefract, 289
Coffins, discovery of, 90, 91, 142, 216, 217, 219, 245, 246, 272, 302, 303, 358
Coins, discovery of, 241, 271, 276
Cokehill, 3, 4
Colby, 284
Cold Kirby, 314
Comber (W.) on Rosedale, 318, 319
Coney (—), drawings by, 352
Conisborough, 121, 129, 186, 199-204, 242
Copgrove, 205
Cornage, tenure by, 75
Cotherston (Yorks), 102, 110
Cotterstock, 372
Cottingham, 112-115, 205-211
Coverham, 101, 280, 296
Cowthorpe, 141, 142, 211
Coxwold, 187
Cracombe Hill, 78
Crake, 102, 280
Crambe, 267
Crooksmoor, 330, 332
Croome Court, 4, 12
Cropthorne, 4, 34, 35
Crosses, *church*, 58, 59, 216, 225, 324, 371, 372; *churchyard*, 35, 67, 72, 177, 213, 265, 317, 318; *market*, 321, 322, 341; *village*, 241
Crowle, 12
Cucking-stool, allusion to, in street names, 87
Cuckwald, 193, 194
Customs, curious, at Beverley, 118; at Worcester, 82, 83
Cutlers, Company of the, arms of, 331; constitution of, 326
Cutsdean, 19
Cyning Burgh, 199, 204

Dailsford, 12, 19
Danby, 211, 212
Danby Wiske, 102
Danes, incursions of the, 115, 130, 346, 350, 364
Danish encampments, 3, 101, 112, 120; monuments, 340
Darnall, 332
Darton, 123
Defoe (D.) on Knaresborough, 271
Deighton, North, 123
Denton (Yorks), 142
Derventio, 130, 286
Dewsbury, 142, 213-216
Ditchford, 30, 31
Dolebank, 121
Domesday Book, references to, 30, 38, 68, 82, 83, 157, 158, 204, 213, 242, 273, 359
Dominicans, foundation of the, 3
Doncaster, 121, 123, 131-133, 135, 142, 216, 217
Dorn, 30
Downholme, 102
"Dragon's Den," the, at Wharncliffe, 144
Drax, 121, 123
Draycott, 29, 31
Driffield, Great, 113, 230, 231
Driffield, Little, 119
Drighlington, 123
Droitwich, 4, 5, 9, 12, 21-24, 35, 88
Drox Abbey, 217, 218
Druidical remains, 101, 120, 141
Dudley, 5, 12, 19, 35
Duncombe, 110
Dunnington, 113

Dunscroft, 131
Dutch, visits of the, to the Humber, 261

Eareby, 123
Easby, 101, 102, 110
Easingwold, 286
Eastby, 218
Eastham, 4
Eastoft, 157, 158
Eastrington, 113
East Witton. *See* Witton, East
Ebberston, 103
Ecclesfield, 121
Eccleshall (Yorks), 332
Eckington, 17, 18
Eggborough, 261
Eggleston, 101
Egton, 102
Ellerton, 101, 102, 112, 219-221
Elmley, 4
Elsyng, 161
Embsay, 121
Encaustic tiles, 47-59
Englefield (Sir H. C.), drawings by, 189
Epitaphs, 26-28, 31-33, 44, 57, 72, 75, 76, 84, 149-151, 194, 195, 207, 208, 218, 222, 223, 227, 230, 231
Escrick, 118
Esholt, 121
Eshton, 123
Eston, 102
Evenlode, 17
Evesham, 3, 5, 12, 13, 35-43, 78
Evesingham, 118

Fairs, 9, 30, 69, 259, 321, 330, 368
Fairy rings at Blockley, 23
Farnley, 136
Feckenham, 5
Ferriby, North, 112, 113, 119
Ferry Bridge, 146, 147
Ferry Fryston, 142, 221
Figs, legacy of, to Giggleswick School, 226
Filey, 113, 221, 222
Fires, destructive, 7, 277, 358, 365, 374
Firsby (Yorks), 289
Fladbury, 12, 43
Flamborough, 113, 118, 149-151, 221-223
Flax, cultivation of, in Yorkshire, 159
Flaxman, sculpture by, 143
Fleet, etymology of, 157
Flight and Barr, porcelain works of, 82, 83
Flint mill at Thorp Arch, 341
Fockerby, 157
Folk etymology, 287, 288
Fonts, church, 4, 44, 59, 102, 110, 113, 121, 196, 207, 244, 245, 266, 324, 347
Forcet, 223
Forest Rangers, monuments of, 73-75
Forsett, 102
Foss, 101
Fossil Remains, discovery of, 112
Fountains Abbey, 120, 142, 223-225
Franciscans, persecutions of the, 295; order of the, described, 296-298
Frankley, 4, 43-45
Free schools, 5, 12, 15, 69, 103, 113, 114, 118, 123-125, 143, 144, 146, 208, 226, 332, 338, 339
Fresco at Rotherham Church, 319
Fuller (—), paintings by, 14

Gale (Rev. M.), on Keighley, 258-260
Games at Richmond (Yorks), 292-294
Gandy (—), architecture of, 181
Garlands in Grinton Church, 231
Garthorpe, 157
Garton, 113
Gate Fulford, 115
Gemsege (O.), on Wakefield, 343
"Gibbet Law," the, at Halifax, 142
Gibson (S.), sculpture by, 184
Giggleswick, 123, 225, 226
Gilling, 101, 102, 106
Gilthwaite, 123
Giordano (Luca), paintings by, 144
Girlington, 360
Gloucester, 52, 58, 78
Goes (H.), painting by, 118
Goodmanham, 113, 118
Goodwin (E.), on Sheffield, 325-333
Grammar schools. *See* Free Schools
Grave slabs, iron, 66
Graysbrooke, 227-230
Great Driffield. *See* Driffield, Great
Great Hatfield. *See* Hatfield, Great
Great Malvern. *See* Malvern, Great
Greenhead, 142
Greeve, office of, at Graysbrooke, 228
Greyfriars, foundations of the, 5, 15, 294
Grinton, 102, 231, 232
Guesten Hall, the, at Worcester, 88-90, 93-95
Guido, paintings by, 144
Guillotine, origin of the, 142
Guisborough, 101, 103, 108, 111

Hackfall, 103

Hackness, 102, 103, 149, 232, 233
Hadsor, 60-64
Hagley, 4, 12, 13, 64
Hailes Abbey, 49
Haines (—), drawing by, 373
Haldenby, 157, 158
Halesowen, 66
Halifax, 121, 123, 142, 233-237
Hallam, 332
Hallowe, 4, 5
Halsham, 113
Haltemprice, 112
Halton Gill, 142
Ham castle, 9
Hambledon, 239, 240
Hamper (W.), on King's Norton, 68-70; on York, 373
Hampole, 121, 142
Hanbury (Worcestershire), 13, 20
Handale, 102, 103
Hanley (Worcestershire), 4, 65
Hardraw, 103, 111
Harlsey, 102
Harpham, 113, 118
Harrogate, 123, 140
Harthead, 121
Hartlebury, 4, 5, 9, 13
Harvington, 18
Harwood (Yorks), 142
Hastings (Worcestershire), 13
Hatfield, Great, 113, 130, 240-244
Haverah, 122
Hawksley, 9
Hawkswell, 102
Healaugh, 121
Healey, 332
Helmsley, 102, 108, 244, 310
Hemingborough, 113. 244, 245
Hemingburgh. *See* Hemingborough
Hemsworth, 123
Heptonstall, 123
Heslington, 118, 245, 246
Hewick, 121
Hexham, 133, 154
High Force, 103
Himbleton, 65, 66
Hinderskelf, 266
Hindlip, 13, 16
Hipperholme, 124
Hode, 190
Holbein, paintings by, 31
Holderness, 115
Holme-on-Spalding Moor, 113, 118
Holt (Worcestershire), 3
Holy Wells, 5
Hooton (Yorks), 142
Horley Green, 123
Hornby, 102
Horngeld, tenure by, 75
Horsforth, 142, 246
Horton-in-Ribblesdale, 255
Hospitals, 5, 15, 111, 113, 123-125, 146, 300, 328
Hothouses, introduction of, into England, 141
Hovingham, 193
Howden, 113, 118, 119, 247-253
Howsham, 267
Hubberholme, 121
Huddersfield, 124
Hull, 112-117, 119, 151, 206, 207, 263, 264
Hullbank, 209
Human Remains, discovery of, at Acomb, 156; Beverley, 169; Lowthorpe, 278; Middlesborough, 282; Ripon, 318; Worcester, 90, 91; York, 375, 376
Hunmanby, 113, 119
Hutton (Lady), epitaphs by, 304, 305

Ilkley, 123, 177
Ingleborough, 122, 253-255
Ingleby, 149
Ingleby Cross, 291
Ingleton, 121, 122, 253
Inscriptions. *See* Epitaphs
Instan (J.), drawing by, 76
Inventory of possessions of Richmond monastery, 294, 295
Iron grave slabs, 66
Isuvium, 140, 160

Jackson (Rev. J.), epitaph by, 304, 305
Jakes (H.), on Sheffield, 325
Jansen (C.), portraits by, 31
Jervaux Abbey, 101, 256, 257
Jews, murder of the, 131
"Johnson's Jacket Hole," 255
Jones (Inigo), architecture of, 152
"Junta, the," portraits of, 14

Karne (A.), sculpture by, 153, 154
Keighley, 258-260
Keld, 102
Keldholme, 102
Kellingley, 261, 262
Kellington, 260-263
Kelthorpe, 226
Kemsey, 3, 13
Kettlewell, 142
Key, Roman, discovery of, 160
Kidderminster, 3-5, 13, 66-68
Killerby, 102

Killinghall, 135
Kiln, discovery of, at Malvern, 47, 48
"King's House," the, at Worcester, 95-97
King's Norton, 4, 5, 13, 66-68
Kingston-upon-Hull. *See* Hull
Kirk Ella, 210
Kirk Levington, 102, 103, 107
Kirk Sandal, 143
Kirkby, 102, 103
Kirkby Malessart, 102
Kirkby Malzeard, 122, 131
Kirkby Misperton, 265
Kirkby Moorside, 111, 148, 193
Kirkby-over-Carr. *See* Kirkby Misperton
Kirkby Ravensworth. *See* Ravensworth
Kirkby Wiske, 102
Kirkdale, 102, 103
Kirkham, 101, 311
Kirkheaton, 142
Kirkhole, 113
Kirkleatham, 103
Kirklees, 121, 142
Kirkstall, 120, 267-269, 311
Knaresborough, 121, 131, 132, 135, 143, 155, 270-276
Kneeton, 102
Kneller (Sir G.), paintings by, 13, 31, 118
Knight (E.), inscription on Shenstone by, 64
Knighton, 4
Knights Hospitallers, patronage of the, 260
Knights Templars, patronage of the, 260
Knives, earliest manufactory of, 329
Knottingley, 262

Lartington, 102
Latimer's pulpit at Worcester, 97
Law (G.) on Bilton, 176
Layerthorpe, 276
Layton (Staffs.), 241
Lebanon, cedars of, at Bierley, 141
Leckonfield, 113, 170, 171
Ledsham, 143
Leeds, 122, 131, 134-136, 143, 276, 277
Leigh (Worcestershire), 3, 13, 14, 25, 52, 56
Leland's Itinerary, references in, to Beverley, 168; Howden, 247; King's Norton, 68; Leckonfield, 170, 171; Middleham, 281; Ravensworth, 290; Richmond, 296; York, 370
Lely (Sir P.), paintings by, 13, 77, 118, 142
Leventhorpe, 284
Linch, 4
Lindridge, 18
Linen, manufactory of, at Knaresborough, 271
Little Driffield. *See* Driffield, Little
Little Horton. *See* Horton, Little
Little John, bow of, 141
Little Malvern. *See* Malvern, Little
Liversedge, 136, 143
Longkin, 255
Longstaffe (W. H.) on Middlesborough, 282-285
Loversall, 123
Lower Haugh, 277
Lowthorpe, 277, 278
Luddington, 157
Luddites, defeat of the, 136
Lyth's Hole, 113

Maglovæ, 279
Malham, 122, 129
Mallin Spout, 103
Malton (Yorks), 102, 278
Malvern, Great, 3, 14, 45
Malvern, Little, 3, 50, 55
Malvern Link, 70
Malvern Wells, 70
Mamble, 14
Market Weighton, 278, 279
Markets, at Cottingham, 206; Keighley, 259; King's Norton, 69; Knaresborough, 271; Scarborough, 321
Marrick, 102
Marske, 102
Marston Moor, 135, 365
Martin Hussington, manor of, 24
Martley, 5
Marton, 101, 279, 280, 284
Masborough, 319
Mausoleum at Castle Howard, 110
Maxtoke, 55
May games at Richmond (Yorks), 292-294
May Hill, 78
Melsa, 112
Mercury, figure of, at Aldburgh, 140
Mertham, 102
Meteoric stone, fall of, at Wold Newton, 120
Meux, 112
Mexborough, 144, 199
Mickleham Hill, 121
Middleham, 102, 103, 107, 280, 287
Middlesborough, 282-285

Mineral springs, 5, 20, 28, 29, 113, 123, 341
Mirfield, 215
"Miserrimus" tombstone in Worcester Cathedral, 86
Monk Bretton, 121
Monkhill, 121
More (Sir A.), portrait by, 360
Moreton-in-the-Marsh, 29
Morgan (W.) on Bradford, 186
Morton, 279, 280
Mountain-ash tree at Bewdley, 28
Mountgrace, 101, 291, 292
Mulgrave, 102, 106
Myron (—), sculpture by, 110
Myton, 107

Nafford, 20
Nash (—), drawings by, 377
Naunton Beauchamp, 3
Nether Acaster, 226
Neville's Cross, 132
Nevison's leap, 147
Newbald, North, 113
Newborough, 102, 107, 187
Newby, 253
Newby Hall, 143
Newhall, 143
Newham, 284
Noake (J.) on Worcestershire manuscripts at Hagley, 16-24; Worcestershire notes by, 24-26; on Himbleton, 65, 66; on Worcester, 86, 87, 90-92, 97
Norman architecture, 3, 102
Normanton, 143
Northallerton, 102, 107, 131, 285-287
North Cave. *See* Cave, North
North Deighton. *See* Deighton, North
North Ferriby. *See* Ferriby, North
Northfield, 4
North Newbald. *See* Newbald, North
Northwick, 30, 31, 70
Norwood (T. W.) on Sherburn-in-Elmet, 333-339
Nostal, 121
Nun Appleton, 121
Nunburnholme, 112
Nunkeeling, 112
Nun Monkton, 121

Oak-trees at Cowthorpe, 141, 142; at Northwick, 70; at the Red House, 152; at Worcester, 81
Obelisk at Rudston, 119
Offenham, 14
Old Swinford, 14
Oliver (G.) on Beverley, 172-175
Ombersley, 14, 70-72
Ormesby, 284
Osmotherley, 287, 288
Oswinthorpe, 143
Otley, 124
Overbury, 14
Owthorne, 119, 358
Owton, 143

Painted glass, 44, 45, 47, 63, 112, 154, 324, 361, 362, 370
Parker (J. H.) on Worcester, 93-95
Parkes (D.) on Belbroughton, 26-28; on Frankley, 43-45
Parr (Dr.), inscription by, 15
Paten, discovery of, in Worcester Cathedral, 90, 91
Patrington, 113, 119
Paxford, 29
Paxton, 31
Peacock (E.) on Yorkshire monumental inscriptions, 149-151
Pear-tree at Doncaster, 216, 217
Pebmarsh, 161
Peckett (—), stained glass by, 370
Pedmore, 4, 5, 72
Pennigent Hill, 122
Percy shrine at Beverley, 167, 168
Perkins (A. E.), architecture of, 88
Pickering, 102, 107
Piombo (S. di), painting by, 368
Piscinæ, 337, 338, 363
Pitchcroft, 10
Pontefract, 122, 133, 135, 143, 147, 148, 288, 289
Poussin (N.), painting by, 144
Prince (D.) on Malton, 278
Printworks at Sawley, 320
Prisoners, sale of, as slaves, 25, 26
Pugh (J.) on Wollas Hall, 77-79
Pulpits at Kidderminster, 67, 68; at the Red House, 154; at Worcester, 97

Quakers, first meetings of the, 144
Quilt worked by Queen Anne, 14

Ravenfield, 289, 290
Ravenspurne, 112, 115, 116, 119
Ravensworth, 102, 103, 133, 290
Raw (J.) on Grinton, 231, 232
Reader (W.) on Evesham, 42
Rebuses, 56, 57
Reeth, 231
Reubens (P. P.), paintings by, 110, 141
Reynolds (F. M.), on the "Miserri-

mus" tombstone in Worcester Cathedral, 86
Ribbesford, 4
Ribstone, 143
Riccall, 130
Richmond (Yorks), 102, 103, 111, 292-309
Rickman (T.), architecture of, 185
Riddlesden, 259
Rievaulx, 101, 103, 187, 188, 191, 310-316, 349
Rings, discovery of, 160, 278, 285, 290, 318, 319, 342, 343
Ripley, 124, 135, 316, 317
Ripon, 120, 121, 123, 124, 130-132, 134, 143, 317, 318
Rippenden, 143
Rise, 226
Rishworth, 120
Roal, 261, 262
Robin Hood's Bay, 103, 111
Robinson (Sir J.), architecture of, 266
Roche, 120, 122
Rock, 5, 14
Rokeby, 103, 111
Romanby, 286
Roman encampments, 3, 79, 112, 120, 285, 286; remains, 7, 14, 79, 110, 120, 140, 145, 160; roads, 69, 229, 286; stations, 30, 146
Ronaldkirk, 111
Rood lofts, 110
Roseberry Topping, 103
Rosedale, 102
Rotherham, 124, 319
Roubiliac, sculpture by, 15
Royston (Yorks), 124
Rudstone, 119, 151
Rushock, 14

Sacrilege, executions for, 80
Saddlesworth, 120
St. Martin's, 101
Sallay, 120
Salt trade at Droitwich and Worcester, 88
Saltwick, 111
Sandal Magna, 122, 132, 143
Sandbeck, 143
Savage (J.) on Howden, 247
Sawley (Yorks), 319, 320
Saxon architecture, 30, 35, 45, 72, 102, 113, 121, 266, 317, 322-324; remains, 3, 4, 112
Saxton, 144
Scagglethorp, 152
Scalton, 192
Scansby Lees, 133
Scarborough, 102, 103, 106-108, 111, 148, 320, 321
"Scarborough Warning," 108
Scarthniche, 103
Scawton, 314
Scheemaker, sculpture by, 13, 163
Scotton, 196
Scrooby, 144
Scruton, 111
Seacroft, 134, 135
Seals, corporation, 35, 321; monastic, 42
Seamer, 107, 133, 134
Sedbergh, 111, 124, 144, 321, 322
Sedbury (Worcestershire), 9
Sedbury (Yorks) *See* Sedbergh
Sedgley, 35
Selby, 120, 131, 322-325
Selside, 253
Serapis, temple of, 120
Service-tree at Rock, 14
Settle, 141, 225
Severn Stoke, 14
Sewerby, 113
Sharrow, 332
Sheffield, 121, 122, 124, 134, 144, 325-333
Sherburn, 121, 146
Sherburn-in-Elmet, 333-339
Sheriff Hutton, 102
Shipston-upon-Stour, 9-75
Shridby, 208
Silk-mills at Blockley, 29; at Sheffield, 329
Skeletons, discovery of, 111, 272, 288, 375
Skelton, 102, 111
Skins nailed to doors of churches, 80
Skipsea, 113
Skipton, 107, 122, 124, 131, 339
Skipworth, 114
Skircote, 124
Skirlaugh, 113
Slavery, survivals of, 26
Sledmere, 113, 119
Smeaton, 102
Snaith, 262
Snape, 102
Snetzler, organ by, 327
Snuff, manufactory of, at Cottingham, 207
Snydall, 143
Soddrington, 7, 14
Soothill, 216
Southam, 49
South Kilvington, 102

Spetchley, 14
Spofforth, 122
Spring, salt, at Droitwich, 20; sulphur, near Bewdley, 28, 29
Spurn Head, 114
Stagbury Hill, 4
Stained glass. *See* Painted glass
Stainforth, 123
Stainton, 283
Staithes, 112
Stamford Bridge, 110, 112, 115
Standard, Battle of the, 107
Standard Hill, 107
Stanford, 4, 50, 76
Stansfield, 120
Startforth, 102
Steeton-in-Airedale, 338
Steeton-in-Sherburn, 333-339
Stephens (—), sculpture by, 59
Stockton, 4
Stoke d'Abernon, 161
Stoke Prior, 4
Stokesley, 340
Stone (Worcestershire), 76
Stone coffins, discovery of, 72
Stone pulpits, 4
Stoulton, 14
Stoupe Brow, 103
Stourbridge, 5
Stourport, 5
Streanshal, old name for Whitby, 348
Street (F.) on Aughton, 161; on Wistow, 356, 357
Street names in Worcester, 87, 88
Strensham, 14, 78
Stretton-upon-Fosse, 29, 30
Sunderland, iron bridge at, 319
Sun-dial at Settle, 341
Superstitions, curious, at Knaresborough, 270; at Pontefract, 289; at Sherburn-in-Elmet, 337
Swanland, 113
Swine, 112, 119, 120
Swinford, 5
Swinton, 112
Sword, discovery of, at Market Weighton, 278, 279
Symingthwaite, 121

Tadcaster, 124, 133, 134, 146
Tanfield, 102, 112
Tapestry, 12, 144, 145
Tardebig, 14
Taylor (J.) on Ravensworth, 290
Teazles, cultivation of, 146
Tenbury, 5, 19, 76, 77
Tenures, curious, 141, 165, 325
Terriby, 210
Tewkesbury, 9, 51, 78
Thickett, 112
Thirsk, 102, 131, 190, 193, 286
Thomson, 135
Thornbury, 55
Thorne, 144
Thorngrove, 15
Thornhill, 124, 340
Thornton Bridge, 103
Thornton Force, 122, 123
Thornton-in-Lonsdale, 121
Thornton Steward, 102
Thorp, 360
Thorp Arch, 341
Thorpe Salvin, 121
Threshfield, 124
Tickenhill, 15
Tickhill, 121, 122, 124, 135, 341, 342
Tidmanton, 19
Tile-kiln at Malvern, 47, 48
Tiles, inscribed, 47-59, 76
Titian, paintings by, 144
Tiviotdale, 287, 288
Tocketts, 102
Tombstone inscribed "Miserrimus" in Worcester Cathedral, 86
Topcliffe, 106-108
Towton, 133, 342, 343
Trial by water and fire at Lindridge, 18
Trimpley, 4
Tyson (I.), on Kirkstall, 267-269; on Leeds, 276, 277; on Towton, 342; on York, 370, 371

Upsall, 102
Upton-upon-Severn, 4, 78
Upton Snodsbury, 15, 56
Utting (—), drawing by, 160

Vanbrugh (Sir J.), architecture of, 266
Vandyck, paintings by, 13, 37, 77, 118, 144
Van Gelder, architecture of, 31

Waddington, 178
Wadhurst (Sussex), 66
Wadworth, 73, 74
Wain Stones, the, 340
Wakefield, 121, 124, 133, 144, 215, 319, 343-346
Walcott (Mackenzie) on Ripon, 317, 318
Walding Well, 121
Walters (J.) on Hambledon, 239, 240
Wantley, the Dragon of, 348
Warden (Beds), 311

Warmsworth, 144
Warter, 112
Wath-upon-Dearn, 144
Watton (Yorks), 112
Way (Albert) on Great Malvern, 50-59
Weathercote, 122
Webster (—), architecture of, 181
"Weeping Crosses," 317
Weighton, Market. *See* Market Weighton
Wells, ebbing and flowing, 123, 210; holy, 103, 113, 123
Wensley, 112, 346, 347
Wentbridge, 348
Wentworth, 144, 229, 230
Weoly, 4
West, painting by, 144
Westley, 161
Westwood, 3, 15
Wetherby, 134
Whalley Abbey, 178
Wharncliffe, 144, 348, 349
Wheerby, 280
Whernside, 122
Whirlow, 332
Whitby, 101, 104, 106, 112, 284
Whitefriars, foundation of the, 289
White lead works at Sheffield, 329
Whiteley wood, 332
"White-livered rascal," origin of term, 25
Whitkirk, 144, 353-356
Whixley, 124
Whorlton, 102
Wicton, 3
Wilberfoss, 112
Wilden, 191
Wimbish, 161
Winmore, 130
Winterdyne, 4
Wise (F.) on Evesham, 36-42
Wistow, 356, 357
Witchbury Hills, 4
Withernsey, 358
Wittenton, 4
Witton, East, 218
Wold Newton, 120
Wollas Hall, 77-79
Wollashul, 4, 77-79
Wolverley, 5
Womersley, 262
Wood (A. A.) on Forcet, 223
Woodbury, 11
Woollers Hill, 77
Woolstapling industry at King's Norton, 68, 69
Wooverley, 64
Worcester, 3-5, 7-10, 15, 16, 57, 79-97
Worcestershire, 3-97
Wressle, 113, 170, 358
Wright (J. A.) on Wakefield, 344-346
Wroot, 240
Wycliffe, 102, 358-363
Wykeham, 102
Wyn Forest, 18

Yarm, 104, 108, 112
Yeddingham, 112, 113
Yew-trees at Areley, 12; at Kirkheaton, 142
Yordas, 122
York, 113, 115, 120-122, 124, 125, 129, 131-133, 145, 363-377
Yorkshire, 101-377

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